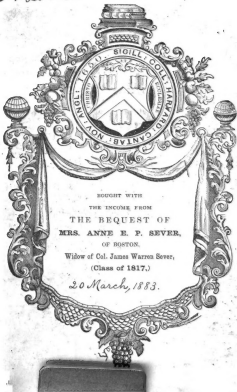


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COLLECTION
OF
BRITISH AUTHORS.
VOL. 637.

LADY MORGAN'S MEMOIRS.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

©

Sydney (Owen)
^ **LADY MORGAN'S MEMOIRS:**

**AUTOBIOGRAPHY,
DIARIES AND CORRESPONDENCE.**

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IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

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BERNHARD TAUCHNITZ

1863.

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Sever's Fund.
(I, - III. in vol.)

PREFACE.

LADY MORGAN bequeathed her papers and Journals to me, with a view to their publication. The collection was large, as she had preserved nearly every line written to her — from the letters of princes and statesmen, the compliments of poets, of exiles and heroes, down to the petitions of weavers, chimney sweeps and servant girls — even the invitations sent her to dinner, and the address cards left at her door. Many of these trifles of the day have no value now; a hundred years hence, if kept together, they may serve to illustrate, with singular brightness and detail, the domestic life of a woman of society in the reign of Victoria. My duty in the matter of this publication was clear enough. Lady Morgan had not only proposed to write her own Memoirs, but had made a considerable progress in her task. A good part of a volume had been prepared under her own eyes for the press; much of the correspondence to be used had been marked; and the copious diaries in which she had noted the events of her life and the cause of her thoughts, supplied nearly all the additions which could be desired. Under these

circumstances, it appeared to me that Lady Morgan could be judiciously left to tell her own story in her own way.

In this preparation of her papers, Lady Morgan had received a great deal of valuable assistance from Miss Jewsbury; more than once in her conversations with me she had referred with satisfaction to this assistance, and even expressed a desire, that after her death, Miss Jewsbury should complete the arrangement of her papers. My own choice would have led me, independently, to the quarter pointed out by Lady Morgan, and I have pleasure in bearing witness to the fact that Miss Jewsbury undertook the task with alacrity, glad of the opportunity of working out in some degree her ideas of Lady Morgan's character and work.

In this labour many eager hands have joined. The services of Lady Morgan's nieces, Mrs. Inwood Jones, and Mrs. Geale, have been constant and indispensable.

As Lady Morgan's literary executor, I have thought this explanation due to the reader. In any credit which may arise from this book, I have no part or desire. Lady Morgan is here substantially her own biographer. Whatever escapes from the original author belongs of right to Miss Jewsbury. I claim no other merit in this affair than that of having faithfully obeyed the wishes of the dead.

William

W. HEPWORTH DIXON.

November 26, 1862.

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PREFATORY ADDRESS.

To those who have lived all the days of their life, who know the elements of which Society is composed—its proneness to that peculiar feature of morbid civilization called Ridicule, of which no savages except the New Zealanders have any notion, — it is no faint effort of moral courage to exhibit oneself even in Kit-cat, and with all appliances and means to boot, *de se peindre en piéd!*

The author of the following pages has, however, lived so continually before the scene, even from her earliest childhood upwards; she has been so often drawn from the life — caricatured to the uttermost — abused, calumniated, misrepresented, flattered, eulogized, persecuted; supported as party dictated or prejudice permitted; the pet of the Liberals of one nation, the *bête-noire* of the ultra set of another; the poor butt that reviewers, editors and critics have set up, — that she may, perhaps, be pardoned for wishing to speak a few true and final words of herself.

The success of my first Irish national novel, *The Wild Irish Girl*, my attempts to advocate liberal opinions in my works on France and Italy, when I stood forth in the cause of civil and religious liberty, dipped many a pen in gall against me which would otherwise have more gently scanned my faults. However, here I am once more, and to you, dear, kind, fair-judging public, who are always for giving a fair field and no favour, and who are always willing to take the odds for those who "show pluck" and who "hit out," to you I dedicate these pages, in which I have entered the circumstances of my life, *sans peur et sans faute*. *Memoires pour servir* generally mean either "serving out" one's friends and enemies, or feeding a morbid appetite for secret slander. I can promise no scandal, neither can I open a biographical ledger, after the fashion of Miss Betsy Thoughtless and others; with an "I was born, &c., &c.," or "the villain who deceived me was quartered in the town where my father lived;" nor yet can I pretend to give a description of the "scene of rural innocence where first I saw the light."

The sum of my long experience in society leaves in its total a large balance in favour of what is good. I have no reason to complain of memory; I find in my efforts to track its records, guided by the fond feelings of my life, and warmed by the fancifulness of my Celtic temperament, bright hues come forward like the colours

of the tessellated pavement of antiquity when the renovating water is flung upon them. I pause here for a moment to mention as a curious physiological fact, that this memory is much preserved to me through musical association. My father died singing an Irish cronan; and when in the confusion of illness I have spent weariful hours in the visions of the night, I have cheered gloom and lightened pain by humming a song of other times, which embodied dear remembrances and sustained memory by music. The songs taught me on my father's knee, have lost nothing of their power even to the present day. I have other links connecting me with the past; of the many kind and illustrious friends whom I have made through life, I have never lost one except by death; and I am now enjoying in the second and third generation of those who are gone, the distinction conferred upon me by the personal kindness of their grandsires. One of the chief temptations to present the principal facts of my life to the public, has been to prove the readiness with which society is willing to help those who are honestly and fervently ready to help themselves. I would wish to impress on young people who are beginning life as I did, dependent on their own exertions, the absolute need of concentrated industry; a definite purpose, and above all, conduct dictated by common sense, as absolutely essential to give genius its value and its success. No woman, from

Sappho downwards, ever fell out of the ranks without finding that her "self-sacrifice" was only another name for indulged selfishness. "The light that leads astray" is *not*, and never will be, "light from Heaven."

11, William Street, Lowndes Square,
March 2nd, 1857.

LADY MORGAN'S MEMOIRS.

CHAPTER I.

A BIRTHDAY.

Mon ami le chèvre commencez par le commencement.

"I WAS born under fortunate auspices; the sun was in the sign of the Virgin, at the utmost degree of elevation; the aspects of Jupiter and Venus were favourable to the day, Mercury testified no signs of hostility, Saturn and Mars were neutral. The moon, however, then near her full, was an important obstacle. She retarded my entrance into the world until the moment had elapsed." Thus writes Göthe! Such is the opening of the autobiography of one of the most celebrated European writers of the eighteenth century, and yet it sounds very like a page out of the biography of Catherine de Medicis, dictated by the director of her religion of magic, and the reference to Venus and Mercury might favour the supposition. It is, however, the utterance of that mind which led the German intellects of the day; which assisted to found its dreamy philosophy, and gave to his country a literature unknown to it before.

This dependence on astrology opens a very nice volume of mysticism for the more *spirituelle* of the

sexes, and pleads in favour of that misnamed "the weakest."

"That when weak women go astray,
Their stars are more in fault than they."

For myself, I reject the doctrine altogether, and stand on my own responsibility.

However, these astrological reveries are pleasant things to lie by upon, like the purchased intercession of "licensed" advocates with the higher powers; to attribute the actions of life to the revolutions and movements "of stars in their courses," spares an immensity of trouble and anxiety, and to have one's position determined by the signs of the zodiac is a comfortable look out. Had my little horoscope been cast at the moment of my birth it would have found its subject "mantling into life" under the influence of the "Star of the West," that charming, sentimental Hesperus, who is described as leading on the "silent hours," which are not the worst in the twenty-four, and who seems to hang over the Emerald Isle, with a brighter effulgence than elsewhere. In freeing myself from all dependence on the planets, I take the opportunity to enter my protest against DATES. What has a woman to do with dates? Cold, false, erroneous, chronological dates — new style, old style, — precession of the equinox, ill-timed calculation of comets, long since due at their stations, and never come! Her poetical idiosyncrasy calculated by epochs, would make the most natural points of reference in woman's autobiography. Plutarch sets the example of dropping dates, in favour of incidents, and an authority more appropriate to the present pages — Madame de Genlis —

one of the most eminent female writers of any period, who began her own memoirs at eighty, swept through nearly an age of incident and Revolution without any reference to vulgar eras "signifying nothing;" the times themselves though "out of joint," testifying to the pleasant incidents she recounts and the changes she witnessed. I mean to have none of them.

In the hour when I first drew breath, and felt life's first inaugural sensation — pain, the world took part in the hour and the day. It was the festival of humanity, of peace and good will to man, of love and liberty and high distinction to woman, of glory to the motherhood of nations — the accomplishment of the first desire of *her*, who was created, not born; the desire "to be as gods, knowing good from evil" — the head and front of human science. I was born on *Christmas Day*; in that land where all holy days are religiously celebrated, as testimonials to faith, and are excuses for festivity — in "Ancient ould Dublin."

Bells tolled, carols were intoned, the streets resounded with joyous sounds, chimneys smoked, and friends were preparing to feast the fasters of the previous week, in that most Catholic of countries. Holly and ivy draped every wall, and many happy returns of the season were offered on all sides; supper tables without distinction of religion, High Church and Low Church, Catholic and Protestant, alike took the benefit of "the good the gods provided." Guests were assembled, and all awaited the announcing hour as it struck from the belfry of St. Patrick's Cathedral, the echoes booming down all the close old streets of Dublin, and overpowered all the minor bells of the seven churches of its most saintly neighbourhood.

There was, however, on that joyous night, one round table distinguished above most others, by the wit and humour of the *convives*. The master of the feast was as fine a type of the Irish gentleman as Ireland ever sent forth. His name was Robert Owenson. Beside him sat one whose name in Ireland was long celebrated and is not yet forgotten, as belonging to one of the greatest wits of his country and time, Edward Lysaght, long the captain of the university boys, that formidable body of learned and privileged insubordinates, and who had lately been admitted to the Irish bar. Others there were also, though then unknown to fame, except for their social endowments.

The lady who had the best right to preside on the occasion of this most Christian festival, as she was herself truly the sincerest of Christians and best of women, had retired early in the evening to her chamber, on the plea of "indisposition;" but still not deeming it indicative of any immediate catastrophe. But before the great clock of St. Patrick had chimed out the second hour of the new born anniversary, another birth had taken place, and was announced by a joyous gossip to the happy father, who instantly disappeared. The guests, far from dispersing, waited for him (though not with empty glasses), and when he returned, nearly an hour after, and announced the birth "of a dear little Irish girl — the very thing I have always wished for" — the intelligence was responded to by a half suppressed cheer, mellow as a Low Mass, and hearty wishes of long life to her!

The news was "a reason fair to fill their glass again," the father with difficulty dispersed the jolly crew by accepting Lysaght's proposal that they should

all meet that day month at the christening of the little heathen, and that he, Ned Lysaght, should be the sponsor, "and vow three things in her name," which he had never been able to observe in his own.

A faint and childish voice caught the ear of Counsellor Lysaght as he was trudging home to his remote lodgings. It preceded him for many paces, and he could just detect that the air, so plaintive and broken, was a Christmas carol. The snow was falling and the night was cold; he overtook the little singer, a female child, just as her song was expiring in the following words: —

"Christmas comes but once a year,
And when it comes it brings good cheer —"

and she sank on the steps of a splendid mansion in Stephen's Green, brilliantly lighted up and resounding with festive sounds.* He attempted to raise her, but she was lifeless; she still grasped her little ballad in her hand. He called to an old watchman who was growling forth the hour near the spot, and begged his assistance to convey the poor child. She was placed before a large fire, and Lysaght procured the assistance of an unfortunate woman who was passing by to attend to her till morning; but when he returned to her at an early hour, the child was lying where he had left her. She was dead. He picked up her ballad, and sent a person to convey her little remains to the Hospital fields, the great burial place of the poor who could claim no other. The incident took possession of his imagination, for he had a great deal of passionate sentimentality. As soon as my mother was able to receive

* It was Shelburne House, now an hotel.

any one, the future sponsor of her little girl was admitted at the particular desire of my father, and for her he recited the following little carol while she rocked the cradle of her own precious infant.

"An orphan who not long before,
Had lost her parents, fond and tender,
Dropped near a lord and lady's door,
Who had no child, and lived in splendour;
She breathed a strain of genuine woe.
Hoping to catch the ear of pity,
She simply sung this simple ditty, —
Oh, happy Christians, great and good,
Afford a helpless infant food,
For Christmas comes but once a year,
And when it comes, it brings good cheer."

The first effort of memory exhibited by the baby who was rocking in the cradle when it was recited, was called forth by being taught by rote the above stanzas — it was long before she got it by heart — but her "pity gave ere charity begun," for she wept at the tale long before she understood its tragedy.

CHAPTER II.

THE CHRISTENING.

The O'Rourke's noble feast shall ne'er be forgot
By those who were there, and those who were not.

THE *fête* that was to celebrate my entrance into the Church of England, as "by law established," and thus become an "inheritor of the kingdom of Heaven," was, according to the law and custom of Ireland from the days of St. Patrick — a dinner. The "christening dinner" admitted of no exclusion — the Catholic Bishop of Cashel (though at that time the existence of a Catholic in Ireland was not admitted), might take his place beside the Primate of all Ireland, "without let or molestation," to use the words of the Irish passports of that day.

I have the list before me of the choice guests who graced the table on that day, in whose favour penal laws were forgotten, and for that day at least all prejudices were relaxed.

At the head stands the name of Father Arthur O'Leary, a Dominican friar, the most eloquent preacher of his day, a learned casuist, a popular gentleman in society, and an excellent patriot. He was proud of being the friend and correspondent of many illustrious Englishmen, gentlemen and statesmen, and his Irish vanity showed itself alone in being proud of this.

The Rev. Mr. Langley, a missionary of Lady Huntingdon's College, of Irevecca, comes next; he was my

mother's cousin, and at this time a guest at Moira House.

Counsellor Macnally, who was the author of some very popular dramas of the day.

The Rev. Charles Macklin, nephew to Macklin the actor and dramatic writer; he was so great a favourite with my father, that he chose him to perform the ceremony of inaugurating me into the church militant. But his preaching, however eloquent, was not equal to his skill in playing the Irish bagpipes, that most ancient and perfect of instruments. The "piper that played before Moses" is still an Irish adjuration, and a personage who is at any rate sworn by.

Kane O'Hara, who first introduced high burlesque into dramatic literature; he was the author of *Midas*, *Poor Kelean*, *The Golden Pippin*, &c.

Signior Giordani, the eminent composer, an early friend of my father's.

Captain Jephson, author of two popular tragedies, the *Count of Narbonne* and the *Carmelite*.

Richard Daly, of Castle Daly, patentee of the Theatre Royal, Dublin.

Edward Tighe, of Woodstock, the finest dramatic critic of the day, from whose judgment there was no appeal. He was great uncle to the charming author of "Cupid and Psyche."

The dear, kind Joseph Atkinson, the treasurer of the Ordnance;

— describe him who can,
An abridgment of all that was pleasant in man;

he was the early friend of Moore, the dear and almost paternal friend of the wild Irish girl and her sister, at

a time when such friends were the most necessary to both.

Counsellor Lysaght, the Irish improvisatore in his youth, the eloquent barrister and prime wit in his middle age.

Sir Thomas and Lady Bell — the lady was my godmother.

When I close the list with the names of Robert Hitchcock, the historian of the stage, and his beautiful daughter, Lady Green —

"Il catalogo eccolo là!"

I knew them all in my early girlhood, and some of them long after my happy marriage; him, in particular, whom Moore thus characterised: —

"The sunny temper bright when all is strife,
The simple heart above all worldly wiles,
Light wit that plays along the calm of life,
And stirs its languid surface into smiles."

If the company was national, the dinner was quite as national as the guests who partook of it; and a branch of shilealagh, from its own wood near Dublin, flourished as a Christmas tree in the centre of the table.

Of course that "precious baby" was brought in; her health was drank with "three times three," by the style and title of "Foghau Foh!" in less classic phrase — "wait awhile."

My father sang first in Irish and then in English Carolan's famous song of "O'Rourke's Noble Feast," whilst the chorus was swelled by all the company: —

"Oh, you are welcome heartily,
Welcome gramachree,
Welcome heartily,
Welcome joy!"

I am sorry not to be able to tell all this as a "credible witness" of the scene narrated, for being but a month old I understood nothing about it; but I have so often heard of it from my father as I sat upon his knee, that my testimony, although but hearsay evidence, may be accredited.

Many years after this notable event, Counsellor Lysaght, an eminent barrister, going the Munster circuit, bivouacked for the night (as was then usual with great lawyers), at the house of a friend in Tipperary. He stole into the drawing-room, which was full of company — not to interrupt a song which a young girl was singing to the harp; it was the Irish cronan of "Emuck ac Nock — Ned of the Hill;" the air was scarce finished when he sprang forward and seized the harpist in his arms, exclaiming: — "This must be Sydney Owenson — it is her father's voice — none but an Irish voice could have such a curve in it, and she is my godchild!"

In the vicissitudes of Irish friendships he had not seen his godchild since the christening dinner, and had nearly fought a duel with her father in the meantime. Now holding her at arm's length, but holding her fast, and throwing up his head and eyes, he burst forth in the following impromptu lines: —

"The muses once found me not very sober,
 But full of frolic at your merry christening,
 And now, this twenty-third day of October,
 As they foretold, to your sweet lays I'm listening.
 Tho' when I'd vowed and promised for the best,
 The heathen huzzies turned it to a jest;
 At pomps and vanities, and wicked world,
 They sneered, and up their saucy noses curled;

Renounce the devil, too, in your new name
They substituted wit, and grace, and fame;
And then around thy baby brow they bound
A wreath of laurel, with some shamrock crowned.
Poor me they plied with draughts of rosy wine,
Foretelling I would one day have some strains divine
From the young Christian of the festal hour —
'Tis done! I bow to their prophetic power. *

CHAPTER III.

IMPRESSIONS OF EARLY CHILDHOOD.

IN the latter half of the last century, and on the evening of a dreary winter's day, a lumbering post-coach, the Irish *vetturino*, the "leathern convenience" of that time (like those of Italy of the present day), between the infrequency of stage-coaches and the perils of an Irish "po'-chay," crept up the ill-paved hill of an old street in the oldest part of old Dublin, called Fish Shamble Street, from its vicinity to the Liffey, a rather Irish nomenclature, as the Liffey had no fish and the street no shambles. Mr. Denis Reddy, was the celebrated proprietor, and he drove it himself, with his own horses thirty miles a day, providing the charge committed to his care with provisions and every accommodation on the road, when there were any, which was not always the case. He sat on his own coach-box, and, from time to time, let down the front glass to talk to his freight, which on the present occasion was an English lady, with two little girls and two

* A fragment of this poem has appeared in the *Life and Poems of Edward Lysaght, Esq.*, published after his death.

maids. The journey had only been from the little town of Portarlinton.

On the brow of the hill, the carriage drew up before a ponderous double gate of an apparently old dismantled fabric, which flanked a court and lane to the right, and presented in front a *corps de logis*, from whose portals streamed a flash of bright lights and many flickering shadowy figures. A gaunt man with flaring lanthorn stood at the gate, apparently waiting for the party, and ringing a bell he came forward with, "Och you're welcome, marram, to the great music hall! and ten thousand welcomes and to the childre! I am Pat Brennan, please yer honour, the man about the place, from the beginning of time and before! Shure here's the masther, long life to him!" With much love and great impatience in his countenance, the "masther" attempted to open the carriage-door with a vehemence that almost shook it from its propriety; the maids and the children screamed, whilst Mr. Reddy, coming to the rescue, cried out, "Don't be affeard, Mrs. Owenson, its only this divil of a door, that takes the staggers betimes!" The next moment the lady and children were in the arms of the happy husband and father, who, drawing the arm of the lady through his own, and taking the eldest child by the hand, whilst the other was carried by the maid, proceeded through the cavernous entrance before them, into a vast space, with an atmosphere of dust and smoke, whilst every species of noise and clatter and sounds uncouth, the fall of hammers, the grinding of saws and the screwing of wheels; "the crash of matter and the fall of worlds," reverberate on every side. The party having crossed a long plank that shivered over an

open pit, where some remains of velvet-covered seats were still visible, landed over a spiky orchestra on a stage, representing some architectural ornaments of former grandeur, which were vainly pointed out to cheer the lady by the proprietor of this strange, wild, fantastic place. The mother thought most of her children and their maid, as they stumbled along through mounds of sawdust and mountains of chips; whilst the workmen in brown paper caps with lights fixed on them (an ingenious suggestion), cleared the way with much kindness and courtesy. They at last reached the extremity and entered a large well-proportioned room to the right, where a blazing fire of wood and turf under a capacious and beautiful marble chimney-piece, was a welcome sight; above it swung on a moveable scaffolding, an artist of no mean courage, painting what might have been a proscenium, above which the Irish motto of *Cead mille Falthae*, glittered in gold letters.

"This will be the green-room," said the gentleman, "there is no such green-room in either of the Royal theatres; and in this room, my dear Jenny, Handel gave his first concert of the MESSIAH, which the stupid English had not the taste to encourage him to produce in London!" The lady smiled for the first time, and the little girl, who was in the habit of asking about everything, said, "Papa, was Handel a carpenter?" but received no answer, the gentleman going on to do the honours of the green-room.

"Sydney," said her mother peevishly, "don't talk, but mind where you tread; there! you have nearly fallen into a paint-pot, and spoiled your beautiful new cardinal!" This was the first sentence that had

escaped the lady's lips since her entrance into her cheerless future domicile. Sydney stood checked — not convinced — her papa was vexed and mortified, and the party silently followed Pat Brennan, who, opening a door and holding up his lanthorn, exposed the fearful sight of a roof half fallen in, and the floor covered with indescribable rubbish. The gentleman dragged him back by the arm and clapped to the door of the mysterious chamber, but not before Pat Brennan, with the garrulity of a cicerone, had observed to the lady, "That's the 'Death Chamber,' Marram! where the flure gave way while Napper Tandy was making his grand speech; and hundreds and thousands, aye more, of the citizens of Dublin, were murdered and killed!"

The lady shuddered, but the gentleman led on through a gloomy court-yard, touched off by a rising moon, which exhibited the ruder aspect of the place, and from whence they ascended a very wide but not steep flight of stairs, which evidently meant to represent steps cut out of a rock, whilst branches of trees, gushing waters, and pendant stalactites glittering with frost hung on every side.

"Thiem is a part of the old Ridottos," — at that moment an enormous cat sprang across, and Pat Brennan did not soothe the fears which its appearance created, by the cool observation — "and that is one of the wild cats the place is full of, with *stings in their tails!* Aye, indeed, Marram, and it's thrue; but only for them we could not live with the *rots!*"

"Get on before us, Pat, and hold up your lanthorn," said the gentleman, angrily.

The stairs gradually narrowed till they terminated

in a narrow gallery which led through clusters of rocks, by way of entrance into a large square space, apparently surrounded by beautiful pastoral scenery, and lighted by a *real* moon, which shone in from the skylights of the painted ceiling.

"And now, marram," said Pat Brennan, "ye're welcome to the dargle, for it's the dargle ye see all about you, and Mr. Grattan's house in the middle; and there's the waterfall, and —" but the rest of his words "the gods dispersed in empty air," for the attention of the poor wearied and frightened guests was called to an object in the centre of the room, less picturesque, but infinitely more interesting at that moment — a table, plenteously and luxuriously covered, a lofty branch of lights in the centre which might have figured at the royal banquet of Macbeth; a blazing fire, sofas and chairs; a gentleman in a white jacket and cap was settling the dishes on the table, whom Pat Brennan introduced as Mr. Mulligan, the master's son of the "Strugglers," the greatest tavern in the world in regard of its beef steaks and punch royal, "and there's of it before the fire that 'll warm all your hearts."

From the garrulity of Pat Brennan, his master saw that he judged of the merits of the punch from experience, and he dismissed him with, —

"You may go, now, Brennan; see to the getting in of the luggage."

The table was immediately surrounded by the parents and the children, whilst "below the salt," *i. e.*, at a little table in the corner, the maids did ample justice to the feast before them.

Brennan, in spite of orders, remained *de service*,

and Mr. Mulligan, with a bow that Brennan told the maids "cost his mother a dollar when he learned to dance," returned to the "Strugglers," whilst the party left behind proved that, —

L'homme en mangeant remonte ses ressorts."

Within an hour the whole party, except the gentleman, had retired to rest. The maids occupied a "shake down," the lady and the little girls adjourned to an apartment called by courtesy a bedroom, but which had served the purpose of a hermit's cave at the last ridotto. It had been made comfortable for present use.

The maids, however, did not fare so well, for Molly, the children's maid, a semi-French importation from Portarlinton, told her mistress the next morning that "the life was frightened out of her by Betty calling out to her, 'are ye awake, Mrs. Molly? the rots are dragging the bed from under me!'"

These wild, incredible, and apparently fabulous scenes require an explanation, but they are indelibly photographed on a memory from which few things that ever impressed the imagination have been effaced.

NOTE. — Lady Morgan was not superstitiously exact about supplying the "missing links" in her recollections and impressions of her early life; and no explanation was ever written of this whimsical introduction to the domestic Dublin life of her father; but the fact was simple enough — viz.: that the portion of the old music-hall, which was destined to serve as the family residence, had not been finished or put in order; hence the necessity of fitting up a lodging for a

few nights in the midst of things in general. We can understand that Lady Morgan felt it more irksome to "explain" than to "describe." — ED.

CHAPTER IV.

THE NATIONAL THEATRE MUSIC HALL.

THE opening of this theatre was the continuation of a history of many comic and tragic events, from its foundation as a chantry to the church of the Holy Trinity, to this last and most indiscreet undertaking to transform it to a theatre.

The opening of the theatre was, moreover, an event of considerable importance to Mr. Owenson and his family.

The first performance was to be altogether national, that is, Irish, and *very* Irish it was. The play chosen was *The Carmelite* by Captain Jephson, with an interlude from Macklin's farce of *The Brave Irishman*, and a farce of O'Keefe's, *The Poor Soldier*. The overture consisted of Irish airs ending with the Volunteer's March, which was chorussed by the gallery to an accompaniment of drums and fifes. An Irish audience was always *en rapport* with the stage, and frequently commented aloud on an absurdity in the actor, public or private, in a manner to excite quite as much laughter as any farce that might be going on. One night, an anxious friend in the pit close to the orchestra, perceived that his cousin on the stage, by an unlucky rent in a critical part of his dress, was exciting laughter not set down in his part; — put his hand to his mouth in an aside, and said in a stage whisper, "Larry!

Larry! there's the laste taste in life of yer linen to be seen!"

This, by way of parenthesis, — to proceed with our "opening day," or rather night:

My father wrote and spoke the prologue in his own character of an "Irish Volunteer."

The audience was as national as the performance; and the pit was filled with red coats of the corps to which my father belonged; and the boxes exhibited a show of beauty and fashion, such as Ireland above all other countries could produce. What added to the *éclat* of the evening was the first appearance on any stage of an Irish lady of rank — the Honourable Mrs. Mahon — then known by the pretty cognomen of the "Bird of Paradise." She was the daughter of Lord Perry, afterwards Lord Limerick. She imprudently eloped with her singing master, Mr. Mahon, the Irish Mario of his time, her family threw her off, and she was obliged to share the artistic exertions of her husband.

The National Theatre flourished. Everybody took boxes, but few paid for them. Orders were given in profusion, when, lo! in the midst of the apparent success of this rival to the great Royalties, Government granted an exclusive patent for the performance of the legitimate drama to — Mr. Daly! with the additional honour of creating him deputy Master of the Revels, a distinction which had nearly fallen into abeyance. In a capital so dramatic as Dublin, the event made a great sensation, which, however, soon subsided, but not before my father's friends had devised legal grounds to sue for remuneration for his losses. Mr. Daly agreed to an arbitration. Lord Donoughmore and the Right

Honourable Denis Bowes, M. P., were the arbitrators, and became guarantees to my father for an income of three hundred a year for ten years, on the promise that no paid actor or actress should appear on the boards of the National Theatre. My father also accepted, provisionally, the deputy managership of the Theatre Royal; and every one appeared contented, except the creditors for debts incurred in getting up this phantom theatre.

The cousinhood of Ireland extends itself beyond the Green Island to remote lands, and if the

"Blakes and O'Donnells whose fathers resigned
The green hills of their youth, amidst strangers to find
That repose which at home they had sought for in vain,"

there were others of the "thirteen tribes of Galway," who sought a more tranquil and certain mode of existence, through the commercial genius which had probably lain hid amid the domestic warfares of Ireland, but which was now coming forth in various parts of the continent, wherever the vine flourished. Among the respectable and respected commercial houses in France, the Ffrenches of Bordeaux were and are one of the most flourishing concerns. The custom of Ireland alone would have sufficed to make their fortune in the sole article of claret.

My father boasted of his claims to relationship with this eminent family — a claim never denied; and his witty and clever letters had long kept up a correspondence with his cousin Ffrench of Bordeaux; the value of his Irish news and Irish fun being paid back in frequent presents of wine and liqueurs, with pretty *cadeaux* sent to my mother of scented pincushions and *sacs d'ouvrage*, worked by the nuns, and smelling of

pious incense. One of these I well remember; it was of yellow satin, embroidered in holy devices in white silk, of which my mother made a present on account of the *smell*, she said, but more probably on account of the Catholic devices which emblazoned it.

My father proposed himself as "commercial correspondent" of their house. He told them his story in his own pleasant yet pathetic way; and proved his fitness to become a Dublin wine-merchant, by his intimacy with all the great wine drinkers of the day, gentle and simple: He referred them to his connections in Connaught.

The Ffrenches acceded to his proposition, and consigned a cargo of wines to his account. Such was his interest, that before they were delivered, he obtained "the freedom of the six and ten per cents.," which was considered a high commercial honour at that time in Dublin; but of its nature and advantages I am utterly ignorant, and I don't suppose that my father knew much more, except that Sir John Ferns, the great wine-merchant of the day, had found some difficulty in obtaining it.

Grands changemens de décorations in the Music Hall! The vast vaults of the Holy Trinity which had served the purposes of Juliet's burial, were now dried up, cleansed, heated, lighted by day and watched by night. The rubbish of old theatrical properties was shovelled out, and pipes, hogsheads and flasks of precious contents were rolled in. A Connaught clerk was seated at his desk, and accounts were opened with many O's and Macs, who had long rolled their own claret to their own cellars at little cost but much risk.

The pretty theatre and its adjoining rooms were

leased out for public meetings. The family dwelling-house was enlarged by the addition of other apartments, and made comfortable. Before the ensuing winter my mother, whose confusion had been worse confounded by all the chances and changes her fortunes had undergone, was settled with her little family in Dublin, with her pretty retreat at Drumcondra in reserve, and whilst my father's life was "double, double, toil and trouble," she passed the quiet tenor of her days in avocations suited to her domestic habits.

Her greatest anxiety was for the education of her little girls, and her next for the salvation of mankind through the influence of the Countess of Huntingdon.

CHAPTER V.

MY EDUCATION.

My father now always spent his Sundays at home with us, and as much of his other days as his commercial, convivial, and dramatic avocations would allow.

My mother seldom went to church, but my father, from the time we could toddle, took us to church himself, where our endurance of hanging legs and cold feet was recompensed by the divine music for which the two cathedrals were and are still celebrated.

He shared all my mother's anxiety about the education of his two little girls, which was, however, only fitfully carried on.

My mother had in her mind the recollection of a model child who had lived fifty years before, a traditional piece of Shropshire perfection. She was the daughter of the good Sir Rowland Hill, of Hawkesley,

near Shrewsbury, of whose family my mother was proud to be a humble branch. This child had read the Bible twice through before she was five years old, and knitted all the stockings worn by the coachmen! My mother's ambition was that I should emulate this bright example of juvenile excellence, but all in vain. I could not even learn the few verses which open the genealogy of the Patriarchs.

My sister Olivia, who was given over to the tuition of Molly, was not much more apt. Neither my father nor my mother took into account, or seemed aware that our education was going on under an influence stronger than any book learning could exercise — the education of circumstances. Every incident as it arose developed a faculty; it excited an imitation. There was a great power of mimicry in both myself and my sister. For myself, I figured away in all the trades and occupations that came within my scope. I imitated Jemmy McCrackem, my father's hairdresser, to the life, and opened a shop which I furnished with my father's theatrical wigs, and opened it in the only window that looked into the street. I wrote over this window an advertisement that ran thus: —

SYDNEY OWENSON,

“SYSTEM, TETE AND PERUKE MAKER.”

This was the invariable form of inscription over the doors of old Irish coiffeurs.

I could go through the whole process of hair dressing (which was then a most arduous one), from the first papillotes to the last puff of the powder machine.

I became a chimney-sweep from my observation of

a den of little imps who inhabited a cellar on the opposite side of the way.

A propos to the chimney sweeps, my mother sent me to a day-school, to "keep me quiet," a few doors from our own house.

It happened one day the chimney of our school-room took fire. Every one screamed, but no one offered a remedy. I had seen a fire in our own chimney put out by the cleverness of my little neighbours the sweeps. I flew across and called on them to follow me. I found them assembled at their dinner, sitting on a bag of soot. They seized their scrapes and brushes and all followed me to the rescue. The burning soot was soon dragged down; fumes, and flames, and soot, and smut filled the atmosphere of Mrs. Gaime's neat schoolroom.

The little boys had probably saved lives and property, but the schoolmistress angrily asked "who had sent them?" They pointed to me and said:

"Little Miss, there."

"Then let little Miss pay you!" said she, and seizing me by the shoulder, she hurled me down the doorsteps, saying:

"Go home, you mischievous monkey!"

The injustice of this to myself, and the black band I commanded, but above all the epithet, for a monkey has been ever my favourite aversion!

I ran up the court to our house, crying bitterly, and followed by my clients.

My father and mother, who were standing at the window, saw us pass, and rushed to the door, as did, of course, the servants.

I was scarcely to be recognised, and when appealed

to could only answer with passionate sobs; but one of the little sweeps took *la parole*, and said:

"Well, plaise your honour, Mr. Owenson, little Miss here called us to put out Mother Gaime's chimney, who said she would not give us nothing, but that Miss might pay us!"

My father endeavoured to command his gravity, though my mother could not command her anger, and he said:

"Well, Sydney, I suppose you have wherewithal to recompense these young gentlemen for their allegiance to your command?"

I could only sob out:

"Papa, you have *two and eightpence of mine*, give it to them all."

My father took out an English half-crown, and said:

"There, gentlemen, is sixpence a-piece for you."

The little sweeps then threw up their caps, with the "cry" of the street (which had its "aboo" as well as the Fitzgeralds and O'Donnells). "Long life to yer honour — success — all happiness and nothing but pure love!" and this sooty troupe galloped away, while I was handed over to Molly to be punished and purified, as justice or mercy might prevail, according to my merits. From that moment these wretched little victims of the cruel social economy of the day became the objects of my especial compassion and protection. I very early wrote in their behalf, and I was the first who applied the *ramoneur* to an Irish chimney in my own house.

Though my mother could never teach me to read she taught me hymns and poetry by rote, which in-

cited me to write rhymes on my own account. I had many favourites among cats, dogs and birds, my mother's reprobation and the servants' nuisance; but I turned them all to account and wove them into stories, to which I tried to give as much personal interest as old Mother Hubbard bestowed on her dog.

The head favourite of my menagerie was a magnificent and very intelligent cat, "Ginger," by name, from the colour of her coat, which though almost orange was very much admired. She was the last of a race of cats sacred in the traditions of the Music Hall. Pat Brennan,

"The sad historian of the ruined towers,"

held them in the greatest reverence mingled with superstitious awe. Brennan was a good Catholic, but rather given to exaggeration, which rendered his testimony to matters of fact proverbially questionable; and it became a bye word among unbelieving neighbours when any one told a wonderful story, to ask, "Do you know Brennan? Well, then, enough said!" After this, there was nothing left for the disconcerted narrator but to walk away. One of his stories was — that the monastic cats had *stings* in their tails, which after their death were preserved by the monks for purposes of flagellation, or by the nuns — Brennan was not sure which!

Ginger was as much the object of my idolatry as if she had had a temple and I had been a worshipper in ancient Egypt; but, like other deities, she was reprobated by those who were not of my faith.

I made her up a nice little cell, under the beaufet, as side-boards were then called in Ireland — a sort of

alcove cut out of the wall of our parlour where the best glass and the family "bit of plate" — a silver tankard — with the crest of the Hills upon it (a dove with an olive branch in its mouth), which commanded great respect in our family.

Ginger's sly attempt to hide herself from my mother, to whom she had that antipathy which animals so often betray to particular individuals, were a source of great amusement to my little sister and myself; but when she chose the retreat of the beaufet as the scene of her *accouchement*, our fear lest it should come to my mother's knowledge, was as great as if we had been concealing a moral turpitude.

It was a good and pious custom of my mother's to hear us our prayers every night; when Molly tapped at the parlour door at nine o'clock, we knelt at my mother's feet, our four little hands clasped in hers, and our eyes turned to her with looks of love, as they repeated that simple and beautiful invocation, the Lord's Prayer; to this was always added the supplication, "Lighten our darkness we beseech Thee;" after which we were accustomed to recite a prayer of our affectionate suggestion, calling a blessing on the heads of all we knew and loved, which ran thus, "God bless papa, mamma, my dear sister, and Molly, and Betty, and Joe, and James, and all our good friends." One night, however, before my mother could pronounce her solemn "amen," a soft muttered "purr" issued from the cupboard, my heart echoed the appeal, and I added, "God bless Ginger the cat!" Wasn't my mother shocked! She shook both my shoulders and said, "What do you mean by that, you stupid child?"

"May I not say, 'Bless Ginger?'" I asked humbly.

"Certainly *not*," said my mother emphatically.

"Why, mamma?"

"Because Ginger is not a Christian."

"*Why* is not Ginger a Christian?"

"Why? because Ginger is only an animal."

"Am I a Christian, mamma, or an animal?"

"I will not answer any more foolish questions to-night. Molly, take these children to bed, and do teach Sydney not to ask those silly questions."

So we were sent off in disgrace, but not before I had given Ginger a wink, whose bright eyes acknowledged the salute through the half-open door.

The result of this was that I tried my hand at a poem.

The jingle of rhyme was familiar to my ear through my mother's constant recitation of verses, from the sublime Universal Prayer of Pope to the nursery rhyme of Little Jack Horner; whilst my father's dramatic citations, which had descended even to the servants, had furnished me with the tags of plays from Shakespeare to O'Keefe; so that "I lisped in numbers" though the numbers never came.

Here is my first attempt:

"My dear pussy cat,
Were I a mouse or rat,
Sure I never would run off from you,
You're so funny and gay,
With your tail when you play,
And no song is so sweet as your "mew;"
But pray keep in your press,
And don't make a mess,
When you share with your kittens our posset;
For mamma can't abide you,
And I cannot hide you,
Except you keep close in your closet!"

I tagged these doggrels together while lying awake half the night, and as soon as I could get a hearing in the morning I recited them to the kitchen, and no elocution ever pronounced in *that* kitchen (although it was dedicated to Melpomene, whose image shone on an orchestra that had been converted into a dresser, the whole apartment being the remains of the fantastic Ridotto, though now being converted to culinary purposes in the same floor as our dining-room), no elocution had ever excited more applause. James undertook to write it down, and Molly corrected the press. It was served up at breakfast to my father, and it not only procured me his rapturous praise but my mother's forgiveness.

My father took me to Moira House; made me recite my poem, to which he had taught me to add appropriate emphasis and action, to which my own tendency to grimace added considerable comicality. The Countess of Moira laughed heartily at the "infant Muse" as my father called me, and ordered the housekeeper to send up a large plate of bread and jam, the earliest recompense of my literary labours.

CHAPTER VI.

MY INSTRUCTORS.

ALL this time the education of the children, a favourite theme of discussion and disputation, proceeded in a desultory manner.

The moment nature broke out into 'anywhat noticeable act, discipline was brought in, and a master was found for the time being, which always proved to be a very short time indeed.

Once, accompanying my father and mother in a very John Gilpin trip, to spend the day at Castle Bellingham, I was so struck with the pretty church on the roadside, that while dinner was preparing I made a sort of sketch of it with the pen and ink and paper generally found lying on inn tables.

My father and mother were astounded, and a future Angelica Kaufman was predicted in me over our chickens and bacon.

My mother was delighted that my first attempt should have been a sacerdotal one, and immediately, on our return to town a drawing-master was sought for, and one was found who rejoiced in the name of Martin. He encouraged my mother's hopes, and put me at once to indite a cherub's head.

My cherub was really wonderful; my mother said it was *miraculous*; and so it would have been if I had had any hand in it; but to tell the truth, it owed all its merit to the genius of my master. One day that the black chalk was committed to my unpractised hand,

on my mother's sudden entrance, my cherub's head ran the risk of being converted into a negro's. Mr. Martin was mad; and putting a large lump of bread into my hand, saying, "There, Miss, take out the effect of the jaw with this piece of bread."

Caligraphy and mathematics succeeded to the finer "art."

One morning when we were at breakfast with my father and mother — that is, my sister and myself — at our own little table, with bread and milk, the servant announced a visitor by the style and title of "Mr. Mark Tully."

"Stay a moment, James," said my father to my affrighted mother, *qui dans ce mot là reconnaissait notre sang* — and anticipated a cousin; while my father, in a coaxing tone, said: "My dear Jenny, this is a poor fellow from Lough Rea; once a flourishing school-master, a great mathematician and copper-plate writer. I think we might make use of him for the children, though he has now taken to another line of life."

At this moment James introduced a gaunt, ungainly looking man, with a pedlar's pack in one hand and a short stick in the other.

He looked extremely frightened. My good-natured father rose to meet him with:

"Marcus Tullius Aufidius, my brave fellow, how does the world use you?"

"Thank your honour for axing."

"Will you take a cup of tea before we drop into *shanahos*?" said my father.

"Thanks be to your honour, the thimble full, if ye plaze."

"Here, Sydney," said my mother, "take the gentleman this cup of tea."

Replacing the cup and saucer on the table, I took out my silver thimble out of the tidy little "housewife" that hung to my side; I filled it with tea and presented it to the pedlar.

My mother tried to look angry and my father too.

"She is a silly child," said he, "but she means no harm."

"Oh, God bless her, Mr. Owenson, she is a fine lively little cratur, and will come to good yet!"

My father at once proposed us as his pupils in the noble art, in which at present I certainly do not excel.

Paper was got — lines were ruled, and Marcus Tullius Aufidius gave me a line of strokes and a line of A's and B's to copy.

"Now, Miss, broad strokes down — hair strokes up."

I not only copied these strokes but I copied his most ridiculous mouth, which he opened and shut to correspond with the ups and downs of his pen.

My little sister tittered, my father and mother, though angry, could not suppress their smiles; the susceptible Marcus Tullius took offence and rose in wrath, saying:

"Och, then, Miss is too cliver for me entirely."

"Well, then," said my father, "to ease your burden, we will for the present take your Connemara stockings, and bye-and-bye your instructions."

My mother now hastened to make a bargain. My father at once purchased a pound's worth of the "Connemara's," and Marcus Tullius shouldered his pack,

made his scrape, and never after returned, while I, perhaps, lost the chance of becoming as good a mathematician as Voltaire's *Marquise de Châtelet*, or any other poor French philosopheress who assisted to make Newton known in Paris.

CHAPTER VII.

MY FATHER.

Who was my father? to whom in these few pages I have dedicated so much recollection.

My father was a Celtic Irishman, my mother was a Saxon; and "I had the good fortune," as Paddy O'Carrol says, "to come over to Ireland to be borned."

My father was — an actor! But he shall tell his own tale; or, rather, I will try to relate it as I heard it from his lips many a time and oft, sometimes spoken, sometimes sung.

My father devoted as much of his time to domestic enjoyment as his profession and public life would admit of. In the course of my early and after years, it was a source of infinite delight to me, to hear him narrate in broken episodes, traits and incidents of his own story and of the times in which he lived, mingled with relations of habits, customs and manners still existing in Ireland down to the close of the last century. They were so impressive in their character and musical in their narration, that they seized on my imagination, — for I was a very impressionable child, — and were the cause of the first purely Irish story ever written; it has since been known as *The Wild Irish Girl*. But to go on with my father and his story, which he told

us by fragments, it was a romance in itself. I repeat that it was not told in spoken narrative, but interspersed with delicious Irish melodies, and given out with an emphasis and gesticulation not less eloquent than his language, which was "music spoken."

MY FATHER'S STORY.

"St. Patrick was a gentleman and come of decent people."

Met. Hist. of St. Patrick.

"We were kin to the Braghlaglans, Callagans,
Connors and Brides alsoe." — *Irish Song.*

At the beginning of the last century many of the manners and customs and national habits of Ireland in the middle ages still existed. The rustic amusements of the gentry as well as of the peasantry, were of a character that enlisted some of the most violent passions of Irish temperament; a dance begun in utmost jollity *on* the sod, often ended by laying one of the performers *under* it; and a duel was not rare that arose from some mere awkwardness in the canonical performance of the rite of hands across and back again in a country dance. The hurling matches in the provinces were the Olympic games of ould Ireland; the athletæ of Connaught would challenge the rival hurlers of Munster. County against county, but more frequently Bally against Bally came forth in mutual and picturesque defiance, not unaptly imaged forth in the wrestling contest of *As You Like It*. The first ladies of the neighbourhood frequently presided as umpires; whilst the combatants, whose chief claims were their personal prowess, enlisted in their ranks young men of the first families, as well as the prime youth and manhood of the "mere Irishry."

Lady Morgan's Memoirs. I.

Early in the last century, a celebrated hurling match took place in Connaught, sustained by the gentry, farmers and squirearchy of the neighbouring counties of Sligo and Rosscommon. All the chief gentry of the neighbourhood were present, the flower of Irish youth of both sexes. It was the custom to award to the victor of the field a ribbon to wear at his breast, or some other simple mark of distinction, presented by the Queen of Beauty of the day.

On this occasion, the Queen of Beauty was Sydney, the orphan grand-daughter of Sir Malby Crofton; the victor of the day was Walter Mac Owen, *Anglice* Owen-son, a gentleman according to the genealogy of Connaught, but a farmer by actual position. He was very handsome in person and tall in stature, and of noted prowess in all contests like the present. The lady was a descendant of the house of Crofton, which settled in Ireland in the days of Elizabeth. The head of the family was made escheator-general of the province, by Sir Henry Sydney, who was the governor of Connaught. In the partition of the lands and estates of the Irish, the "Escheator-general" did not forget himself; he left at his death six brave sons to inherit six good estates; the second of these sons settled at Longford House, in Sligo, where a Sir Malby Crofton still lives at the present day.

The fair Queen of Beauty who then graced Longford House was smitten with the grace and bravery of the young victor in the hurling match; she probably intimated, or at least allowed him to discover, that he had

"Wrestled well — and overthrown
More than his enemies."

The young man was not "afraid to take his fortune up." The result was, that shortly after the hurling match, there was what the people of the country called an "abduction," and the Crofton family a "*mésalliance* never to be forgiven;" in matter-of-fact speech, they ran away by mutual consent, and were married beyond all power of protest or disapprobation of friends to separate them.

The young bride, with great good sense, entirely accepted her new position, and made the best of it.

She was an extremely clever woman, who discharged her duties in all respects as a farmer's wife, and obtained in the condition of life to which she had descended, the respect and influence she was calculated to have won in her own sphere. But the marriage was none the less indiscreet, neither was it a happy one, for she had *not*, like Desdemona,

"beheld Othello's visage in his mind."

Her husband seems to have been a jolly, racketting Irish boy; he was frequently absent on all manner of rustic frolics, hurling matches, fairs and other occasions, for the display of his vanity and those qualities which had bewitched her, but from which now, so far as she was concerned, all glamour had departed.

She was a woman of genius, a poetess and musician; she cultivated her natural gifts, and found in art a resource against unavailing regret for the position in life which she had left, and it was her best preservative against disgust at her present surroundings. She was appreciated by her Irish neighbours, who love music and song; they gave her the *sobriquet* of *Clasagh na Valla*, or the "Harp of the Valley;" she was eminent

for her skill as a performer on the Irish harp, and for her poems in the Irish tongue; so her life did not pass entirely without sympathy and recognition. She had one son, named Robert, who seemed to unite the most remarkable peculiarities of both his parents.

He resembled his father in stature and personal beauty, and he had the artistic and poetical instincts of his mother; he had also a magnificent musical voice of extraordinary compass. His mother devoted herself to giving him the best education in her power; in this she had the good-natured assistance of the parish priest, who was an ex-member of the Jesuits' College of Liege, and occasionally, the Protestant incumbent of the parish gave his aid. The young pupil of this combined instruction showed his gratitude by impartially intoning Low Mass in the early Sabbath morning with Father Mahony, and later in the day singing the New Version of Sternhold and Hopkins in the parish church with his mother, who was a Protestant. In this way, with a little French taught by Father Mahony with the true Belgian accent, a little Latin and English, together with reading in a few volumes of Irish traditionary lore belonging to his mother, who also gave him his musical, poetical and historical teaching, from the first arrival of the Crofton down to the latest contemporary grievance, the education of the young Robert Owenson went on until he had reached his seventeenth year.

About that time a great sensation was caused in the neighbourhood by the arrival of a stranger bearing the name of Blake, who proceeded to take possession of the castle of the Blakes of Ardfry, after a long interregnum, as the lineal descendant of the original pro-

prietors of the estate.* He had been brought up in foreign parts, and was the possessor of a large West Indian property in addition to his Irish estate. He was a man of great eccentricity, singular accomplishments, and an utter stranger to the habits and manners of the country in which he was called upon to succeed to an ancient property. Mr. Blake was struck with the originality of all he saw around him in Ireland. He was anxious also, as a landlord, to improve the condition of the peasantry on his estate, and to study their habits.

A Protestant himself, he, nevertheless, visited impartially both the Protestant and Catholic places of worship in the parish. One Sunday, when he attended High Mass, he was struck with the beauty of a young fresh voice which rose distinctly above all others. He was somewhat surprised, when an hour later he heard the same voice in the Protestant Church accompanied by a female soprano of great delicacy and some science, singing the magnificent hymn:

“O come, loud anthems let us sing.”

Mr. Blake was an eminent musician, fresh from the schools of Italy and Paris.

He soon made himself acquainted with the name, quality, and residence of the owners of the two voices, and the next day paid a visit in form to the persons who had so charmed and surprised him.

The manners and style of Clasagh na Valla convinced him that he was in the presence of a gentlewoman. Her husband was absent on one of his many frolics. It was new to Clasagh na Valla to have the

* The Blakes of Meulo were a branch of the ancient family of Ardfry.

society of one of her own class, and the motives of kindness which had brought Mr. Blake, although expressed with some coldness and formality, nevertheless worked upon her and warmed her to a degree of communicativeness which possibly surprised him. She told him her history, and ascribed the ruin of her husband's family, and its present low estate, to the dishonesty of a member of Mr. Blake's family in former times.

A Catholic, Mac Owen, had once entrusted some landed property to a Protestant Blake. A Bill of Discovery was filed by him against the owner, the ruin of the confiding Catholic ensued, and the traditional memory of the wrong had become exaggerated in its progress until it had become the standing grievance of the family, and in Clasagh na Valla it had certainly found the most eloquent and spirited of its narrators. Right or wrong in her belief, her eloquence and beauty interested the Lord of Ardfry; and whether he believed or not the imputation upon the memory of his remote kinsman, it is certain that he conceived the notion of turning the peculiar talents of young Owenson to his own account; the *naïveté* and natural abilities of the boy promising amusement to one who was ordinarily *peu amusable*. He offered to receive Robert Owenson into his family, if his parents would part with him, and to make him his own special *protégé*. He promised that he should receive such an education as would fit him for any liberal profession, and for the position of a gentleman in society.

The parents consented. Clasagh na Valla was proud of the effect her eloquence had produced. She beheld her son already restored to the position in life which she believed to be his lawful birthright, out of

which he had been defrauded by the accident of her having married below her station. The father consented; probably he was not able to stand against his wife's eloquence; possibly he could not get leave to say a word against it, and possibly, too, he may have thought it a fine thing for his son "to get his own again" from a Blake; at all events, it is certain that with the consent of all parties Mr. Blake took young Owenson into his own house and made him his companion.

Mr. Blake was not a good person to whom to entrust the destinies of a young man. He was an intellectual epicurean, profoundly selfish, and prepared to make every accident of his life subservient to his use, convenience, or delectation; confirmed in celibacy, and living only for himself, he saw he could make of his *protégé* a submissive dependent, an accomplished companion and an efficient future secretary, likely to be useful to him in the management of his estate, from being versed in Irish affairs from early habits and associations; above all, he would make a *maestro di cappella*, who, after the fashion of foreign houses, would superintend his music and infinitely contribute to his amusements.

Young Owenson resided with Mr. Blake so long as he continued on his Irish estates, but Mr. Blake soon grew weary of the monotony of this remote existence and of provincial pursuits — the improvement of his tenantry included.

After a few months he set out to go to London, where he had a house in Russell Street. He stopped a few days *en route* in Dublin. Amongst other reasons, he wished to furbish up and render presentable the

young wild Irishman he was about to introduce to his London acquaintance and friends. The Connaught suit of genuine ratteen was exchanged for the fashionable costume of the day; his luxuriant black locks — shaggy and picturesque — were transformed into the *coiffure poudré* and *ailes de pigeon* which had succeeded the wigs of the preceding half-century. Thus dressed and disguised, he accompanied Mr. Blake to the Theatre Royal, Crow Street, to witness the performance of "Coriolanus," by Mossop, the great tragedian of the age, whose father, a Protestant clergyman in France, had christened my father nearly twenty years before. In the same font, Oliver Goldsmith (who was my father's second cousin once removed) had also been christened, and by the same clergyman.

This was the first theatre he had entered — the first dramatic performance he had ever witnessed — he was not ignorant of Shakespeare, for Shakespeare has at all times been more read and better understood, or rather felt, even in the remote provinces of Ireland, than in the country which has the glory of his birth. The drama was, at this epoch, in Ireland at the *acmé* of its popularity and its influence. Dublin supplied London with its best actors and its best dramatists, and the Irish stage was, for a time, almost a fourth power in the state. Young Owenson was "not touched but rapt, not wakened but inspired." From that moment the son of *Clasagh na Valla* had discovered his vocation, and, though in future years he worked it out under the influence of a far different temperament to that of his countryman Mossop, the impression and intention remained indestructible.

In a few days from this memorable night, Mr.

Blake and his young *protégé* arrived in London, at the comfortable mansion of the former in Great Russell Street. He lost not a moment in seeking to render those abilities available, for which he had chosen his young charge on so short an experience. Mr. Blake was well acquainted with all that was most eminent in the musical society of London — professional and amateur, of which his own house was the resort. Among the most celebrated was Dr. Arne, the reviver, perhaps it might be said, the founder, of English opera, the composer of *Artaxerxes*, and of many operas now forgotten. Arne was particularly skilful in instructing vocal performers. The young Irish melodist gave him a proof of the quality of his voice, which he declared to be one of the finest baritones he ever heard, and particularly susceptible of that quality of intonation then so much admired and now so much out of fashion, the *false alto*, then introduced from the Italian school. Arne had at that time completely merged his reputation as a teacher in his higher qualification of a *maestro*; and his grand opera of *Artaxerxes* placed him at the head of all English composers; he, therefore, declined taking his friend's musical *protégé* as his pupil, but strongly recommended him to Dr. Worgan, the celebrated blind organist of Westminster Abbey, rival of Dr. Burney, and the first singing master of the day. Dr. Worgan accepted the cultivation of a voice and ear so rare and perfect, and Mr. Blake paid a liberal entrance fee for the admission of his *protégé* into the evening classes, twice a week, of this singularly gifted blind instructor. The mornings of young Owenson were otherwise employed; he was placed for some hours daily under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. Eyle, who kept one of those

academies then numerous in London, where elocution, mathematics, the English classics and the rudiments of Latin were taught; similar to that opened by Mr. Sheridan, the father of Brinsley Sheridan, on his retreat from his arduous reign over the insatiable vanities of an Irish theatre and the caprices of an Irish audience.

The rest of the young man's time was devoted to the domestic *régime* of his protector; a good arithmetician, as most Irish lads are, he audited the Irish accounts, which were forwarded by Mr. Blake's agent from the county of Galway; he took the foot of his dinner-table, having been systematically taught to carve by the old butler, a jealous and confidential servant, and, above all, he sung his delightful Irish melodies with their genuine Irish words, to the very bad accompaniment of Mr. Blake himself on the harpsichord, whose incompetent performance induced the young amateur to study *counterpoint*, and so accompany himself. Owenson had charge of the house in Russell Street in the absence of his protector on visits to the seats of his friends in the country, among whom was Lord Clare the protector of Goldsmith.

Mr. Blake only once visited his estates in Ireland during the residence in his family of young Owenson, whom he treated with a condescension too marked ever to be construed into familiarity; a circumstance which often roused "the blood of the Mirabels," and occasioned a petulance of manner better becoming a wild chief of the MacOwens in other times, than a dependent of the Anglo-Norman gentleman of the present. Of all the advantages which that dependant enjoyed from his position, the excellent male society

occasionally assembled at Mr. Blake's table, was the most profitable and delightful; almost all the literary men of the day were among his guests, and the Gerard Street Club were, with Garrick himself, his frequent guests; but there was one, above all others, among these high bidders for immortality, who had a peculiar interest in young Owenson's heart and the strongest claim on his admiration — this was his countryman and relative, Oliver Goldsmith. His parents had furnished him with a letter of introduction to Goldsmith; and those claims made upon him for their son on the plea of kith, kin and relationship; — ties always admitted in Ireland to the remotest generation, were accepted with all that genial cordiality peculiar to Goldsmith's happy temperament. A difference in age of nearly twenty years, still left Goldsmith nearly upon a par with his young countryman in ignorance of the world, and in ingenuousness of temper and feeling; his kindness was unbounded, but it was not always advantageous, and he who wanted a guardian over his own actions, such as the stern Johnson, was ill qualified to become Mentor to one whose natural tastes and national character were as easy and indiscreet as his own. Goldsmith was at that time in all the delirium of his passion for the theatre, where he had already brought out his charming comedy *She Stoops to Conquer*. He was intimate with the managers of both theatres, including Garrick, his earliest and fast friend; with Sheridan, his splendid countryman, as well as with the celebrated musical lessees of Covent Garden, Signor Giordani and Dr. Fisher. Goldsmith being an *habitué* of the green-room of both the Royal theatres, he occasionally and unnecessarily took his young countryman to those

dangerous *foyers* of art and beauty which proved perilous to men of greater discretion than either of the two Irishmen. But danger awaited the younger man in a smaller and more intimate circle. Among the eminent artists of the day, who occasionally presented themselves in the highest classes of Dr. Worgan, was the then beautiful and celebrated Madame Weichsel, wife of the *primo violoncello* of the Italian opera, and mother of the greatest English vocalist of after times, Mrs. Bellington. Madame Weichsel was the *prima donna* of His Majesty's Theatre, and was, or had been, the *prima donna assoluta* over the heart of the famous Duc de Nivernois, at that time ambassador from France at the Court of St. James. The foreign siren was no longer young, and perhaps was not the less dangerous on that account; her engagement at the Italian Opera House did not prevent her occasional performances upon the English stage, and her engagement to play the part of Mandane in Dr. Arne's *Artaxerxes*. She was induced to study that elaborate *rôle*, under the immediate direction of Dr. Worgan: 'in the duets between the Persian heroine and her lover Arbaces, the stage lover was frequently absent *without leave*, and his place was too readily supplied by Dr. Worgan's favourite young Irish pupil, Robert Owenson. Never was "Fair Aurora, prythee, stay," more passionately sung, and had old *Weichsel* been as apprehensive as the father of Cyrus, the Irish Arbaces would have given cause of uneasiness to that worthy gentleman, while the Duc de Nivernois might have applied at home for a *lettre de cachet* against his successful rival. This *liaison* had already lasted some time when Mr. Blake resolved on

a journey to Ireland, refusing his young companion the permission to accompany him, for young Owenson had occasionally shown symptoms of the *mal de pays*. He was left, therefore, the unrestricted master of his own actions, and at liberty to follow his own devices in London.

During the absence of Mr. Blake in Ireland, as was thought, Madame Weichsel consented to "star it" for one night at Vauxhall. Young Owenson accompanied her thither. When she entered the orchestra, it was discovered that the singer who was to take part in the duet of "Fair Aurora" had not arrived. She insisted that her companion should take his place, and her request was too seducing to his vanity to be refused. He was in full dress; which was as indispensable then for Vauxhall as for the opera. He was announced as an amateur who had kindly offered to take the place of the original Arbaces, "who had been attacked by sudden indisposition," &c. "Fair Aurora" was sung *con amore*, applauded and encored. Among the audience, however, was one neither expected nor desired; it was Mr. Blake, who had suddenly returned home unannounced, and finding the house deserted except by the old *major domo*, who could give no account of the young viceroy who had been left over him, except that he had dressed and gone to Vauxhall. Mr. Blake, who followed his example, somewhat out of humour, arrived just as Arbaces was finishing his duet! The truant did not return to Great Russell Street till the third night of his absence; and then went back, never imagining that his patron had returned. He found his trunks in the hall, packed and corded; a letter

from Mr. Blake was put into his hand by the butler, who sent out for a hackney-coach, had the trunks placed upon it whilst young Owenson read his letter, and then inquired whither he wished the coach to be driven? Too indignant to express surprise or irritation, he replied promptly, "To Dr. Goldsmith's," and drove off never more to cross the threshold of his offended patron. The letter was concise; in it Owenson was dismissed with unqualified decision, and it contained an order on Mr. Blake's banker for three hundred pounds, which he intended to be the last proof of his generosity. Young Owenson wrote a brief reply, accepting his dismissal, and returning the order with all the coolness with which it had been offered to him. Goldsmith received him with all the sympathy and kindness of his genial nature, and encouraged him in his scheme of independence.

Young Owenson had been more than four years resident in London, and had benefitted considerably by the instructions which Mr. Blake had liberally assisted him to acquire. An accomplished musician, he had also derived much advantage from those lessons in elocution, which young men, whether preparing for the stage or the pulpit, were then taking, at an epoch when declamatory recitation was indispensable to success in the sentimental comedies and high-flown tragedies of the day. The two cousins, putting their Irish heads together, pronounced in favour of the drama, as a profession best suited to the talents and personal deportment of the young adventurer who was now thrown upon himself. Goldsmith, although devoted to Irish music, and full of admiration for my father's musical talents, encouraged him in the idea that acting would

be his forte, and tragedy his *spécialité*! Goldsmith had just made up a quarrel with Garrick, and he made use of the renewal of their amity to give Owenson a letter of introduction to that "abridgment of all that is pleasant in man," which he presented in person. The interview took place at Garrick's house in the Adelphi; the manager was gracious and favourable; and the son of Clasagh na Valla, in spite of his brogue, was permitted to make his first appearance in the high tragic part of Tamerlane!. Tamerlane was, alas! a failure! as was only likely. It was declared by the critics to be not only bad, but absurd; and the bringing forward a *débutant* in that important part, a *débutant* who was a mere stripling, speaking with an Irish brogue, was declared to be one of the greatest insults ever offered to the town. The Irish Tamerlane, backed by his staunch ally, Oliver Goldsmith, begged for another hearing, and selected the part of Alexander the Great; but Garrick entirely declined to listen to the petition, flung the letter on the table, and Tamerlane retired for a short time into private life. This check did not, however, quench his spirit nor abate his hope. He made his next appearance as Captain Macheath in *The Beggar's Opera*. This character was more in accordance with his genius; he was received with applause; which had the good effect of securing for him a permanent and profitable engagement for the next two years at Covent Garden, of which theatre the principal lessees and managers were Mr. Haines, Signor Giordani and Dr. Fisher, a celebrated composer and violinist of the day. The two latter gentlemen, whom Owenson had known at Dr. Worgan's, had evinced much kindness for him there and remained his friends.

Years afterwards they were his guests and frequent visitors at his house in Dublin. He was now fairly launched in a profession, with a fair prospect of an honourable maintenance. The principal event which befel him during the next few years was his marriage with Miss Hill, the daughter of Mr. Hill, a respectable burgess of the ancient city of Shrewsbury. The brother of the lady had been a fellow student of Mr. Owenson in Mr. Eyle's classes; he had been charmed to infatuation with his companion's talents, and a friendship had sprung up between them, very ardent on Mr. Hill's part. On the occasion of his father being raised to the mayoralty of Shrewsbury, there was open house kept at Christmas, and young Hill invited his friend to come down and share the festivities. Miss Jane Hill, pious and prudent as the daughter of a substantial burgher ought to be —

"Sober, steadfast, and demure,"

was nevertheless not proof against the fascinations of the handsome Irishman. Nothing, however, came of it at that time, and the flame thus kindled might and probably would have died out, but that the sudden death of her sister obliged her to come to London to take charge of her brother-in-law's household for a time. This led to the renewal of her acquaintance with Mr. Owenson. Much as her brother liked him, he had no wish for a nearer connection, and the mayor's objection to receiving an actor for a son-in-law was insuperable. Miss Hill settled the matter by consenting to a clandestine marriage. The death of her father followed not long afterwards, leaving her the mistress of a moderate but independent fortune.

CHAPTER VIII.

MY FATHER'S STORY CONTINUED.

MARRIED, and twice a father of short-lived children, he was called upon for prudent consideration by the necessities of his position and the prudential suggestions of his wife.

She hated the stage although she loved the actor. Notwithstanding Mr. Owenson's brilliant success in Sheridan's Sir Lucius O'Trigger, and Cumberland's Major O'Flaherty, in both which he had been the *remplaçant* of Mr. Hirst and Mr. Mudie, who knew as much of Ireland as they did of New Zealand. Their English audiences, however, be it said, were satisfied, for they had not yet got beyond the conventional delineation of Teague and Father Foigarde, types of Irish savagery and Catholic Jesuitism. Cumberland and Sheridan both thanked my father for redeeming their creations from caricature; but in spite of their encomiums, he compromised with my mother's prejudices, and for the nonce gave up the stage for the church; that is, he became one of the best and most highly esteemed oratorio singers of the day, exchanging the boards of Covent Garden for the orchestra of Westminster Abbey.

Sacred music was just then the rage throughout England, especially in London, which had only a few years before slowly awakened to the merits of Handel, owing to the success of his "Messiah" in Dublin.

There were few cathedrals to which my father was not summoned when oratorios were celebrated. Sacred music was not then celebrated only in cathedrals, but in theatres, concert halls, and music rooms.

The pupil of Arne and Weigern, whose science was assisted by the noblest voice, obtained all the success he desired, and a good income, which he enjoyed in the best company, which favourable circumstances had procured for him. My mother was satisfied — but my father was not, for he wanted to return to the stage — “’tis my vocation, Hal!”

After a few years residence in England, an accident occurred which restored him for ever to the profession he liked and the country he loved.

Through the medium of his theatrical friends he had access to the green-rooms of all the metropolitan theatres, and he did not let his privilege lie idle, though he found there the charms which Johnson declared he had found it so difficult to resist.

Ireland had for the last half-century lent to the English drama, not only her best writers, but her best actors, and occasionally borrowed them back for her own theatres.

The patentee of the Theatre Royal, Crow Street, Dublin, was at that time Richard Daly, Esq., of Castle Daly, a gentleman of high pretensions to birth and respectability, and above all to personal advantages. He had married a beautiful and fashionable actress, Miss Bersante. Being a younger son, he had no patrimony, but his family interest procured him the patenteeship of the Theatre Royal, in Cross Street, and as was usual, he came annually to London to recruit his company.

Mr. Daly had happened to be behind the scenes on the night when my father had been playing Major O'Flaherty, and had heard Mr. Cumberland say, shaking him by the hand, "Mr. Owenson, I am the first author who has brought an Irish gentleman on the stage, and you are the first who ever played it *like a gentleman*." *

Daly, who became a constant visitor at my father's house when in town, made him an offer to become a small shareholder in the Theatre Royal, Dublin, and deputy-manager; with the right of acting any characters he chose, in his own *répertoire*; Don Carlos, in the *Duenna*, and Careless, in the *School for Scandal* were added; the chief merit of both these parts being the songs, which he sang in perfection.

Mr. Daly had taken it into his head that my father would make a first-rate disciplinarian in a theatre where there had never yet been *any* discipline.

Of all this transaction my poor dear mother knew nothing till the articles were signed and sealed; but with a promise that she should return to England the moment she found Ireland unpleasant, my father found the means to reconcile her to his own views. *Ah! l'éloquence de mari!* it is worth all the logic in the world.

On her arrival in Ireland, my mother did her best to make her penal settlement supportable. My father took a pretty villa for her at Drumcondra, a lovely

* One evening, at the Countess of Charleville's, the celebrated Mrs. Abingdon, talking to me when I was playing my own character of the Wild Irish Girl, inquired affectionately after my father, saying, "Of all the managers I ever had to deal with he was the most of a gentleman. I was present when Mr. Cumberland paid him the pretty compliment on his playing Major O'Flaherty."

village, well known to the Stellas and Delaneys, the Monte Pincio of the Dublin dramatists and artists of the day.

My mother brought over with her an old Welsh servant maid; like herself, a disciple of Lady Huntingdon; a great comfort to her in her banishment to the land of potatoes and papists, both of which she hated with Christian inveteracy and culinary prejudice.

She wrote to an English friend, the wife of a Wesleyan minister, who had opened "a little concern of his own," at Portarlinton, the asylum of Protestant refugees from France, to procure for her a maid to be about her own person, a pretorian guard in that land of idolatry.

My mother's friend sent her, in reply to her appeal, one of the children's maids from the great Huguenot school in Ireland, the well known Madame Terson, where I had myself the honour and happiness of being educated. The maid's name was Mary Cane, which my mother changed to Molly, because she would have no mariolatry in her family; and as Molly was a wit as well as a workwoman, and an excellent one, my father applied to her the pun of *Molle atque facitum*.

This passed into a *sobriquet* which degenerated into "Molly Atkinson." She was also called "French Molly," on the strength of a few words of bad French and an affectation of broken English. Servants in Ireland were at that time like the chorus in the Greek tragedy, and took that part in the household drama to which their sympathy and fidelity then entitled them.

Molly made her way with my mother by amusing her, and contrived, as is always the case, to introduce

divers members of her family as "followers." One of these, and the only man servant in our establishment, gave himself the title of "James the Butler," and both Molly and he had been some time in my mother's service when she discovered that both were Catholics!!

As they had neither revealed nor concealed the circumstance, my mother dropped into their indifference, and accepted their good works without reference to their false faith.

In Celtic nations, CLANSHIP supersedes all other affections. Friendship sits lightly, and love more lightly, for both are generally the result of impulse; in Irish, "to fancy" means to love:

"All my fancy is for Nancy — hark, sweet tally ho!"

but feud, faction and faith are immortal. Dining one day at the hospitable table of the then member for Dublin, George Hampden Evans, I had the good fortune to sit next my friend the O'Connor Don, of Ballyna Gar, as legitimate a representative of the supreme kings of Ireland as any sovereign, on or off his throne, at this moment in Europe. I perceived him throwing looks, very like defiance, across the table, at our opposite neighbour and mutual acquaintance, the Honourable Mr. Ffrench, M.P., which induced me to ask, "Are you not on good terms with the Ffrench family?" "I have no *reason* to be, at all events. You, of course, know the way they have treated us." I pleaded ignorance, and he then entered on a long detail of grievances, public and private, of which the Ffrench's were the cause, to the O'Connor's. He was interrupted in the middle by Mr. Ffrench asking him to take wine, to which he courteously responded, and then resumed his

story. "But when," said I, "did all this happen — lately?" "Well, not very long ago, in the last years of the reign of Queen Elizabeth." After dinner, Mr. Ffrench came to me, and said, "I am sure O'Connor Don was complaining of me." I said, "rather." "What did he accuse us of?" "Oh of robbing him, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth." "Well," said he, "and if we did, were we not robbed ourselves by the Cromwellians? I forget all about it, but I know there was an old grudge; and is it very odd, that though I forgive him he cannot forgive me?" Among the true Irish the language of praise and invective passed all bounds, and formed the leading traits of their parliamentary eloquence so long as they had a parliament in which to expend it.

After a friendship and intimacy of some years, my father and Mr. Daly broke off in a violent and sudden fit of temper and petulance. As there is no interest in such details, it is sufficient to say that he and Mr. Daly dissolved their partnership, and "all the counsel that they two had shared," was broken up for ever.

My father erected his flag before that time-honoured monument of past pleasures, the old Music Hall of Fish Shamble Street.

He flew to Mr. Byrne of Cabantely, one of the greatest proprietors and finest Irish gentlemen of the day, whose property the Music Hall was. My father had known him in London, both at Mr. Blake's and at Lord Clare's. Mr. Byrne endeavoured to dissuade him from his mistaken speculation; but persuasion has no hold over passion, and my father took a lease for ninety-nine years, with a pepper-corn fine, of a fabric that looked as if it would not last a month.

Here he hoped to realise the dream of his life, the restoration of the drama to its pristine importance and intent, in moral and social influence, as Mr. Sheridan, his eminent predecessor in theatrical management, had hoped yet failed to do some years before. One of my father's maxims was, that civilization would best be promoted by erecting theatres, like Martello towers, at regular intervals over the land for the protection and instruction of the national mind:

"To hold as 'twere the mirror up to nature; to shew virtue her own feature; scorn her own image, and the very age and body of the time his form and pressure."

At a moment when Irish nationality was rising above the level of unavailing complaint; when Irishmen hawked their grievances as beggars hawk their sores; when the glorious body of Irish volunteers became the Prætorian bands of the land, not to impose, but to break her chains; my father snatched the epithet, and gave his theatre the name of "National." He was backed by some of the best men of the time; patriots, in the best sense of the word; and he set about his theatrical reformation with all the zeal and all the indiscretion of a true Irishman.

His family then consisted of his wife and two little girls, Sydney and Olivia, the elder under *five years*.*

My poor distracted mother gladly took refuge in her pretty country house at Drumcondra, leaving my father, "like Nature in her great works — alone."

She took the opportunity also of visiting her Wesleyan friend at Portarlinton, in the hope of prevailing on Madame Terson, the head of the great French

* The reader must exercise his own discretion as to dates. — Ed.

Huguenot school, to take the elder of her little girls, whose susceptibility of impression made her mother fearful of the influence of priests and players — those *bêtes noires* of her life. Madame Terson refused the infant pupil, as too young and too lively for her sober establishment, but promised to receive her when she should have attained her ninth year — a promise she religiously fulfilled, though the anxious mother was not then alive to claim it.

Our maid Molly of course accompanied us to Drumcondra. These Irish servants of the family were a race by themselves.

Familiar as the Mascarilles, the Scapios, the Lisettes, and the Dorines of the French stage, — sometimes as witty, and always as humorous, — they frequently made a claim to participate in the affairs of the family, because they believed themselves *related* to the family. Dropping the “O” or the “Mac,” which signified the chieftain of the sect, Pat Kavanagh could prove himself descended from the Kavanaghs, kings of Leinster; Thady Connor came lineally, “and that not fifty years ago,” from O’Connor, king of all Ireland; and Dennis Brian, “if every one had their right,” was the “ra’al O’Brian, prince of Thomond.”

On the passing of the Emancipation Bill, several Catholic gentlemen who had dropped the suspicious cognomen, resumed it, without fear of being suspected to have any intention to resume the estates or principalities along with them. A Catholic friend of ours, dining with us one day, was addressed as usual, and asked to take fish; he moodily replied: “I’ll trouble you for the *vowel* bit, if you please!”

* See letter in the appendix from Pat Butler to Lord Ormond’s agent.

If there is any merit in my delineation of Mac Rory, in *O'Donnel*, I owe it to the photographic impressions of some of the models in my own little domestic establishment who unconsciously sat to me.

The pride they take in their own country, even in its most unhappy times, comes out strongly when they accompany their masters to England or on foreign travel.

My husband and myself having received the honour of a command to dine with their Majesties of Belgium, at the palace at Brussels, I was followed to the ante-chamber by my Irish footman, Pat Grant (who figures in my novel of the *Princess* as Denis Fagan) to receive orders. I said as I was taking off my cloak, "This is a noble palace, Grant;" he answered with a look full of reproach and contempt, "Well, then, I wondher to hear your ladyship say that — you that has been at the Castle of Dublin."

CHAPTER IX.

MY MOTHER.

MY MOTHER! there is something infinitely dear and tender in that name, and though all mothers may not be equally dear and tender, still it is the declared intention of Nature that they should be so.

I gratefully acknowledge the memory of my mother's worth, and early as I lost her, if there has ever come out in my poor nature a show of discretion and a scantling of that most uncommon quality, common sense, I owe it to her, — it is my inheritance from my excellent English mother.

A degree of common sense tempered down in me that exuberance of imagination which was the bane of my father's prosperity.

My mother came from her native land, an enemy of all slovenliness in habits, conduct, or mind.

She was disgusted with the dirty Dublin houses of that day, though in ostentatious finery they far surpassed anything she had ever seen in the old picturesque houses of Shrewsbury, with their black and white façades, and their pent-house roofs.

The society tried her as much as the houses; she was overwhelmed, offended and distressed at the style of conversation which then prevailed in company; the broad allusions to subjects which are now not mentionable to ears polite, but which were common enough in the days of the Swifts and Stellas, and were the delight of the Lady Berkleys and the Lady Betty Germaines of the vice-regal court. She was utterly disgusted at the *doubles entendres* freely introduced; she could not find either excuse or compensation in the wit they often brought along with them. The colloquial habit of what was then called "selling bargains," had not yet died out, the jest of which consisted in involving a person unconsciously into the utterance or the implication of some word or meaning, which placed the party in anything but a *delicate* dilemma.

Neither Catholic priest nor Protestant parson was spared; indeed, both parties bore the brunt of such jokes with an unblushing laugh, for the jokes usually alluded to their supposed success in gallantry, — an imputation which no Irishman of any profession can ever heartily resent.

The tendency to wit, or to its substitute — fun,

had been a fashion in Ireland from the time of Charles the Second. Ladies of fashion played their game of equivoque, and

“Lips that not by words pleased only”

were sometimes desecrated by repartees which would not have been permitted in the *ruelle* of *Ninon de l'Enclos*; and one of the fairest daughters of the Irish peerage uttered epigrams in regal and vice-regal *salons*, which Woffington or Catlin would hardly have risked in the green-room or behind the scenes; and such as Kitty Clive would never have breathed in the chaste retreat of “Little Strawberry.” My mother’s matter-of-fact disposition and natural truthfulness were distressed and perplexed by the lively, brilliant exaggeration, which was the prevailing tone of conversation and of daily life.

She had received as much education as women of her class ever received in England — and no more. She had no accomplishments, no artistic tendencies, but she was a good English scholar, and was thoroughly well acquainted with the popular English literature of her time. She was familiar with the works of Pope, Addison (she had his *Spectator* by heart), all Shenstone’s innocent pastorals, which she discordantly hummed and taught us to the music of Jackson of Exeter.

I can even now quote largely, and do so, no doubt, to the occasional *ennui* of my modern friends; but it is entirely owing to her instructions.

As a child I used to sing —

“With Delia ever could I stray,”

thumping on the table the accompaniment with a burlesque energy, imitating as well as I could the sounds of Jackson's drums and trumpets, to the amusement of my auditors.

"My banks they are furnished with bees,"

was a very favourite song of hers and mine.

Also one beginning —

"I'm in love with two nymphs that are fair,
To the flowers in a garden those nymphs I compare."

This song my sister and myself used to drawl out with the solemnity of a requiem; my mother always substituting "Sydney" and "Olivia" for the original heroines of the Rose and the Myrtle.

She also taught us to chaunt that noble Psalm —

● "O come, loud anthems let us sing."

Much of my mother's life was of necessity passed in seclusion, for she avoided all society except that of a very few intimate friends; nevertheless, she had one great resource, in which she found both edification and amusement.

The habits of Irish cousinhood came forth very strongly under the influence of my father's supposed prosperity. Poor kinsmen from Connaught were numerous, and my father had not the heart to shut his door against them, nor my mother either. Sometimes they came to ask for a "shake down," at our house for a "few days," (the days were seldom less than weeks), whilst they were in search "of a place under Government," through the influence of some under-secretary's under-secretary at the Castle. They

used to spend their days in pacing the "half acre,"* watching like detectives the exits and the entrances of their ideal patrons; but they always came home to Fish Shamble Street more hungry than they went out. I will call over the roll of our visitors during the season which I best recollect, from the circumstance of the wonderful and celebrated boy-poet, Thomas Dermody, being one of the number. The first of these who most struck both my sister and myself, was the Rev. Charles Macklin, who some few years before had assisted at my christening; Fortune had not done much for him since that memorable epoch. My sister and myself were, one day, playing in the court in front of our dreary house, when a "noddy" drove up to the gates, and a person stepped out carrying a green bag, with some instrument in it, under one arm, and a huge book and a little portmanteau in the other. We ran on before him as he advanced, and the "noddy" man ran after him, holding an English sixpence between his thumb and finger, and crying, "Is it with a *tester* you put me off? and I come from Stoney Batter with ye! and that is worth the bould thirteen any day in the year! And you a parson, reverend sir!"

"I'll give you no more," said the "Reverend Sir," while we paused, with our hands behind our backs and our eyes raised to "the Parson."

"I'll give you no more," said his Reverence.

"Then I'll have ye before the Court of Conscience," was the reply, when his Reverence accidentally crushing the bag under his arm, a sound was emitted from a pair of bagpipes. Fearing the pipes were injured, he drew them from the bag and played a few notes of

* The Upper Castle yard, the residence of the officials.

"Maloney's Pig," which struck the "noddy" man and the children as with magic music.

"Will ye give us a little more sir, of that, if you please?"

His Reverence complied; the children danced; the noddy man fell in, the servants rushed out, and began to dance too.

When the music stopped, the ecstatic charioteer held out the tester and said, "Here, plaize yer rivenance, take it! By the piper that played before Moses I would not touch a farthing! sure, I would drive ye back again to Stoney Batter for nothing at all, saving a tune on yer beautiful pipes!"

The music which had so charmed the noddy man, attracted several passers-by from the streets. My mother threw up the window to see what was the matter; she dispersed the mob by calling out in a distressed tone, "Oh, Mr. Macklin, is that you? *pray* come in, and let the gates be shut."

Mr. Macklin, removing his clerical hat, displayed his bolt upright red hair, and gladly accepted the invitation.

On entering, he presented my mother with an Oliver Cromwell Bible, which he told her "was worth all the books in St. Patrick's Library;" shewing her, to prove its value, that the title-page of King James had been torn out in proof of the Low Churchism of its original proprietor.

My mother accepted the gift (or bribe) with reverential gratitude, and Mr. Macklin then informed her that he had come by special invitation from my father who had not led her to expect such a distinction.

"I suppose, ma'am, you know that Mr. Owenson is going to get up the grand mythological drama of *Midas*? and he wishes to take some lessons on the pipes, which Pan is to play at the trial between him and Apollo! Put me any where, Madam Owenson, only don't inconvenience yerself."

My mother inquired whether he had lost his late curacy, which had, with some difficulty, been obtained for him?

"Indeed, then, Mrs. Owenson, ma'am, I have — along of the villany of the honorable and reverend the rector, who dismissed me on hearsay on account of my playing my congregation out on my pipes one Sunday — tho' himself lives in Paris, and never comes near the church; and as to the congregation, Mrs. Owenson, it was just my own clerk, and Mrs. Mulligan, and her daughter, relapsed Protestants, and one or two others, all as one, as Dean Swift and his 'dearly beloved Roger.' The congregation was very much obliged to me; but somebody dirtily told the story, and I was turned out by return of post."

The story was scarcely told, when my father returned home. Mr. Macklin repeated it with such graphic humour as it would be impossible to throw upon paper; but its impression was indelible on all who heard it.

To Mr. Macklin, accident soon added another *locataire* of a very different description — a concealed Jesuit priest — whose order it was then proscription in Ireland to receive.

Molly, on her mission to the only restaurateur then living in Dublin, M. La Farrell, saw a tall, dark figure of very sinister appearance, pass through the shop.

There was something priestly in his appearance, and the pious Molly inquired who he was?

"He is a poor Catholic clergyman," said, in a whisper, a little *gargotier* who was weighing some Bologna sausages behind the counter; "I think a Jesuit; he lodges in our four-pair of stairs, but master says he will give him notice to quit before long. I think he is starving, but he never buys nothing from us."

Molly, who was my charitable mother's almoner on all occasions, told her this piteous tale with many exaggerations. My mother sent him, by Molly, a small donation with a courteous note — a donation in money to a man who, perhaps, if the truth were known, could have bought the fee simple of the whole estate in which she lived!

He returned her an elegant note of thanks, with his name and address, and begged permission to call on her some evening when alone. She deemed him too unfortunate to be refused, and Father Farer became a frequent guest at her tea-table, to the entire satisfaction of my father, who was much pleased to set him at the Rev. Mr. Macklin, particularly as my mother greatly enjoyed their controversial synod.

To complete the group, Mr. Langley, of Trevecca, came on one of Lady Huntingdon's missions to Dublin, and spent much of his time at the Music Hall, bent on conversion and good dinners. My mother being the Protestant Pope among them all!

These "synods," which were held two or three times a week, interested her much; points of faith were freely discussed, and even the Catholic servants were sometimes permitted to stand at the open door and benefit by the discussions.

There was one, however, who seemed to derive a very particular amusement from these assemblies — it was my little *self*! My sister was duly sent to bed; but there was no getting rid of me. Not that I understood a sentence that was pronounced, but I was greatly interested in the expressions of triumph and defeat on the faces of each party. I saw everything from a pictorial point of view, as most children do; but the impressions that were made by these scenes, became, in after life, suggestive of inquiry and reflection. The group thus assembled in my mother's sober parlour, comprised within itself the *disunion* of religious creeds which still engages the minds of the religious world in Great Britain.

The violence of Protestant-Calvinism against the Irish Catholics, John Wesley at the head of the "Protestant Association," which he had founded, needed the genius, the wit, and the acrimony of Dean Swift to oppose and cope with them. The Catholics found their champion in Arthur O'Leary, whose caustic wit and brilliant Irish eloquence won the day.

These dissensions left a long train of religious disputation behind them, and my mother found her account in discussions which had become to her as her daily bread.

My mother was a little Lady Huntingdon in her way, and exercised a despotic influence to the full stretch of her very limited power. Before the season was over, however, her connexion was dissolved, and her relative from Trevecca was dismissed by my father for ever, for the following cause: — Mr. Langley often dined at our hospitable table, which was open to all creeds; one day, however, to my father's infinite dis-

gust, the reverend gourmand drew from his pocket a bottle of some very fine sauce which after pouring a little over his turbot, he re-corked and consigned again to his side-pocket.

My father took no notice at the time, but when he was gone he said to my mother, with an emphatic phrase now proscribed, and which Lady Townley used with difficulty "to gulp down" when she lost at cards —

"Jenny, my dear, I'll be — if that canting cousin of yours ever puts his feet under my mahogany again!"

And he never did.

For the rest of the connexion — the Spanish friar resolved himself back into the mystery whence he had come, and was never visible, at least in that form, again.

The Rev. Charles Macklin was preferred to a curacy through my father's influence with the celebrated Dr. Younge, Bishop of Clonfurt, on the understanding that he was not to play on his bagpipes in church.

But the dispersion of these quarrelsome saints was followed by the advent of some lay visitors of a very different description.

Two of my father's old London friends, joint lessees of Covent-Garden, arrived in Dublin through the accident of professional life. One was Signor Giordani, the best cavatina composer of the time, and whose pupil, Madame Sistini, was the *prima donna* of a semi-Italian Opera in Dublin, where she lisped her Italian airs in broken English, which had a peculiar charm for the capricious amateurs of the day. Her part of

Jessamy, in *Lionel and Clarissa*, was followed by the performance of Giordani's *Son-in-Law*, in which she played the principal part.

Giordani had come over to superintend his own work, and was so bewitched with the musical sympathies of the Dublin people, that he remained and established an Italian Opera in a small theatre in Capel-street, which had its rage for two or three seasons and then was heard of no more, but the *impresario* remained, with more pupils on his hands than he was able to attend to. My father's house was his house of refuge; it had many advantages for him — a table where he was always welcome, and a *piano-forte*, an instrument which had only recently, in Dublin, succeeded to harpsichords and spinnets.

Musical rehearsals in the morning or the evening, or whenever they could be performed, and a regular rehearsal every Sunday evening, led to the foundation of the Philharmonic Society in Dublin. By an odd coincidence, another lessee of Covent Garden, Dr. Fisher, the divorced husband of Madame Storaci, and the first violinist of the age, was tempted over to Dublin immediately on his return from his tour in France, Italy and Germany, and a long visit to that royal *fanatico per la musica*, Frederic the Great. He had come to Dublin to give a few performances at the Rotunda. Such musical *Giros* were very prevalent at that time, and this distinguished itinerant came in search of his old friend, at the Music Hall, immediately after his arrival, a scene at which I was present. My father's joy, my mother's horror, and the servants' astonishment made a tableau!

A foreign valet in showy livery, bearing a magnifi-

cent violin case, in crimson and gold, which he deposited in the middle of the room, was followed by the entrance of the great professor, who stepped in on tip-toe, dressed in a brown silk camlet coat lined with scarlet silk, illustrated with brilliant buttons, and a powdered and perfumed *toupée*, so elevated as to divide his little person almost in two. His nether dress was fastened at the knees with diamond buttons, and the atmosphere of the room was filled with perfume from his person. He kissed my father on either cheek, and my mother's hand with such fervour, that she was left in doubt whether the gallantry were profane or indecent.

With the tact of a man of the world, he opened his violin case and presented my mother with a *tour de gorge* of Brussels' lace, which some German princess had given him for his jabot. My sister and myself received each an embroidered aurora-coloured pincushion stuffed with bergamot. From this time, the two eminent *maestri* continued the favoured guests of my father, to the infinite disgust of my mother, who, knowing no foreign language, and hearing no other spoken at her table, took an earlier flight than usual to her house at Drumcondra.

Upon the occasion of these musical meetings, my sister and I usually crept in and hid under a table, in ecstasy at all we heard. Signor Giordani was so struck with our musical sensibilities, that he expressed his surprise to my father that he did not have us taught, young as we were. My father's answer I have never forgotten, and I am sure it had no inconsiderable influence on my future life.

"If," said he, "I were to cultivate their talent for

music, it might induce them some day to go on the stage, and I would prefer to buy them a sieve of black cockles from Ring's End,* to cry about the streets of Dublin, to seeing them the first *prima donnas* in Europe." This sentence I understood later — and respected.

On looking back to this period, it seems to me, that our female visitors were few.

I only remember one theatrical family who belonged to our circle, that of Mr. Robert Hitchcock, an English gentleman, acting-manager of the Theatre Royal, and author of a history of the Irish stage, of great dramatic and historical interest. His accomplished and beautiful wife and daughter were received in the most respectable society of Dublin, particularly of the legal class. The young lady, in very early life, became the wife of an eminent barrister, Sir Joshua Green, who, as Recorder of Dublin in 1820, received George the Fourth on his first entrance into the second city of his empire.

Another of our lady visitors is at least memorable for the name she bore, though my mother used to stigmatize her as a "worthy dull woman," because she found neither charm nor temptation in religious controversy. She was Oliver Goldsmith's youngest sister. She resided with her brother, who was a respectable grocer in Aunger Street, at the corner of Little Longford Street; afterwards it was the residence of Moore's father, who carried on the same business in the same shop. I used to be called down when she came, with — "Sydney, come and see Miss Goldsmith." She is faintly sketched in my memory, as a little, plain old

* As famous for its cockles as Malahide for its oysters.

woman, always dressed in black, in a "coal-scuttle" bonnet, as it was then called, with a long tin case in her hand, containing a rouleau of the Doctor's, — portraits which she had for sale, and one of which handsomely framed, always hung over our parlour mantel-piece.

She delighted to talk of the Doctor to my father, of which my mother sometimes complained, for though she adored *The Vicar of Wakefield*, she always called the author a "rake."

Amongst other incidents which I recollect, was the mysterious visit of a lady, who was one day jolted up our court in a sedan-chair with close-drawn curtains; she was received by my father alone, for my mother withdrew and locked herself up in her bedroom until she went away.

This lady was no other than the celebrated Mrs. Billington, the daughter of Madame Weichsel —

"That light that led astray"

my father's early steps, which he could never afterwards retrace. Mrs. Billington was starring it in Dublin, where she enchanted all hearts and charmed all ears; she was the subject of a charming piece of poetry by Curran, as well as the object of his passionate though passing adoration.

A curious incident happened in connexion with Mrs. Billington's name. Soon after her departure from Dublin, it so happened that the officers of the Royal Barracks had got up *The Beggars' Opera travestie*, and they had prevailed on my father, who was a favourite guest at their mess, to act the part of Polly Peachum to the Captain Macheath of Mrs. Brown, one of the

prettiest fairy-like little actresses in the world; my father stood six feet high in his petticoats, but so strong was his resemblance to Mrs. Billington, who had recently played the same part, that he was hailed with "three cheers for Mrs. Billington." If there was any foundation for the supposition which assigned to her a filial relationship, it would be curious to trace her fine voice in musical descent from "Clasagh na Valla."

Mrs. Billington married in very early girlhood and most unhappily. She died, however, full of years and wealth; her house in Brompton was the resort of musical amateurs, and her concerts were fashionable. The concert-room she built is still in good preservation.

Curran's lines "On Returning a Ring to a Lady," were addressed to Mrs. Billington — they are very beautiful and passionate; but, perhaps, the following "On Mrs. Billington's Birthday," are more appropriate to the present pages: —

1.

"The wreath of love and friendship twine,
And deck it round with flowerets gay;
Touch the lip with rosy wine,
'Tis Eliza's natal day!

2.

Time restrains his ruthless hand,
And learns one fav'rite form to spare;
Light o'er her tread by his command
The hours, nor print one footstep there.

3.

In amorous sport the purple Spring
Salutes her lips in roses drest;
And Winter laughs, and loves to fling
A flake of snow upon her breast.

4.

So may thy days in happiest pace,
Divine Eliza, glide along;
Unclouded as thy angel face,
And sweet as thy celestial song."

CHAPTER X.

THOMAS DERMODY — THE POOR SCHOLAR.

AMONG the fragments of Irish learning and Irish poetry, left floating upon Time, from the days of Tighearnach O'Brian, Abbot of Clonmacnois, who composed the annals of his native island in a mixture of Latin and Erse; from King Kimbath, three hundred and five years before Christ, down to A.D. 1088, there still remained, at the beginning of this century, a solitary fragment called the *Poor Scholar*. Some hapless and desolate boy inspired by Nature and taught by a hedge-schoolmaster, who exchanged his Greek and Latin, as well as a touch at the annals of the "*Four Maisthers*" for a consideration of a few sods of turf, eggs, "*or a sudan rhue*," (red herring). Such a poor scholar might have been seen on the Dublin road, the *via sacra* of every Irish country town, plodding his way from Ennis to the metropolis, a satchel tied over his shoulder containing a few tattered books, sybilline leaves from Homer and Horace, a few dirty MS. papers in the breast of his ragged jacket, an ink-horn dangling from his button-hole, and a pen stuck in the cord of his hat, which had long since parted with the greater portion of its brim, and which, with two shillings and one shirt, was all the personal property he possessed on earth. His name was Thomas Dermody; he had just entered his teens, and had been driven from the roof of his father, a learned schoolmaster in Ennis, but

an incurable drunkard. Exhausted by "trudging along through thick and thin," his forlorn appearance led a carrier, on his way to Dublin, to offer him a lift on his car for the rest of the journey, which he repaid by reciting scraps of poetry and telling stories — the delight of the lower Irish. Such boys were welcome at every cabin door, and were lodged and fed at the outhouses of the great.

They reached the great western suburb of the metropolis — Thomas Street, of St. Thomas, his court — time immemorial the rendezvous of rebellion, both in ancient and modern time, and one of the gates of the city.

Here his good-natured protector dropped him, and he proceeded —

"Remote, unfriended, melancholy, slow,"

amidst the din and crowd, until attracted by the appearance of some books exposed on a cobbler's stall, which arrested his attention. The cobbler, with his eye fixed upon him, asked him what he wanted. The boy replied, "You have got an edition there, of Horace, of great value."

This observation induced the cobbler to ask him into his stall, and discovering the utility the Poor Scholar might be of to him, engaged him to remain.

Here he worked for some months in various capacities; but chiefly as librarian. This stall was frequented by a certain Dr. Holton, who supplied the college boys with second-hand classics, which he picked up among the refuse of the scattered libraries of monastic times.

Dr. Holton took the boy home to his house, em-

ployed him in various ways, and exhibited him to his friends as a model of learning and ingenuity.

It happened, that the chief scene-painter of the Theatre Royal, frequented the library of the learned Doctor, and the Poor Scholar, ill fed and overworked, ragged and wretched, offered himself to the artist on any terms he might be pleased to give him. Here his condition was not much improved. He was constantly employed in the painting room, but the gaiety and bustle of theatrical life bewitched him. If he boiled size and washed brushes all day, he heard Shakespeare and Ben Jonson at night, and this awakened a poetic vein; he produced a characteristic poem on the performers which excited much mirth and applause in the green-room. It procured him, eventually, the patronage of Mr. Owenson, who desired him to come that evening to his own house.

It happened one evening, after dinner, when my father and mother, with my sister and myself sitting on a little stool at their respective feet, my mother telling Olivia a story, and my father humming a song of other times — the lament of "Drimindhu," or the man who lost his poor cow, a song which never failed to elicit my tears — when the servant announced that a ragged boy had come, by his master's order, from the theatre, by the name of "Thomas Dermody."

My mother looked rather scared. "Dermody! what a Papist name!" The servant was desired to wait awhile, and my father, turning to my mother, said in a deprecating tone —

"By-the-bye, Jenny, my dear, I have found the greatest prodigy that has ever appeared since Chatterton, or your own Pope, who wrote beautiful poetry

at fourteen," and he gave her some rapid details which touched her feelings.

My mother was at once prepared to receive a guest so adapted to all her sympathies and tastes, and when James introduced a pale, melancholy-looking boy — shy and awkward — she pointed to a chair, and my father, filling him out a glass of port, cheered him up with many pleasant observations, while my mother listened to his story, artlessly told, with profound interest. The next day Dermody came to our house to make it his future home, and from that time forth he was treated as a child of the family. Well dressed, well cared for, his improvement in personal appearance and in spirits metamorphosed him into a very personable young gentleman. But before this happy change was altogether effected, Mr. Owenson introduced him to Dr. Young, afterwards Bishop of Clonfurt, and then Professor of Trinity College, Dublin.

Dr. Young pronounced him an excellent classical scholar; and his poetry — which was almost extemporised — to be, in sweetness of versification and copious and easy flow of expression, equal to Pope.

Dr. Young proposed to superintend his studies and prepare him for college. Meantime, Mr. Owenson presented him to Lady Moira, to Lord Charlemont, and several other persons of note and distinction.

A subscription was raised of some amount to support him in college and to lighten the burthen which my father had taken on himself. The Reverend Dr. Austen, then at the head of the first seminary in Ireland, took him into his classes.

Mrs. Austen, a leading woman of fashion, frequently summoned him to her assemblies, where he wrote

verses *à commandement* and recited them with grace. The boy-poet was introduced, like the young Roscius of the day, to all the literary and fashionable society during the Dublin season; but his home was in the old Music Hall, and in the simple country house of Drumcondra.

It appeared, too, that he was there happiest; and though his occasional absences in the evening, among his fine friends, was very distasteful to the sobriety of my mother's habits and views for him, yet she was pleased by the distinction conferred on him, and she found in his society and literary conversation a resource against the tedium of those solitary evenings to which my father's absence devoted her.

Dermody undertook to teach the children to read and write, a feat which he accomplished, through our fondness for his society and his fun, with marvellous celerity and success.

He was the best of playfellows, and he was delighted with our early tendency to humour; he sometimes rolled with laughter on the floor at our drolleries.

He was passionately fond of music, and frequently made us sing beside him whilst he composed in the old spacious attic, which still bore the name of "the grove in the Music Hall."

He was a greater favourite with the servants than dependents usually are, and, perhaps, the two years so passed in "books, and work, and healthful play," were the happiest of his whole life, as certainly they were the most faultless.

He was just on the point of being entered on the College books when circumstances occurred which deprived him of the personal protection of his truest friend.

Dr. Young being promoted to the bishopric of Clonfert, the superintendence of Dermody's studies fell exclusively on Dr. Austen. The distance from Drumcondra, where we resided for eight months of the year, was pleaded as a great obstacle to his being in time to attend his studies, Dr. Austen residing at the other end of Dublin. It was resolved, therefore, that he should be placed in a respectable house in the neighbourhood of Dr. Austen's town residence, and near the College, for some part of the year; and, to the great regret of all parties, Dermody was removed, to lodge in the house of a Mr. and Mrs. Aichbone, in Grafton Street. They were rigid Wesleyan Methodists, and proprietors of a large glass and china warehouse.

They took great exception to Dermody's habits of life, and attempted his proselytism with no other result than to produce two or three very bitter epigrams against themselves on the part of their young lodger, which they found among his papers.

Unluckily, amongst these papers was an epigram of much greater importance, and quite as bitter as those against his stiff-necked hosts.

Mrs. Austen, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Austen, *très belle et tant soit peu coquette* received the *élite* of the fashionable world at her house in Bagot Street. Among her guests she frequently numbered the young Marquis of Granby, the son of a former brilliant and well-remembered lord-lieutenant, who was quartered in the garrison. On the occasion of a *fête* given specially for him by Mrs. Austen, she commanded her young poet laureate to compose an ode in favour of the vice-regal reign of the Duke of Rutland, with a well-turned compliment to his handsome son. Dermody neglected the

order — perhaps “accidentally on purpose” — he thought the desire fulsome, and he had become restive. Mrs. Austen, indignant at the negligence, considering it as the refusal of an upstart dependent, made use of some expression that struck his Irish pride on the life nerve; she ordered him to leave her house and never return, he accepted the command and did not reappear, in the expectation of being sent for. Whilst in the fever of his poetical dignity, he wrote a bitter satire, in which the foibles of his patroness were exaggerated into faults. This epigram was found by the detective Aichbone, and forwarded to Mr. Austen.

Dermody was *not* recalled; and the subscriptions already received were returned by the indignant doctor to their respective donors as having been lavished on one whose ingratitude had proved him unworthy of their liberality.

Dermody was then flung upon the world, and after having for a time absented himself from all his friends, and even from my father's house, he was at last, through my father's kindness, taken under the protection of the Dowager Countess of Moira, who removed him from Dublin and placed him in the family, and under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. Boyd, who was then at work on his translation of Dante.

He sometimes wrote to my mother, but his letters though full of affection and gratitude, were also full of complaint and discontent.

My mother's unexpected death, perhaps, bereft him of his best friend, — certainly of his wisest counsellor.

Lady Moira was all goodness and generosity; but persons of high rank and great wealth are too far removed from the accidents and incidents of wayfaring

life to be able to understand the impatient peevishness of poverty and genius combined.

CHAPTER XI.

MY MOTHER'S DEATH.

My mother's death was the first touch of mortality that came home to my apprehension. It was my first affliction, as far as childhood can be afflicted, for coarser passions, rage, envy, jealousy may shake the nerves of expanding sensibility long before the deepest of all passions whilst it lasts sinks into sorrow or fades into regret, proportionate to the energy of its anguish.

It happened that early in spring my mother met with an accident which was attended by mysterious pains, which eventually terminated in gout in her stomach, and confined her to bed in the house at Drumcondra. Her frequent intervals of ease released my father from serious anxiety, and no one had any fear of a fatal result.

Early in June, the recurrence of the popular Irish festival called the "Riding of the Fringes," took place at the neighbouring village of Glas Nevin.

My father was in town on professional business, and the servants, taking advantage of the *relâche* from all authority, resolved "just to run down" to Glas Nevin to catch a peep at the "Fringes," taking my little sister with them, and leaving only a drunken gardener asleep in the kitchen, and myself seated in the open window of my mother's bedroom, reading and watching. My mother slept profoundly, and the setting

sun shone through the curtains on her pale face. A deep-drawn sigh drew me to her bedside.

"Are you there, dear Sydney?" she asked faintly.

"Yes, dear mamma, and taking care of you."

"Kneel down," said she, "and give me your hand" — hers was cold and clammy. "Don't be afraid," she said, "you will soon be without your poor mother."

I burst into tears and sobbed bitterly.

After a pause my mother said:

"I leave you a blessing, — may you have as affectionate a child as you have been to me — you must replace me to your father, and take care of your dear sister."

I sobbed out:

"Oh, yes, mamma — oh, yes."

"And should your father give you another mamma, — as is most probable — you will be a good child to her, by duty and obedience."

I sobbed out:

"No, no, mamma; indeed I won't!"

She drew me to her, kissed my cheek, and said:

"Go, now, and receive your papa, and send Molly to me."

But, alas! there was no Molly. I was alone with my dying mother.

I was distracted, but I did all that circumstances suggested to me. I flew down to the road where some pavours were at work. I besought them to go and look for the servants.

They instantly complied, threw away their implements, and with looks full of sympathy, set off; but at that moment the servants and my father entered the house almost together.

His rage at their conduct was soon quenched in grief, as he hung over my mother and raised her in his arms. Two physicians were sent for to town; a messenger was also despatched for the rector of Drumcondra, but he was from home; and before any assistance, spiritual or physical, could arrive, my mother had breathed her last.

My father, unconscious of the event at the moment, was walking in restless agony up and down the drawing-room, with a child in either hand. The poor parvours were fixed in attention at the open windows. My father's lamentations were loud and even poetical, and in the Irish style of declamatory grief. The doctors arrived, — feathers were burned and musk scattered about the bedroom; the atmosphere was that of death, but we knew it not till Molly entered and presented my father with my mother's wedding ring, — the Irish mode of announcing the death of an Irish wife and mother.

Early the next morning, my sister and myself were sent to the house of a kind neighbour, who had offered to take charge of us till the funeral was over. She received us with strict charge that I was not to be let back till sent for; the difficulty of keeping me from my father was anticipated.

I was arrested twice on the point of making my escape; but at last I found the means after we had been there nearly a week. I got up one morning very early. I had discovered a hole cut in the coach-house door, which gave upon the road from Richmond to Drumcondra, to let the dog in and out; I availed myself of the discovery, squeezed myself through it, and

never rested running till I found myself at the garden gate of our house at Drumcondra.

The road was strewn with hay and straw, and there were marks of carriages. The doors were all open, — the funeral had not long passed through — I entered the house. I looked into the parlour, the remains of the funeral breakfast was there. I went into the kitchen, but there was no one. I ran up the short stairs to my mother's bedroom, the door was open, and the smell of the musk seemed an atmosphere of death. Across the threshold old Sawney lay stretched, and scarcely noticed me.

I entered the drawing-room and there found my father lying back in a chair with his eyes closed. I sprang into his arms, and the embraces and tears that followed were a relief to us both.

He, however, chided me for coming.

"But papa," I said, "I promised dear mamma that I would take care of you, and I must."

A tingle at the bell at the gate called me down to attend to it, for there was no one else in the house.

A pale face was pressed 'against the bars at the gate: it was Dermody.

"Is it true," said he, "that I have lost my best friend?"

I said, "Yes, and I too, Dermody."

I took his arm, and we walked in together.

He flung himself at my father's feet, round whom he threw his arms, and from that moment, or at least for that moment, all was forgiven and forgotten.

Dermody returned that night to Dr. Boyd's; he remained there for a short time, but he then disappeared, and we heard no more of him for some years,

except that once he sent on to my father a letter which he had received from Lady Moira, written in a strain of high displeasure.*

CHAPTER XII.

AFTER MY MOTHER'S DEATH.

INCIDENTS in our little family were hurried on by circumstances of domestic importance.

My father let off part of the unlucky Music Hall, and the whole of our much-loved house at Drumcondra.

My sister and myself, by his goodness, forethought, and self-privation, were placed, in accordance with what had been my mother's earnest desire, at the best school in Ireland. I may add in the whole United Kingdom.

Madame Terson had long ago promised my mother that she would receive me when I should have reached my ninth year; my dear little sister was received along with me at my father's earnest request. At length, then, were we admitted within the portico of education, and for the next three years we had the benefit of the best instruction that the best masters could bestow, and we were subjected to a discipline which I firmly believe was the very best ever introduced into a female seminary in any country.

Portarlington had become a little foreign univer-

* This letter has appeared in the *Edinburgh Review*, perhaps, as an excuse for an attack on the works and character of this unhappy boy. Dermody is not the only youthful poet whose name they have tried to blot out. Posterity has had to reverse their critical judgment on Moore and Byron. Dermody's poetical genius was beyond the reach of temporary criticism to affect.

sity, founded by some of the learned refugees who had been victims of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

The Bonnivaux established an academy for youths and boys, and along with Calvinistic doctrines introduced a spirit of military discipline in their classes, which made it resemble the Ecole Polytechnique of modern times, more than the Sorbonne or Port Royal. At this school, many of the young Irish nobility received the rudiments of an education that was sometimes finished in the field with singular *éclat*:— among these were sons of the Earl of Mornington, then resident in Dublin, and young Bailey, who died Marquis of Anglesea.

At the period we entered her school, Madame Terson had been induced to remove to Clontarf House, near Dublin; her health required sea air, and this fine mansion, standing as it did on the brink of the bay, had many advantages, both for her pupils and herself, superior to what the crowded village of Portarlinton afforded. The situation was as magnificent as it was historical, for the avenue leading to her house was terminated by the Castle of Clontarf, then, and I believe still, the residence of the Vernons, one of the most ancient Anglo-Norman families in Ireland.

The castle, which at that time was still in good condition, had been the residence of King John during his short sojourn in Ireland; and Brian Borrinhe, the last supreme King of Ireland, fought near its site the famous battle of Clontarf, which for ever deprived Ireland of its national independence. This sanguinary contest with the Danes led the way to consequences of more importance to the happiness and liberties of the land than could be foreseen.

This our first step forwards in life, which broke all former associations, and separated us from the companions and habits of our secluded and singular social existence, was an epoch of great emotion and of new impressions. When my father led us into the reception room at Clontarf House, holding one of us in either hand, in deep mourning, with tearful eyes and sad looks, followed by Molly, who took no pains to disguise her turbulent feelings, — Madame Terson, who met us at the door, was struck with the little picture of family despondency.

Madame Terson was tall, dark, and more conciliatory in her speech than in her looks.

She withdrew our hands from my father's and said, "Come, I must take you to two little girls who have not long since arrived, whilst papa gets his lunch."

My father wept and could not speak.

Madame Terson led us into a spacious room of very scholastic appearance, with desks, and books, and benches, backboards and stocks. The windows of the further end looked on the sea. There was no one in the room except two little girls,* apparently about our own age, and curiously dressed, as though they belonged to some order. They sat with their hands clasped together at the farthest window.

Madame Terson put our hands into theirs and told us she would order some fruit and *bon-bons*; she said the young ladies who were now out walking, would

* These interesting little girls were the daughters of the illustrious Grattan; they had been left under the care of Madame Terson whilst their parents sought the baths of Germany for Mr. Grattan's health. The elder one, who was afterwards Countess of Carnworth, died some years since.

soon be back and cheer us up. She then went away. The two little girls looked at us sulkily and shyly; the eldest haughtily.

We said nothing because we had nothing to say.

The eldest, at length, broke silence with the simple question, "What is your name?"

I answered, "Sydney Owenson."

"*My* name," continued my interrogator, "is Grattan — Mary Ann Grattan — and," looking very grand, "*my* papa is the greatest man in Ireland. What is *your* papa?"

The question puzzled me, and I did not reply. On her reiteration of the inquiry, I replied, "My papa is free of the six and ten per cents."

The answer stunned her, for she understood it no more than I did myself, but probably thought it an order of unknown magnificence. We remained silent, after this, for some time, and then, having nothing else to do, began to cry! The entrance of a crowd of young ladies, active and noisy from their sea-shore rambles, by their numbers and mirth distracted our grief; there could not have been less than thirty or forty.

Meantime, Madame Terson had wisely sent our father away with Molly, and although we sobbed under the intelligence, we soon made acquaintance with some of the other little girls, who were less occupied with their family illustrations.

It was a holiday, for it was the 14th of July — the commemoration of the Battle of the Boyne. The ballad of this battle I had learned, for it was the Chevy Chase of Ireland; I had learned to sing it with great spirit from our servant James, and I communicated this fact to a Miss Susan Haslam, one of the impromptu

friends I had just made, for the joy-bells, which were loudly ringing, had inspired me. I was called on by acclamation to sing it directly. I complied, and my dear little sister Olivia joined, as a matter of course. As all my audience had been brought up with a wholesome fear of "Popery and wooden shoes," our song had a great success, and was encored.*

This little talent, thus early put in practice, ensured our future popularity. When our supper of bread and milk was brought in there were many calls of "Come and sit by me;" but nothing could soothe our regret for the less orderly home we had left.

The solemn prayers read in French by Madame Terson, with a very nasal accent; the solemn curtsey she made as we retired to our dormitories; the strange

* I preserve a few lines of this once-popular ballad, one of the many composed for the same occasion: —

"'Twas on the fourteenth of July,
There was a grievous battle;
The musket-balls about did fly,
And the cannons they did rattle.

"King James his bomb-shells did fling in,
To set us all on fire;
William of Nassau banged him well,
Which made us all admire."

It is to be observed, that King James, although a Catholic, and of Irish descent, into the bargain, was very unpopular even with the most faithful of his followers, who fought for their faith far more than for the faithless Stuart. They gave him a *sobriquet* which stuck to him, for to this day he is remembered among the lower classes by the style and title of "Shamus a haughna," or dirty James. His flight from the Battle of the Boyne to Dublin, and thence to Lismore Castle, the seat of the present Duke of Devonshire, covered him with infamy in the eyes of the Irish, and well merited the witty and spirited reply of the Duchess of Tyrconnel, who, when he said, "Madame, your Irish subjects have lost the battle," replied,

"Sire, you are the first who come to tell us!"

face of the French *femme de chambre* (the successor of our own poor Molly), who put us to bed in little cribs, on flock mattresses; and the solemn injunction of "Silence, Mesdemoiselles!" by which we were expected to go to sleep by commandment, for after that not a whisper was allowed, broke our hearts, and we wept ourselves to sleep.

Madame Terson piqued herself upon her school being founded on the discipline of St. Cyr, so far as a Huguenot establishment could be compared to one founded by "that fatal she," whose influence let loose the Dragonades on the professors of her own early faith, and deprived France of the best and noblest of her subjects. Madame Terson's school was divided into four classes; each sat round a large table with a governess at either end. In these classes were taught foreign languages, grammar, geography, writing, arithmetic and drawing. The hours were regularly marked by a tolling-clock in the schoolroom for each particular study.

Madame Terson sat apart, walking occasionally up and down the room, taking cognizance of everything. The hours of rising were six in summer and seven in winter. When the weather and the tide served, the pupils issued through the garden door to the sea-shore, where bathing-machines were waiting for them. On one of these occasions the fragment of an adventure befel me. Having got the start of my companions in the race for a bathing-machine, I rushed into one, and found it occupied by a man dressed like a gentleman, who was asleep on the floor!

Awakened, even by my light footstep, he started up with a look of terror, sprang into a little boat which

was undulating up and down in the water, seized an oar, and was out of sight in an instant among the winding of the sheds.

The next day the *Hue and Cry* announced the escape of the celebrated highwayman, Barrington, who had been traced as far as the sheds of Clontarf.

He was captured a few days afterwards.

On our return from bathing, prayers were read; then the English lessons of the day, grammar and geography, were got through before breakfast, with clear heads and empty stomachs!

Breakfast was then served — bread and milk — after which the whole flock were turned into the gardens and shrubberies belonging to the house for recreation and exercise. A simple toilette followed, and before twelve o'clock the pupils had taken their places for the day, and remained at their studies till three, when they were permitted to refresh themselves for half-an-hour whilst the rooms were cleared out and the tables laid for dinner (a basket of dry bread having been left for the hungry during the morning).

The diet, though plain, was wholesome and good, and particular care was taken to teach us *l'etiquette de la table*. All conversation was carried on in French.

After dinner, we were let loose upon the sea-shore or the shrubberies, under the surveillance of governesses, or we were allowed to walk in the grounds of Clontarf Castle, whose owner's beautiful little daughters were among our fellow pupils.

Our tea, or milk supper, for we had our choice, followed at seven, after which we prepared our lessons for the following morning. At nine o'clock, prayers, and to bed.

A life more healthful or more fully occupied, could not well be imagined for female youth between twelve and fifteen — the latest age at which Madame Terson would retain.

Among the pupils were many girls of rank and some of distinguished talent; one, I well remember, was Miss Marly, the niece of Dean Marly, afterwards Bishop of Clonfurt, immortalised by Goldsmith in *Retaliation*, and once of the immortal Club over which Johnson presided.

Among the governesses, one also left her impression on my memory. She was an old maid; a sister of the then celebrated General O'Hara. She had known Goldsmith intimately; adored his works, which she taught us all to admire and to recite. She selected his beautifully-written *History of England* for our prescribed historical study; what I then learned of his poetry I have never since forgotten, and his *Vicar of Wakefield* I still know by heart.

So much for our governesses, and lessons, and the programme of our life, varied by our "balls" once a month — to which, however, no one was asked but ourselves — when we put on our best dresses and went through all the formalities of a regular "drum."

It may here be observed, that the dispersion of the French Huguenots who, for reasons very assignable, settled in great numbers in Ireland, was one of the greatest boons conferred by the misgovernment of other countries on our own. Eminent preachers, eminent lawyers, and clever statesmen, whose names, not unknown to the literature and science of France, occupied high places in their professions in Dublin; of these I may mention, as personal acquaintances, the Saurins,

the Lefanus, Espinasses, Faviers, Corneilles, Le Bas, and many others, whose families still remain in the Irish metropolis.

It may be, that this draining of the life blood of all that was best and worthiest of France (for men must have stamina of character who suffer for their convictions of truth) left the moral calibre of the men brought to the surface in the first French Revolution, so much below the grave religious character of the men of our own Revolution. The execution of Louis the Sixteenth is a stain on French annals in the estimation of the world, whilst the judicial trial and execution of our own Charles the First, raised the character of England, and enforced respect as an act of retributive justice, — which took it out of the category of political crimes.

The pure air, well-regulated habits, and frugal but wholesome diet, must have had a beneficial influence, in after life, on the mental and physical constitution of those who were subject to it, and which no home education could have given.

My father's visits were as frequent as the circumstances of his life would allow, and though all the masters were very expensive, he subjected himself to personal privations, that we might have the advantage of the tuition of the first masters of the day. I remember once, our music mistress, Miss Buck, complained to my father of our idleness, as he sat beside us at the piano, whilst we stumbled through a duet from the overture to *Artaxerxes*. His answer to her complaint was simple and graphic, — for drawing up the sleeve of a handsome surtout great coat which he wore, he showed the shabby threadbare sleeve of the

black coat beneath, and said, touching the whitened seams, "I should not be driven to the subterfuge of wearing a great coat this hot weather to conceal the poverty of my dress beneath, — if it were not that I wish to give you the advantage of such instruction as you are now neglecting." This went home; and Miss Buck had nothing to complain of during the remainder of our tuition. Religion was "taught us," as the phrase goes, in all the purity of the Reformed Church of Geneva, and with perhaps, fewer of the external forms and formulas of that eldest daughter of St. Peter — the Church of England. We kept no fasts or festivals, and I don't think we learned that "malignant riddle," the Athanasian Creed. We repeated the Catechism on Saturdays, and bore testimony to the false vows of our godfathers and godmothers. On Sunday morning we went to the parish church; and on Sunday evening we had Bible-reading, expounded by one of the governesses, to the best of her knowledge and ability. We, therefore, got nearly through the Bible in the course of the year, and if our edification was not always in proportion, at least our memories were stored by the text.

Children are affected by what they read according to their temperament and physiological tendencies, to which that vain-glorious faculty called Reason must submit.

The mischievous girl who had been found like the rude boy in *The Universal Spelling-Book* — stealing apples, and who had been severely punished in consequence, shuddered before the history of the "Tree of Knowledge," and I selected the history of poor Hagar and her desolate boy (of whose relationship to the Fa-

ther of the Faithful I was ignorant) for the subject of a tale, which painted my horror of such injustice.

Madame Terson heard my paraphrase but did not approve of it, and threw the MS. in the fire, the usual proceeding on such occasions of orthodox authority; she warned me mildly at the same time, not to meddle with such sacred subjects till I was better able to understand them. Her admonition, and the *sine die*, to which she adjourned my "understanding," recalled to my mind my controversy with my mother on the subject of "Ginger" the cat, and I wondered when I should be able to understand anything. I likened myself to the poll parrot that hung in the hall, which repeated incessantly, "*à vos classes mesdemoiselles.*" I continued, however, all the same — *voulant savoir le pourquoi de tout*, till it landed me on the index expurgatorius at Rome, where I have seen my name in red letters at St. Peter's.

This, my first 'attempt at a bit of authorship at school, was followed by others of a more local and personal tendency. I imitated Goldsmith's *Retaliation*, converting the illustrious names into those of my schoolfellows; it was tame and servile as an imitation could be, but it won me great popularity in the school, and brought me an immense *clientèle* in the way of letter writing, for girls who could not get over the asses' bridge of "My dear Father and Mother — In compliance with your commands I sit down to fulfil your request!"

The third year of our residence at Clontarf House was in progress, and among the best things we had acquired there, was a respect for punctuality and the fear of doing wrong, the disgrace of which was sub-

stituted for punishment. There is a sort of public opinion established in schools which domestic education can never give, — and a public spirit which domestic circumstances rarely call out.

I had now entered my teens, and my father was in anxious doubt what to do with two motherless girls at our perilous age, when at this precise epoch Madame Terson was seized with asthma, a malady to which the sea-air is fatal. She resolved to retire from her arduous situation, which her means enabled her to do. She retired, accompanied by her beautiful daughter and only child, to the pretty little village of Ranelagh, then part of the large estates of the lords Ranelagh, and remarkable for the large convent which still flourishes there in unrivalled prosperity, as an affiliated branch of the *Sacré Cœur*. She had the great kindness to carry my sister and myself along with her as visitors, until she could find a suitable successor.

She was not easily pleased — neither was my father; but at last she placed us in the fashionable “finishing school,” as it was then called, of Mrs. Anderson. The lady at the head of this establishment had been governess for many years in the family of the Marquis of Drogheda, whose accomplished daughters, the Ladies Moore, were her best recommendation. Her school was within a few doors of Drogheda House, one of the many palaces now turned into public offices. The transition from the sea-shore of Clontarf to the most fashionable and fussy part of Dublin, was not pleasant to us. The change was a shock — even though we were soothed by our self-conceit, that whispered we were superior to those around us!

We at once perceived that there was not the select-

ness in the school that there had been in the one we had left. The French was school French, and the English by no means classical.

The pupils were the daughters of wealthy mediocrities, and their manners seemed coarse and familiar after the polished formalities of the habits of St. Cyr. Our instructors, too, were changed, with the exception of M. Fontaine, the professor of dancing; but still the school in Earl Street had its advantages, for it brought us constantly in contact with our dear father, who walked out with us every Sunday on the Mall in Sackville Street, where the fashionables of Dublin most did congregate, who seldom passed us without observation, "There goes Owenson and his two dear little girls!"

We were, indeed, very *dear* to him, for our toilette was proportionably expensive as our school; and the beauty of my sister contributed not a little to this audible admiration, and I had a certain little jaunty air of my own, peculiarly Irish, which my old acquaintance, Leigh Hunt, celebrated in his charming poem some forty years later: —

"And dear Lady Morgan, see, see when she comes,
With her pulses all beating for freedom like drums,
So Irish; so modish, so *mixtish*, so wild;
So committing herself as she talks — like a child,
So trim, yet so easy — polite, yet high-hearted,
That Truth and she, try all she can, won't be parted;
She'll put you your fashions, your latest new air,
And then talk so frankly, she'll make you all stare."

Whether this is a portrait or a caricature I am not the one to decide; but there is a national idiosyncrasy about it which I cannot deny — and which perhaps places it between both.

My father took us occasionally to the theatre, where we saw for the first and last time Mrs. Siddons. I may also mention, that we saw Miss Farren as Susan in the *Marriage of Figaro*, — I believe her last performance before she married the Earl of Derby. In taking leave of her, my father observed, "Your good fortune is, after all, the result of your good conduct as well as of your great talents."

"Oh, that is all very well, my dear Owenson," she said, "but observe, I am just making my exit in time, as the dangerous age of indiscretion is approaching!"

My father said, he thought she was then forty.

Notwithstanding my father's denunciation against music as part of our education, we had the distinction of becoming the pupils of Giordani, who was still teaching in Dublin, but who refused any payment for our tuition, and took an almost paternal interest in our progress.

CHAPTER XIII.

KILKENNY.

TOWARDS the close of our first year at Mrs. Anderson's, an event occurred which overwhelmed us with joy. My father took us with him to Kilkenny, during the long summer vacation, longer in Ireland, I believe, than in any other schools in the world.

His own residence there, and the circumstances connected with it, had considerable influence on the after life of my sister and myself.

It may be recollected, that it was stipulated in my father's agreement with Mr. Daly, that no *paid* actor

nor actress should appear on the boards of the Music Hall Theatre; but, after some time, this article was violated by the engagement of Miss Gough, the rival of Mrs. Siddons for the time, the Honourable Mrs. Mahon, the "Bird of Paradise," Miss Poole, the great English vocalist of the day, Miss Champion, afterwards Mrs. Pope, and other eminent professional actresses, by the noble amateurs to whom he had let his theatre, and my father was made liable to the forfeiture of all the benefits of his agreement.

A lawsuit ensued, which my father lost. The noble *dramatis personæ* of this Music Hall were anxious to make him what reparation they could, and Lord Thurles (afterwards Marquis of Ormond) and other of the nobility and gentry of Kilkenny, who belonged to the company, proposed that he should build a theatre in Kilkenny, then, in point of fashion and rank, the Versailles of Ireland, and where a number of stage-struck young lords, and hyper-critical old ones, were desirous to establish upon a theatre such principles of dramatic perfection and aristocratic respectability as should form a distinguished epoch in the theatrical history of Ireland. This proposal, which promised to realize all my father's ideas of theatrical perfectibility, he gladly accepted.

Lord Thurles was at the head of the Committee, and invited my father at once on a visit to the Castle at Kilkenny, to settle preliminaries and to take observations for the best site on which to erect the new theatre.

Lord Ormond was anxious to promote any plan which might induce his brilliant but dissipated son to remain on his ancient estate, and to reside more fre-

quently at the most historical castle in Ireland; for Lord Thurles had been the chief of those terrible "Cherokees" who were so long the terror of the Dublin dowagers of both sexes. Lord Ormond, therefore, forwarded to the uttermost the wishes of the amateurs.

He seemed to conceive a personal partiality for my father, in proof of which he made him a present of a valuable piece of ground, immediately opposite the Castle gates, on the Parade — the Corso of Kilkenny — for the erection of his theatre, and put down his name for fifty pounds as a subscription to the fund. One half of the expenses was to be paid by subscription, and for the other my father was to be responsible.

Names to the list came in fast, but subscriptions so slowly, that Lord Ormond remained for a long time in solitary dignity at the head of a list where so few followed him.

This beautiful little theatre rose with a rapidity like magic, for the workmen were paid high wages, and were paid punctually. It was mortgaged for five hundred pounds, before it was finished, to a Mr. Welsh, a wealthy and fashionable attorney of the day.* Ad-

* Apropos of "fashionable attorneys," the late well-known Pierce Mahony, who came under this head to the very extent, and who was, besides, an excellent and worthy gentleman, when presented to Lord Wellesley, at the levee, his Excellency, with one of the *banalités* of royalty, said,

"Of course, Mr. Mahony, you are of one of the liberal professions? At the bar, I suppose?"

"Well, almost, my Lord — that is, my estates are in Kerry; but I employ my leisure hours, when in town, with the profession of an attorney."

Every body in Ireland was then ashamed of following any profession that could not come under the category of "liberal."

vances at a high interest had been obtained, also, from other quarters, but no subscriptions came in except those of the Ormond family and Colonel Wemyss.

Performers of the first class were brought down, at large salaries, from Dublin and London, and in the summer which followed the laying of the foundation, the beautiful Kilkenny Theatre (afterwards to be so celebrated for its private theatricals) was opened with great *éclat*, and filled nightly to overflowing, with a fashionable crowd from the town and neighbouring seats.

It was at this point that my father brought us down for our six weeks' holiday. We were lodged in a delightful old house, the residence of a delightful old lady, who remembered the Great Duchess of Ormond going to take the air in the streets of Kilkenny in a coach and six, with two running footmen before her.

Our old lady was the grandmother to a charming family; her only daughter had married a *gentilhomme de la chambre* to the King of Sardinia — a contemporary of Louis XV. — his name was O'Rigan, and he was a native of Kilkenny; but he had dropped the vowel that marked his rank. He had succeeded to a large fortune, and returned to his native country to live as an Irish gentleman, and sport his cross and ribbon to an extreme old age. The young people were highly accomplished; we became their intimates

We happened to have a very equivocal-looking house next door, when we lived in Kildare Street, and a neighbour of suspicious appearance having come into it, Sir Charles sent for him in to make a little inquiry as to his mode of life, and asked him what he was?

After some hesitation, he answered, "Well, Sir Charles, I should say, that I am rather what may be called in the — tailoring line!"

and associates, and our long walks on the banks of the Nore were amongst the most delightful recreations of our holidays.

Goldsmith's tender lines to his mother and his home, in his *Traveller* —

“Where'er I roam, whatever climes I see,
My heart still fondly turns to home and thee,”

is beautiful enough as a sentiment, but perilous as a practice. Change of scene, circumstances and society, is the true “royal road to education,” and cuts short the tiresome stages of school discipline. Every step forwards from the dear early home of our childhood, was a page in the history of our mental development.

Kilkenny itself, with its historical Castle, where Parliaments had been held and sieges resisted, was still in the highest state of preservation. The picturesque ruins of its innumerable abbeys, each with its legends and traditions, especially that of the Black Abbey — the after scene of many interesting events in modern poetics, was the first.

But above all was the picture-gallery of the Castle of Kilkenny, where I first became acquainted with that master mode of expressing the human form divine in all its phases! This was my first contact with high art, and awakened a passion for its noble powers which in after life broke forth in my *Life of Salvator Rosa* — of all my works the most delightful to myself in its execution.

I had lent to me the *Lives of the Great Painters of the 16th and 17th Century*, and I actually thought of executing a life of Rubens, about which Moore has

made an amusing anecdote in his *Diary*. The gallery of Kilkenny Castle was rich in the works of Lely, and was irradiated by the gallant bearing of the handsome men and beautiful women of the naughty court of Charles the Second.

The sons and daughters of the House of Ormond were amongst the most distinguished of the originals of these beautiful portraits, which furnished forth the pages of the pleasantest book that perhaps ever was written, *The Memoires de Grammont*, by Anthony Hamilton, nephew of the then great Duke of Ormond, pages of which might have been written in this very gallery when gazing on the portrait of his idol — Elizabeth Buller, Countess of Chesterfield.

The occasional presence of some of the officers of the Irish Brigade, the descendants of the Dunois and Bayards of the Battle of the Boyne, who were then drafted back in poverty to their noble families in the neighbourhood of Kilkenny, with whom they had sought refuge after the French Revolution, contributed to give a tone of elegance and refinement to the society. They spoke the French of the Academy, and English with an unmixed brogue, which was all that war and adversity had left them from their brave ancestors.

Many years afterwards, I was indebted to them for furnishing forth the story and character of my novel of *O'Donnel*.

Of their names I still remember the Honourable Captain Southwell, General Conway, Colonel Eugène Macarthey (of Spring House, and of course a cousin twenty times removed from my Florence Macarthey). Of course these charming and accomplished gentle-

men, with the inevitable gallantry of their country and calling, struck me as being very different from the pastors and masters of our school society; still, the impression they left was more on the imagination than on my less developed feelings, and that I was saved from a premature indulgence of a sickly sentimentality, which is so frequently nothing more than the result of gratified vanity; the only permanent influence they had on my character was, that years afterwards I turned them to account in the pages of *Florence Macarthey*, *The O'Brians*, and *O'Flahertys* and *O'Donnel*; where they certainly stood as types for the heroes, and thus helped me on in advocating the great principle of Catholic emancipation.

An old diocesan library was placed at my disposal, and I took the opportunity of fluttering over a quantity of genuine old Irish books; which study engendered a taste for Irish antiquity, which never afterwards slumbered, and which circumstances in after life greatly favoured.

My father's paternal vanity had induced him to print and edit a little volume of my verses, which he called *Poems by a Young Lady between the Age of Twelve and Fourteen*. They had all the faults of tiresome precocity, which is frequently disease, and generally terminates in dulness.

My head, however, was teeming with thick coming fancies, and when I have been complimented on the works I have written, I might answer with Rousseau, "Ah, if you had only seen those I have *not* written!" Amongst others, I began a tale called the *Recruit*, of which Dermody's misadventures furnished the story.

Never were three months more occupied or more enjoyed; but the "coming event" of school cast its shadow before us, and our departure was hastened by a calamity of which we were kept in ignorance until ignorance was no longer possible.

Mr. Welsh foreclosed his mortgage suddenly, and bills to an enormous amount were presented.

The season of the Kilkenny theatricals came to a close, and my father carried us back to Dublin, where our maid, Molly, had arrived a few days before. She had taken lodgings for us opposite the Round Church in St. Andrew's street.

Although we were not aware of facts, which, perhaps, we should not have understood, yet we were much grieved with the appearance of embarrassment, melancholy, preoccupation; visits from strange men, and the total change in my poor father's habits and manners. His sudden departure for the south of Ireland, and his promise either to come back soon or to send for us, pacified us for the moment, though we were far from happy at being left by ourselves.

We knew but very few persons, and those chiefly the families of our school-fellows who resided near us, and those of our excellent preceptors.

The facts, as they afterwards came to my knowledge, were these: — A statute of bankruptcy was in process against my father. Our cousins, those sage, grave men of Bordeaux, with every inclination to be indulgent, were obliged to proceed in the way of business. In spite of "the freedom of the six and ten per cents," my father's wine business had not benefitted by the Kilkenny Theatre, nor his theatrical speculations by the wine business, for he had more custom

than receipts. Whilst the process of bankruptcy was going on he was advised to avoid the crash and get out of the way until the final meeting of his creditors. He therefore accepted the kind invitation of a friend in Limerick, and left us with Molly until school should re-open.

An accident, in the interim, put me in possession of circumstances which my feelings rather than my intelligence enabled me to understand.

Opening, one day, one of my father's old theatrical books, the *Memoirs of Mossop*, I found the following paragraph: —

"Mr. Mossop appeared before the Commissioners of Bankruptcy at Guildhall, being the third meeting, when he passed his examination and delivered up his effects, which were thirteen hundred pounds in cash, a forty-pound bill, and a ten-pound bill, and his gold watch, which the creditors humanely gave him back, as well as the bills. Mr. Garrick attended, and proved a debt of two hundred pounds," &c.

This enlightened me as to the meaning of bankruptcy, and also accounted for the fact that Molly had shortly before unhooked my poor mother's watch and chain, which I wore at my side, to which was appended a valuable chatelaine, consisting, strange to say, of two miniatures of Abelard and Heloise, and an enamelled egg-shell filled with musk. I think I smell it now! She made the pretence that it needed to be cleaned, but the tears were in her eyes as she unhooked it.

Under these circumstances, my character seems to have developed itself rapidly, for adversity is a great teacher.

My father's last words before his departure, were, that we should write to him daily, a command I took on myself to obey with great alacrity, trusting to chance for *franks*. I was already passionately fond of writing about any thing to any one.

CHAPTER XIV.

EARLY GIRLHOOD.

"What can we argue — but from what we know?" — POPP.

SOME copies of old (or rather young) letters were preserved by our poor old servant Molly, from my school days up, and found in her Pandora's box, after her death, with many curious relics. They are thus noted on the defaced and dirty covers:

"Letters from Miss Sydney Owenson to her father, during her last school holidays. God pity her!"

ST. ANDREW'S STREET, DUBLIN.

Sunday night, 9 o'clock.*

MY DEAREST SIR AND MOST DEAR PAPA,

You see how soon I begin to fulfil your commands, for you are not many hours gone. But you bid me not let a day pass before I began a journal and telling you all that happens to your two poor loving little girls, who never were so unhappy in all their lives as when they saw the yellow chaise wheels turn down the corner of Trinity Street, and lost sight of you. There we remained with our necks stretched out of the window, and Molly crying over us, "Musha, Musha!" when,

* The year is probably 1796. — ED.

looking up, she suddenly cried out, "See what God has sent to comfort ye!" and it was indeed remarkable that at that very moment the heavy clouds that rested over the dome of the round church just opposite, broke away, and, in a burst of sunshine, down came flying a beautiful gold-coloured bird, very much resembling that beautiful picture in the picture-gallery in Kilkenny Castle which we so lately saw. Well, Sir, it came fluttering down to the very sill of the window, Molly thinking, I believe, it was a miracle sent to comfort us, when, lo and behold, dear papa, what should it turn out to be but Mrs. Stree's old Tom pigeon, who roosts every night on the top of St. Andrew's, and whom her mischievous son *had painted yellow!*

Olivia made great game of Saint Molly and her miracle, and made such a funny sketch of her as made me die laughing, and that cheered us both up. After breakfast, Molly dressed us "neat as hands and pins could make us," she said, and we went to church; but just as we were stepping out of the hall door, who should come plump against us but James Carter, and he looked so well and handsome in his new college robe and square cap (the first time he had ever put them on), and a beautiful prayer-book in his hand, that we really did not know him. He said he had forgotten to leave a message for us on his way to the college chapel, from his grandma, to beg that we would come in next door and dine with her, as we must be very lonely after our father's departure, which offer, of course, we accepted; and he said with his droll air, "If you will allow me the honour, I will come in and escort you at four o'clock." "No, sir," said Molly, who hates him, and who said he only wanted to come in and have

a romp with Miss Livy, "there is no need, as your grandmamma lives only next door;" and so we went to church and Molly went to Mass; and all this diverted our grief though it did not vanquish it. Well, we had such a nice dinner! It is impossible to tell you how droll James Carter was, and how angry he made the dear old lady, who put him down constantly, with, "You forget, sir, that you are now a member of the most learned university in the world, and no longer a scrubby school-boy." Well, the cloth was scarcely removed and grace said by James (by-the-bye with such a long face), when he started up and said, "Come, girls, let us have a stroll in the College Park whilst granny takes her nap." Oh, if you could only see granny's face. "No, sir," said she, "the girls, as you are pleased to call the young ladies your cousins, shall not go and stroll with you among a pack of young collegians and audacious nursery-maids. Now that you are a member of the most learned university in the world, you might stay quiet at home on the Lord's day, and read a sermon for your young friends, or at least recommend them some good book to read 'whilst granny takes her nap.'" All this time Jem looked the image of Mawworm in the play, and then taking two books off the windowseats, he gave one to each of us, and said, "Mark, learn, and inwardly *digest* till I return." The next moment he was flying by the window and kissing hands, and so granny and the old black cat purring together, fell fast asleep, and we took up our books and seated ourselves in each of the parlour-windows. Now, what do you think, papa, these books were? Olivia's was *Sheridan's Dictionary*, and mine was

an *Essay on the Human Understanding*, by Mr. Locke, gent. I was going to throw mine down, but struck by some anecdotes about children, which brought me back to my dear old days at Drumcondra, I began at the beginning and read on for a full hour and a half. How it set me thinking from the moment when I had not a thought or an idea, which was the case in my infancy, for it is clear that we have no innate ideas when we are born, which certainly never struck me before; and this set me thinking upon what I could longest remember, and *I think it was the smell of mignonette*, for I can remember when I first smelled it, and the pleasure it gave me, and above all, your singing "Drimindu," the Black Cow, which always made me cry. But when we meet, please God, we will talk over all this; meantime I shall make extracts, as you know I always do of what I read; for James has lent me the book, though it was his school prize, and very handsome, saying, rather pertly, "Why, you little fool, you won't understand a word of it." But I convinced him to the contrary at tea, to granny's amazement, who said, "You might have found a better book to put into her hands on the Sabbath day."

Now, dear Sir, good night; Molly is so teasing with her yawning, and saying, "After being up at six o'clock, one may, I suppose, go to bed before midnight." I forgot to tell you that good Mr. O'Flaherty has been here, and told Molly that he was very glad you were gone off and out of the way of the Philistines, and that he would bring us Castle franks twice a week from his friend Mr. Irk, who was in the Treasury, that would hold a house! so I shall have no conscience in

writing to you on the score of postage. You are to direct your letters under cover to Mr. O'Flaherty to G. Irk, Esq., Castle, Dublin.

Your dutiful daughter,
SYDNEY.

To Robert Owenson, Esq.

ST. ANDREW'S STREET, DUBLIN.
Monday morning, 9 o'clock.

DEAREST PAPA,

Molly told us last night when we were going to bed, that she had something to relate to us which would surprise us, and so, indeed, it has, here it is: — Whilst we were dining next door, Molly, as usual, looking out of the windows, a young gentleman passed and repassed under the walls of St. Andrew's Church, whom she at first took for one of the Irish Brigade officers whom we knew at Kilkenny last year, for he was dressed in uniform, blue and crimson; but at last he stepped across the way and took off his hat to her. You will never guess who it was — What do you think of *Tom Dermody*?

Molly ran down stairs. You know how fond she always was of him, and asked him into the drawing-room. She hopes you will not be angry. He told her all his adventures "since you threw him off," those were his words; "you his best and only true friend," and he had never heard or seen anything of us since he went to school, until he saw a little book of poems by a young lady between twelve and fourteen, with my name to them; he then went to the printer's, and found out where we live only the night before, and he

begged so hard to see us before he left Ireland, — for he is going off to Cork to join his regiment on Tuesday, — that he persuaded Molly to let him come to-day. He said he thought he could clear up a great deal of what you had been made to consider to his disadvantage.

Monday Evening.

Well, dear papa, Dermody has been! He came according to Molly's permission this morning. He was quite surprised at the change that had taken place in us and was most gallant about it. He has, I think, been most hardly used.

You know how ill Dr. and Mrs. Austen behaved, on the plea of old Aichbone, when he lodged in Grafton Street, showing a little bit of fun he wrote about Mrs. Austen; and how Dr. Austen returned all his subscriptions, and how he was obliged to write for his bread in the magazine *Anthologia*. Mr. Berwick, Lady Moira's chaplain, was so delighted with his poem that he brought it to Lady Moira, who immediately sent him to Dr. Boyd, the translator of Dante, to pursue his studies till something could be done for him. His years he said were lost in this way, and he thought Dr. Boyd wanted to retain him for the purpose of working at the translation and copying it for him; so he wrote to Lady Moira to request she would extend her patronage when he could earn an independent livelihood; so after some time Dr. Berwick wrote to him, that Lady Moira had an opportunity of placing him with Mr. Miller, a great bookseller in London as an apprentice — but just think! with his usual impetuosity he wrote to *decline* the offer, and expressed his mortification at such a position being

allotted to him. Lady Moira desired Mr. Berwick to send him twenty pounds, with an order never to let her see or hear of him again. So he returned to Dublin and commenced writing again for the *Anthologia*, but could not make bread to support him, and in a fit of despair he one night enlisted, and was draughted off for his regiment in England a few days afterwards, where he served a year as a common soldier. Being one day on parade, the colonel of the regiment, who was walking up and down in front of the men, was joined by a very noble-looking gentleman, who every time that he passed fixed his eye on Dermody, who at last recognised him to be the Earl of Moira. You may suppose Lord Moira was a little shocked and surprised, as Dermody had frequently dined with him at Moira House.

The next day his sergeant came to him and said Lord Moira wished to see him. He went to his hotel and was received rather coldly, but without further reproof Lord Moira said, he did not wish to see one who had sat at his mother's table in the lowly condition to which his follies had reduced him; and, therefore he had used his influence to get him an ensigncy in the commissariat; that he would have his release on the following day and have an appropriate uniform for his new condition, when he must go immediately to join his corps in Dublin on its way to Cork, whence they were to sail for Flanders. He was, poor fellow, to sail on the following night.

Well, papa, never was anything so altered! He is a very handsome young man, and has lost all his shyness. He said he had been looking us out every-

where, ever since he arrived, and had been at the Theatre Royal for you, but could get no information. Seeing a little book by a young lady "between twelve and fourteen," at a little shop in Werburgh Street, inscribed with my name, he entered and got our address, and here he was that very evening! His gallantry was beyond anything in talking of the improvement we had made since we were at Madame Terson's school, and above all, his astonishment at my poetical productions.

The next morning I received a note by the penny post, with a poem which I should be ashamed to show you, dear papa, it is so very flattering, if it were not to prove that he has lost nothing of his art of poetry. He will write to you from Cork, and begs mercy at your hands, who, he says, with dear mamma, were the only true friends he ever had; and so, dearest papa, good-bye and God bless you; my fingers are quite cramped with writing.

SYDNEY OWENSON.

To Robert Owenson, Esq.

LIMERICK.

MY DEAR PAPA,

Olivia and I are rather uneasy at your silence, and hope you have not run the risk of breaking your other leg in a frolic, as you did the other one in Cork, — I don't mean a cork leg, — but the city of Cork. You need not pity us at all, as we really are very comfortable. I have opened a new mine of study which will last me for life. We go every evening as

usual to tea at Dr. Douglas's, where there is at present a very celebrated gentleman, a Dr. Higgins,* a great chemist; and Dr. Douglas has built a beautiful laboratory in his garden, where Dr. Higgins does the most beautiful experiments that ever were performed; assisted by young Mr. Cadenus Boyd,** Mrs. Douglas's nephew, who is a pupil of the Doctor's. Now, dear papa, observe, I never heard the word "chemistry" at school, nor did I know what it meant, till Dr. Higgins took the trouble of informing me; for you must know that we walk home every evening by moonlight accompanied by the whole party, and I always fall to the Doctor's share, who says my questions are very suggestive; a word, by-the-bye, I never heard before, and that one day he would not wonder if I was another Pauline Lavoisier. Now I dare say, you never heard anything about her. Well, Lavoisier was the greatest chemist in France, and the greatest philosopher, and his beautiful wife Pauline cultivated chemistry with the greatest zeal and talent; and I would rather be the wife of such a man as Lavoisier, than any queen I ever read of.***

* This is the Dr. Higgins who, in one of his lectures observed, that Roger Boyle was the father of chemistry and son to the Earl of Cork. Moore has perpetuated the joke in his play of *The Blue Stocking*.

** Cad or Cadenus, was a name frequently given to children in Ireland, in memory of Dean Swift, and after "his Cadenus and Vanessa."

*** Lavoisier, the most illustrious chemical philosopher of France, and the most original expositor of the scientific philosophy of his age. His discoveries obliged a new chemical nomenclature which became a stumbling-block to older chemists, and was much complained of by our own celebrated philosopher Kirwan. His admirable financial work, *Les Richesses Territorielles de France*, had the distinction of being published by order of the National Assembly in 1791, and in 1794 this honour to his country and to humanity was dragged to the guillotine. His beautiful and gifted wife shared her husband's studies and pursuits; she not only

Dr. Higgins has lent me the *Memoirs of Lavoisier*, and I sat up reading them till one o'clock in the morning, Molly scolding or snoring all the time. And now, dear papa, I have a terrible thing to tell you, and hope you won't be angry, as it was only meant in fun. Well, one of Cadenus Boyd's experiments was, writing words with phosphorus on a dark wall; he gave us a bit of this in a bottle of water, so, after we were all in bed and Molly fast asleep in her adjoining closet, we got up and made a noise to awaken her, so she came out and what should she see, but, written on the wall in flame, "*Molly, beware!*" She screamed out, "Lord Jasus, preserve us!" and we laughed so that I let fall the phosphorus, which burned through the table, and even the floor, and my left hand too, which brought up Mrs. Shea in her night-shift; you never saw such a figure, and she and Molly instantly set into a row as usual. As soon as it was daylight, I was in such pain I was obliged to go to Dr. Douglas's with my arm, and Mrs. Shea said, she wouldn't let young ladies stay in her house, who risked setting it on fire with their tricks. However, we are both full of repentance for indulging in such childish pranks, and will endeavour to remember what you so often remind us of, "that we are no longer children," and which is above all applicable to *Miss in her Teens* — myself; so from this time forth I promise to be more considerate and serious; but I never can be more in all duty and

cultivated chemistry with zeal and success, but engraved with her own hand the copper-plates for his last great work. She married the celebrated Count Rumford, and was living in Paris in 1847, when I had the gratification of seeing her.

respect to you, dearest papa, whose most affectionate child I am, Livia included,

SYDNEY OWENSON.

ST. ANDREW'S STREET.

DEAREST PAPA,

You see I have let two days pass since I wrote last; but Olivia sent you, I know, a very funny letter, with a caricature of Molly answering to her call — "'Tis I, my lord, the early village cock"! I have nothing so amusing, dear papa; but I have made up my mind on a subject which I trust you will not oppose; for there is no use in opposing it. I have made up my mind, once and for all, and I am so convinced I am in the right, that though it would break my heart to disobey you, should you differ from me, still, I will at least try the experiment of what I have hit on, for, I hope, all our benefit. Mr. O'F— has been here; he has told me all; and I have seen your name on the list of Statutes of Bankruptcy. He said it was the best and honestest, indeed, the *only* thing that could be done, and that you will come out of this terrible dilemma as well considered and respected as you have hitherto lived; but that time, and great economy, and your resuming your theatrical position with Mr. Daly at the Theatre Royal, were indispensable. Now, for all this, dear Sir, we must relieve you from the terrible expense you have been at for our education. Of *this*, I am resolved to relieve you, and to earn money for you, instead of spending the little you will have for some time to come. *I will not go to any school* — where they can teach me nothing I did not know before! I was at the head of my classes at Madame Terson's,

and as for Mrs. Anderson — the vulgar creature! — she is not worth mentioning. *Now, dear papa, I have two novels nearly finished!* The first, is *St. Clair*; I think I wrote it in imitation of *Werter*, which I read in school-holidays, last Christmas. The second is a French novel, suggested by my reading *The Memoirs of the Duc de Sully*, and falling very much in love with Henri IV. Now, if I had time and quiet to finish them, I am sure I could sell them; and observe, Sir, Miss Burney got three thousand pounds for *Camilla*, and brought out *Evelina* unknown to her father; but all this will take time. Meanwhile, I want an asylum both for myself and Olivia. *Her* education is certainly not finished, and she has none of my pursuits; droll, and witty, and musical as she is. Now, Madame Dacier, who was head governess at Mrs. Anderson's, left that school in disgust, and has set up in a school for herself, in a beautiful place, at Richmond near Ballybaugh Bridge, where she means to take twelve pupils to educate with her own family. Now, she is most desirous to have Olivia; and her terms for everything are only twenty-five pounds a-year; she is particularly protected by our dear friends and masters, Signor Pellegrini and Monsieur Fontaine, and she will take Molly as children's maid to the school. Now, dear Sir, you see there is *so much* of the family disposed of — now for me. I, yesterday morning, opened my heart to Dr. and Madame Pellegrini, who approved of everything I said, though they earnestly asked me to come to them and stay for six months, having neither chick nor child but dear little Alphonsina; and the Doctor, on his return from the *grande tour*, with a rich young Mr. Dick, has been appointed Professor

of Italian and Spanish at Trinity College, Dublin, with a very handsome income, and is very well off in a charming house near Merrion Square, where I drank tea, last evening, with the Vice-Provost's family (the Fitzgerald's), and a most astonishing creature, Miss Emily Curran, the daughter of the celebrated Mr. Curran, Olivia having gone to the play with the Douglasses. Well, Dr. Pellegrini approves of my intention, which is, simply for the present, to go as instructress or companion to young ladies. My books, against which he says there is nothing but my youth — but that will soon cure itself — won't be ready for a year to come. He says, he really thinks at this moment he knows of two families, pupils of his own, who would be delighted to have me; the one, Mr. Sheridan's, the Secretary of War; the other, Dr. Dickson's, the Bishop of Limerick. Should the latter answer, I should prefer, as it would take me out of Dublin and all former acquaintance, not that I am ashamed of what I am about to do, but then I think *you* will be, with your Irish pride; and as for Olivia and Molly, I am afraid to break it to them. But I am RESOLVED. I know I shall go through my appointed task right well, and, as Shakespeare says, "All my corporal faculties are bound up to the purpose." I will not say more, dear papa, at present; but I hope to have everything settled by the end of next week, when we *must* give up these expensive apartments, happen what may.

Your own old

SYDNEY.

PS. Captain Earl and Captain White Benson, of

the 6th, whom you may remember at Kilkenny, always running after us, called yesterday; but Molly would not let them in, which I think was rather impertinent of her. However, as things are at present, I believe it was all for the best.

ST. ANDREW'S STREET, 18—

DEAREST SIR,

It breaks my heart to annoy you; but what can I do without your advice? I wrote to odious Mrs. Anderson to say, that though we knew she would not open school till after next week, yet you would be obliged by her receiving us a few days earlier than the time appointed, as your return to town is uncertain. I will not afflict you by enclosing her insolent answer; besides, it is not my frank-day; but the sum of her impertinence is, that she will not receive us at all until our last half-year's bill is paid up; and that she will not have Molly on *any* terms! Now, dear papa, with respect to the items of her shameful account; in the first place, half-a-guinea a lesson to Dr. Pellegrini! when he distinctly said to her, before me, "These two little girls are not *school* pupils, for I don't give lessons in schools, but as the friends and playfellows of my little Alphonsina. I told their good father I would read a little Italian with them whenever I came to give Alphonsina her lesson." Now, as to a guinea a month to darling old Fontaine, as he was your *maître de ballet* at the theatre, he would not hear of payment, or, at least, he would settle with you himself. Well, dear sir, while we were all agitated and annoyed by this letter, up comes Mrs. Shea, to say we could not have the apartments after next week, because Coun-

cillor Costello, who has them by the year, is coming to town on business, and will want them! Molly says this is all a pretence, as councillors don't come to town at this season of the year; and, would you believe it? when Mr. Lee sent his men from College Green for the piano, as I told him to do, the month of hire being up, Mrs. Shea would not let it go, but bid them come back for it the week after next; and then she and Molly had a row, which really frightened poor Olivia and myself, for we thought they would have come to cuffs. Well, when all was quiet, we all sat down and had a good cry, and in the midst of all this, Monsieur Fontaine drove up in his new carriage, going to the Castle, where he has been appointed Master of the Ceremonies; well, poor darling old gentleman, I thought he was going to cry with us (for we told him everything), instead of which, however, he drew up the window and cried out, "Montez donc, Martin mon fils, avec votre petit violin;" and up comes Martin, more ugly and absurd than ever, with his little "kit" and what does dear old Fontaine do, but put us in a circle that we might dance a *chassez à la ronde*, saying, "Egayez vous mes enfans il n'y a que ça;" and only think, there we were; the next moment we were all of us — Molly, Martin, and Monsieur included — dancing away to the tune, "What a beau your granny is," (the only one that Martin can play), and we were all laughing ready to die until Livy gave Molly, who was in the way, a kick behind; she fell upon Martin, who fell upon his father, who fell upon me — and there we were, all sprawling like a pack of cards, and laughing; and then, dear papa, Fontaine sent off Martin in the carriage to the confectioner's, in Grafton Street,

for some ices and biscuits, so that we had quite a feast, and no time to think or be sorrowful. Well, *pour comble*, M. Fontaine, before he went away, showed us a card of invitation from the Countess O'Haggerty for that evening, "*pour M. Fontaine et ses amis*," music and recitation by M. Tessier; and he had really come to say he would take Bessie and ourselves there, but that our crying had put it out of his head, and that they would come for us at eight o'clock, and that we must put on our best *toilette*. So Molly shook out our school dancing dresses, which, as you know we did not take them with us to Kilkenny, looked quite fresh when they were ironed, and then, dear papa, away we went at eight o'clock, sure enough, to Stephen's Green. And whose house do you think the O'Haggerty's are lodged in? Why in your old cousin's, Mrs. Molloy's, where we used to walk every Sunday. I knew it the minute I got into the hall by the bust of Cicero, with his broken nose! It was scarcely daylight, and when we entered the large front drawing-room there was only one candle lighted — and such a scene! I am sure I shall never forget. On the old red damask sofa, at the bottom of the room, stood up an elegant young man in his *robe de chambre*, fixing wax candles in the old girandoles, which he took from a pretty young woman who stood below with a basket of wax candles, handing them up; but I observed they were all partly burned, and supposed they were "Castle Butts." At the end of the sofa, in an arm-chair, sat a nun! the very moral of the nuns of Ranelagh Convent, but far handsomer than any nun I ever saw, and quite elegant. At a little distance was such a charming little *rondelette* lady, tuning a harp, but exclaiming,

addressing a little *espiègle* looking boy, "Qu'as tu donc fait de la clef de ma harpe, Hyacinthe?" "Je ne sais où je l'ai posé." Now, dear papa, I never heard that word "*posé*" before; at school, we should have said, "où je l'ai laissé." I shall not forget it, I can tell you. Well, then came in one of the finest looking gentlemen I ever saw, and so like Count Eugène Macarthey that I almost thought it was he; but you know you used to say, that all the Irish brigade were stamped from the one type — and he had a violoncello in his hand. 'This was General Count O'Haggerty!

Monsieur Fontaine presented us to them all as his little *protégées*, and *élèves*, and they were all so delighted to see dear old Fontaine; but as for me, I had no eyes for any thing but the beautiful nun, who, seeing my attention rivetted on her, beckoned me towards her, and made me sit down beside her, and while the rest went to draw off their *robes de chambres*, and Fontaine made little Hyacinth go through his five positions, not to lose time, and then do his *battemens* while Bessie played the piano, I had this little conversation with the nun, which I will give you, first in her pretty broken English, which, however, she spoke with the true Munster brogue, though she never was in Ireland before, and then in French, which she said I spoke "*Merveilleusement bien*."

NUN. I suppose you never saw a live nun before?

ME. Oh, yes, ma'am, often; but never one so charming.

NUN. Ah! you have rubbed your tongue against

the blarney stone! You see I know something of Ireland.

ME. Are you Irish, ma'am?

NUN. Yes, and from Cork, too; where I am going to resume my convent life.

ME. I beg pardon, ma'am; but may I ask you why you left France?

NUN. Because I should have been killed had I remained there. Our convent was destroyed, and only for my cousins, the dear O'Haggerty's; who carried me back to my own country, I should have been destroyed too.

ME. But who was the Countess O'Haggerty? Irish too?

NUN. That is the Countess O'Haggerty there. That pretty little dodu lady at the harp. She was the finest harpiste in France, after the Countess de Genlis, a great friend of her's.

ME. Oh, I know, I have read *hes Veilles du Château*.

NUN. That tall gentleman is the Count, and those two young persons who were putting up the candles are the Vicomte and Vicomtesse, all great personages in France. The General was Master of the Horse to the Comte d'Artois; the two ladies had places at court, and the Vicomte was Colonel in the *Garde de Corps*. They escaped from France with life and honour — nothing more; and they are now earning their bread and supporting their families by the exertion of those beautiful talents which were once the delight of the court and the best circles in Paris; and as their noble spirit of independence is compensated by high respect and wonderful success, I really believe they are as

happy as they ever were. But they are a fine lesson for young people of your age. Self-support is a gift from God and alone to be depended on, and wear this upon your heart, "*Aide toi et Dieu t'aidera.*"

In spite of myself the tears would come into my eyes, and I shall never forget *that* maxim, "*Aide toi et Dieu t'aidera.*"

She asked me if I were a Catholic, and many other questions, and seemed quite to take an *engouement* for me. We talked on till the company came in, when she instantly darted off into the back room and appeared no more.

From the time the *beau monde* came in, all was *buzz*, and Olivia and I tucked ourselves into a corner by the piano, where we could hear the music, and could see everybody and nobody see us, while dear old Fontaine was running about kissing the hands of all the fine ladies, who all seemed delighted with him — he told me he had taught all their mothers to dance. The music opened with that charming quartett of Pleyel's, which Livy and I played as you remember, with Dr. Fisher. We were enchanted. Then the Countess played a solo on the harp, by Krompoltz, very difficult; but, oh dear, daddy! *entre nous*, the *Irish* harp is a very poor concern compared to the French; at the same time, the working of the pedals was very disagreeable, making a noise like a kitchen-jack. Then M. de Tessier read a scene from *Les Précieuses Ridicules* of Molière. Now observe, we were never allowed to read Molière at school. I never laughed so much in my life nor heard such French reading. Then two young ladies, pupils of Madame O'H., sang a duet, "Rise, Cynthia, rise," very badly, *I* thought; but what do you think, dear

papa, M. Fontaine, in his partiality for us had the cruelty to tell some of the company we were wonderful little musicians, and, for all we could do, we were obliged to sing a duet too. So we sung our old duo of "Nous, nous amions dès l'Enfance," with Olivia's beautiful second, and Madame O'Haggerty's *arpèggio* on the harp. We were encored and applauded till we were almost ready to cry, and made to sing an English song, which we did, "In Infancy our Hopes and Fears were to each other known," from your own *Artaxerxes*. Well, we were drawn out, and introduced and caressed, and I don't know what; but there was one lady who interested me more than all the rest. She sat in the centre of the room, surrounded by *beaux*, one of whom leaned over her chair the whole of the night like a *vignette* in one of Marmontel's tales. Now, *who* do you think this was? Do you give it up? Well, the sister of the great Mr. Sheridan, the author of your own Sir Lucius O'Trigger — Mrs. Lefanu; her other brother is secretary at war here; and Monsieur Fontaine told us, going home in the carriage, that her house was the resort of all the literary people, and foreigners in particular. He is to take us to see her some evening, for she invited us very cordially, and said she knew *you*, dear papa, very well. Well, we got home very late, but *too* happy, and I never slept the whole night; what wearied me was that I went through all the scenes to the tune of Pleyel's quartett, and the nun always before me, while Olivia slept like an angel, and Molly snored like a pig in the next closet; so I rose at peep of day and wrote all this for your amusement, as this is Mr. O'Flaherty's *frank-day*; but, to use Job's words, "I rose from visions of the night" quite another crea-

ture. Great thoughts have come into my mind, which I will tell you in my next; but the sentiment uppermost is, "*Aide toi et Dieu t'aidera.*" So God bless you, dearest papa, I am going to try to sleep.

Your own

SYDNEY.

ST. ANDREW'S STREET.

DEAREST DAD,

Your letter and the enclosure were most welcome and most gratefully received. To show you how much I am up to business, I accompanied Molly to Sir William Newcomen's Bank in Castle Street, and presented my twenty-pound cheque with the air of one who knew what she was about, though I never was so confused in all my life. Oh, dear papa, if you were never in a bank you have no idea what it is. Just paint to yourself, sir, if you please, a great hall, with a counter running from one end to the other, with about a hundred young men behind it, all fluttering and flying about with papers, like kites, in their hands. We were directed to the "paying desk," but, as Molly observed, "nobody asked us to sit down," so I delivered my cheque for £20, Irish, and wrote my name in a book, and may be, when we got home, I did not walk into Mrs. Shee's dirty back parlour, and throw down seven golden guineas, Molly crying out, "We will trouble you for a receipt to *that*, if you please!"

Mrs. Shee looked surprised, and asked Molly to tea in the evening. Coming home, through Dame Street, we stopped at Mr. Lee's music shop, and I asked him for his bill for the hire of the piano, and begged he would send for it immediately. He said very politely

that he would send for the piano, but he begged we would accept the hire, as you had been one of his best friends, and had ordered above a hundred pounds worth of music from him for the Theatre Royal, but that everything was changed now, and there was no longer any taste for music. I asked him if he would lend me a copy of the *Beggars' Opera* and the *Padlock*. He sent them to me in the evening, with a pretty note, begging my acceptance of them; and as we had another night out of the piano, may be Olivia and I did not sing them from one end to the other! "The Miser who a Shilling sees," makes the most beautiful duet in the world. I am sure it is Irish.

Well, sir, on arriving home what should I find but a note from Dr. Pellegrini relative to my intentions, which, to tell you the truth, I had explained to him, saying that the Rev. Mr. Peter Lefanu, a celebrated preacher, would call on me at one o'clock the next day. He had given him a commission to find a young lady who would act as something between a governess and a *dame de compagnie* to two young ladies, daughters of the Right Honourable Charles Sheridan, Secretary-at-War for Ireland, and the husband of that beautiful woman who, you may remember, put out the fire of the curtain of her box at the theatre last winter, when the whole house rose up to applaud. Well, the idea of this visit from Mr. Lefanu frightened me beyond everything, I was so utterly unprepared for it; and Olivia positively refused to be in the room. However, I was dressed very nicely, and seated on the sofa all in good time, and I took up *Locke*, "to call up a look," as Lady Pentweasle says, when I heard his knock at the door. Molly announced him — "The Rev. Mr.

Peter —," but could get no further. She was in such a rage. Well, now, dear papa, who do you think he turned out to be? Why, the clergyman who preached the charity sermon at the Lying-in Hospital last Christmas, and that we all cried at hearing, and you said, "That man is a regular pickpocket, for I have given a crown and I did not mean to give half." Well, he took my hand, and we sat down. He looked very earnestly, and said:

"Are you the young lady of whom Dr. Pellegrini was speaking last night as wishing to enter upon a very important situation?"

I said, "Yes, sir, I believe so."

"Are you Miss Owenson, my dear — daughter of my old friend Mr. Owenson of the Theatre Royal?"

I was ready to burst into tears, and could only answer, "Yes, sir."

"But you are very young, my dear; I should say you were fitter to go to school than to commence instructress."

"Perhaps so, sir; but great misfortunes have come upon poor papa unexpectedly, and —"

Here I was obliged to cover my face with my handkerchief. I suppose to give me time to recover, he gently drew Locke out of my hand, and appeared to be looking through it.

"Upon my word," said he, laughing, "this is a very grave study for so young a lady. Now," said he, "let me hear *your* definition of an 'innate idea.'"

He looked so comical that I could not help laughing, too.

"Oh, my dear, don't hurry yourself, it is a question might puzzle a conjuror."

"Well, sir," said I, "I had no idea of *you* until I saw and heard you preach your beautiful sermon for the poor women of the Lying-in Hospital; but having seen and heard you, I have an *idea* of you which can never be removed."

He actually threw himself back in his chair, and took my hand, and, would you believe it, papa, kissed it. He is of French descent, you know.

"Well," said he, "you are the most flattering little logician I ever coped with." He then took a serious tone, and said, "My dear little girl, I respect your intentions; and from what Dr. Pellegrini tells me, your acquirements fit you for the situation you are seeking, but you have at present one great fault. Don't be frightened" (I suppose I looked so) — "it is one will mend but too soon. The Misses Sheridan are, I should think, much about your own age, and the worst of it is, there are two rascally boys, Charles and Tom, who have the bad habit of running into their sisters' study when they come home for vacation, and making a terrible row there. However, I shall meet Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan at dinner to-day at my brother's, Mr. Joe Lefanu's, who is married to their sister. We will talk over this, and you shall hear from me early to-morrow."

He now rose, and as he deposited Locke on the table, he took up a dirty little volume of my poems, which lay beside it.

"Pardi!" said he, in some surprise, "You are a poetess, too, are you?"

And then he read aloud, and most beautifully, my little stanzas to you on receiving your picture, and then rolling up the book put it into his pocket with-

out ceremony; and, with a cordial shake of the hand and a "*je me sauve*," disappeared — and so ended this awful visit, which, though it left me agitated, left me delighted with what I had done, and so will *you* be some day, dear papa.

I am so tired I can write no more to-day; but we are both well, and both in love with the Rev. Mr. Lefanu, for Olivia had her head through the door of the back drawing-room all the time making faces at me!

Dear Papa — The Sheridan scheme is all ended. The beautiful Mrs. Sheridan would not have me, and I am glad, as on consideration, I see it would not do, but I have got something to console me, I think.

This morning, at nine o'clock, Mr. Lefanu's servant was here with a note, — I send it to you: —

"My dear Miss Owenson — The Sheridan scheme won't answer — something better has just suggested itself. Dr. Dixon, the Bishop of Limerick, who has come to town to be present at a charity sermon this day, to be preached before the Lord-Lieutenant in St. Anne's Church, sent me a note last night from his lady, desiring that I would find an accomplished young lady to take charge of her daughter, a little girl of ten years old, and that I would let the Bishop see the person before he left town, which he does on Monday morning. I must beg you, therefore, to come to his house in Molesworth Street, at ten o'clock this morning. I will be there to receive and present you. They are charming as well as excellent people.

Yours, &c., &c., P. LEFANU."

And so, sir, Molly and I started at half-past nine, and hustled our way as we could through the crowds that were parading towards St. Anne's Church, which you know always fill the streets when the Lord-Lieutenant goes in state, and soldiers on horseback included. It is but a short distance, but still a disagreeable walk. We soon discovered the Bishop's house by two tall footmen in purple liveries, and gold-headed canes as tall as themselves, before the door. You know at the top of the street is Leinster House; the gates were all open, and the carriages were parading round and round the beautiful court. An old housekeeper took Molly into a parlour, and when I gave my card to a footman he was conducting me upstairs, — when, dear Mr. Lefanu came forward, and drew my arm through his, and led me into a beautiful front drawing-room where the Bishop was at breakfast, the sun shining full on his face; his pale, conceited-looking chaplain was making tea, a regular maccaroni, who soon got up and went to the window, leaving us to do our business.

Nothing could be more cordial and kind than the Bishop. He slightly alluded to the original objection of youth, and said he could not give any positive answer till he had seen Mrs. Dixon, and that he would not lose a moment in writing to my friend Mr. Lefanu. He said he was sorry he was so hurried for time, but he was obliged to be back on diocesan business the following day; but he should carry away more than one agreeable impression of me; — and only imagine! he then took up a ragged book lying beside him, — my poems again, which that darling Mr. Lefanu had brought him, — and the stanzas to you turned down.

"These are very pretty stanzas," said he, "as to poetry, and charming as to feeling, which I believe is the best ingredient of all poetry."

After a little more conversation, the beau chaplain drew in his head from the window, and said, "My lord, the Duke of Leinster's carriage has drawn up, and the 'bidding bell' has begun to ring." The Bishop started up. The chaplain presented him a pair of white gloves fringed with gold, and his square cap. Of course I rose in a flurry. The Bishop wished me a cordial good-bye, and Mr. Lefanu said, "You will hear from me immediately." So then I was just hurrying down to join Molly in the housekeeper's room; but Mr. Lefanu, running upstairs to meet me, said, "Stay here, my dear, the Bishop will send back his carriage for you in five minutes, the streets are so crowded;" and then he sprang into the Bishop's coach and was out of sight in a minute. I was waiting in the parlour for the carriage to return when it rolled up. I ran out to get in — the steps were let down slap dash — the footmen standing on either side, when to my surprise Molly sprang in after me! the footmen grinning from ear to ear. Away we drove! Molly's head a mile out of the window, bowing to every one she knew and every one she did *not* know; but, oh, papa! I wish you could have seen the scene at Mrs. Shee's hall door! The thundering knock brought all the house to answer it, Mrs. Shee at their head; but, oh! when she saw *Molly* handed out of the Bishop's carriage, she looked as if she would die of surprise and envy — Olivia, with her head half out of the window, ready to fall out of it with convulsions of laughter; and so, dear papa, for the present has ended my episcopal visit; but with

or without other result it has been an incident of which I am proud, and I conclude with your own favourite Irish sentiment —

“Foglan foh — Wait awhile.”

SYDNEY OWENSON.

Just as I was sealing up this to send for my Castle frank, a note from Mr. Lefanu arrived. Mrs. Dixon has been ordered abroad for her health; consequently the settlement about a governess is postponed. So dearest papa, good-bye and God bless you, my fingers are quite cramped with writing. — S. O.

ST. ANDREW'S STREET.

MY DEAR PAPA,

I write to tell you what has offered for our darling Olivia.

You know, with all partiality, that she needs a good deal of finishing, though she has left me far behind in music and drawing.

Madame Dacier paid us a visit yesterday, and said she would be happy to receive Olivia whenever she could come; and, what has pleased me much, she has offered to take Molly as upper children's maid to the establishment, so she will be returned to the situation which dear mamma took her from when she was at Madame Terson's and she will not be separated from her darling nursling. Molly is cheered up, for she has been very sulky and cross for some time past, and said, “She supposed she was to be thrown over, and that it was no matter what became of old servants,” &c., &c.

I have some good news which I shall reserve for another letter, as I want to save the post; but I just

ask you if you ever heard of an old lady of the name of Steele; or a family of the name of Featherstone? they are friends of Dr. Pellegrini and Mr. Fontaine.

God bless you, dear papa, you shall hear again soon, don't be uneasy if not for a few days.

SYDNEY.

[The family of Featherstone, or Featherstonehaugh, became of great importance to Miss Owenson. The name is spelt either way: by the lady — Featherstone; by the gentleman — Featherstonehaugh. Under each of these forms the reader will recognise the same family. Ed.]

CHAPTER XV.

AT BRACKLIN.

CASTLETOWN, DELVIN, WESTMEATH.

DEAREST SIR,

THE reason I have not written to you for some days is that I have so much to say, and so much that I was afraid of saying, that I thought it better to say nothing at all; which "all," I think, will surprise you — and for myself *je n'en reviens pas!*

Well, last Thursday, Mr. Fontaine enclosed me a note from a lady, Mrs. Featherstonehaugh, of Bracklin Castle, intimating her desire to have just such a charming young person as myself! as governess or companion to her two daughters; the eldest just returned from a great finishing school, Madame Lafarrelle's, and the younger who has never left home.

Mrs. Featherstone was for a few days at her mother's, the Dowager Lady Steele's in Dominic Street, but anxious not to lose a moment, and would send her carriage for the young lady M. Lafontaine had mentioned in his letter (Miss Owenson) if he would send her address. And so he did, and so the carriage came — and so I went — rather downhearted from my former disappointments.

You know what a fine street Dominic Street is, and so close to my old school. Well, a handsome mansion, two servants at the door, my name taken, and I was ushered at once into a large and rather gloomy parlour, in the centre of which two ladies were sitting at a table. The one at the head of the table, a most remarkable figure both in person and costume, but who bore her ninety years with considerable confidence in her own dignity. She sat with her head thrown back, her little sharp eyes twinkling at me as I entered, and her mouth pursed up to the dimensions of a parish poor-box. She wore a fly-cap (of which I have taken the pattern), on her silver but frizzled hair, — her very fair face was drawn into small wrinkles, as though engraved with a needle over her delicate features, and when I tell you what I have since heard, that she was the rival and friend of the beautiful Lady Palmer, the belle of Lord Chesterfield's court, and the subject of his pretty verses which you used to recite so often, — you will allow that she had every right to wrinkles and the remains of beauty.*

* The occasion was this: — At the court of Lord Chesterfield, when religious party spirit was symbolized in Ireland by the colours white or orange, as the wearer was Williamite or Jacobite, Lady Palmer, a reigning beauty and a Catholic, appeared at one of the drawing-rooms

Seated near her at the same table, and writing, was a sweet, charming, good-humoured-looking lady, who got up to receive me in the most cordial manner, whilst two nice girls, the eldest already apparently in her teens, struggled to get me a chair, and then stationed themselves one each behind their mamma and grandmamma.

Mrs. Featherstone opened the conversation by telling me that she had been a pupil of Mr. Fontaine's as her daughters were now, and that he was the best of human beings.

"That is nothing to the purpose!" said the old lady sharply, "Come to the point with this young person, as you know you have no time to lose;" and turning to me, she said, "You are very young to offer yourself for so important a situation."

The two girls looked at me as much as to say, "Don't mind grandmamma," and Mrs. Featherstone added, —

"Dear mamma, now, you must leave Miss Owenson to me," and then she said to me, "I assure you; my dear, I am much prepossessed in your favour by all that our good Fontaine has told me of you; and your being so merry and musical as he tells me you are, is very much in your favour with us, for we are rather dull and mopy."

"But to begin," interposed Lady Steele again,

with an orange lily in her bosom. Lord Chesterfield, having kissed her fair cheek, took out his tablets and wrote the following stanza —

"Thou little Tory! where's the jest,
To wear the orange on thy breast,
When that same lovely breast discloses
The whiteness of the rebel roses!"

"What will this young person expect? she cannot offer herself as a regular governess, she is so very young."

The girls winked at me and grimaced again.

"She shall first offer herself as my visitor at Bracklin Castle for the Christmas holidays," said Mrs. Featherstone, kindly, "and then we shall see how we get on and suit each other, which I am sure we shall very well."

The old lady said, knocking her hand on the table, "I never heard such nonsense in all my life!"

At this moment the footman came in to announce that the carriage was at the door, followed by a handsome jolly-looking woman, the lady's maid, with Mrs. Featherstone's cloak and bonnet.

Mrs. Featherstone said, "Come, my dear, and I will set you down, and we will have a little talk by the way, for I have an appointment which hurries me away at present. The two girls ran after us and said, "Do come to us, we shall be so happy at Bracklin, and never mind grandmamma, — nobody does," and with this dutiful observation they shook hands cordially with me, and I drove off with my bran new friend. What was amusing in all this was — that I never opened my lips till I got into the carriage, when I thanked Mrs. Featherstone for her kind reception, and accepted cordially her invitation to Bracklin. In short, there was a mutual sympathy between us; the result, I believe, of mutual good humour and good nature.

As we went along I settled a few points relative to my journey to Bracklin; but I was dying to ask her if this Lady Steele was any relation to Sir Richard Steele of the *Spectator*, which was the thought uppermost in my mind all the time.

At last I did, and she said, "Oh, yes, my father, the late Sir Richard Steele of Hampstead, was second cousin to *your* Sir Richard; but being of the elder branch he succeeded to the estate, as his poorer cousin did to the wit of the family. My nephew, the present Sir Richard Steele, is now the representative of the family and the possessor of the property."

Well, it was finally arranged, I was to start for Bracklin on the following Monday (this was Friday) by the mail, which would take me as far as Kinigad, where the Featherstone carriage, horses and servants would meet me; but as the mail reached Kinigad at an awkward hour, I was not to leave that place till daylight. In short, I never met any one so kind as this dear lady.

Olivia and Molly heard all this with astonishment, but agreed that it was quite right; as did also Dr. Pellegrini, who came with Madame and carried us off to dinner.

The next morning I took my darling Olivia to Madame Dacier's —

"Some natural tears we dropped, but wiped them soon,"

full of the hope of meeting next spring.

Molly came back with me to prepare all my little arrangements, towards which we changed our last bank-note. And having next day received all details in a letter from Mrs. Featherstone from Bracklin, written the night she arrived, I accepted a farewell dinner and a little dance after, which Mr. Fontaine called a *petit bal d'adieu* for the night of my departure; he said, "the mail goes from the head of this street;

it will blow its horn when it is ready for you, and we will all conduct you to your carriage."

Well, papa, this was all very nice, for I wanted to be cheered, so I dressed myself in my school dancing dress, a muslin frock and pink silk stockings and shoes. Molly had my warm things to change in time for the mail.

Well, dear papa, we did not exactly mind our time, and the fatal result was — that I was dancing down "Money in both Pockets" with a very nice young man, Mr. Buck, the nephew to Miss Buck, when the horn blew at the end of the street! Oh, sir! if you knew the panic! All that could be done was for Molly to throw her warm cloak over me, with my own bonnet and my little bundle of things, so that I might dress when I got to Kinigad.

One of the young gentlemen snatched up my port-manteau, and so we all flew along the flags, which were frosted over, and got to the mail just as the guard lost patience and was mounting, so I was poked in and the door banged-to, and "my carriage" drove off like lightning down College Green, along the Quays, and then into some gloomy street I did not remember.

As for me, I was so addled, I did not know where I was. At last we drew up before some ponderous gates and a high wall.

A sentinel was pacing up and down with a lantern flashing on his arms, which reminded me of the castle of Otranto. The guard blew his horn, and the next minute I heard an awful shout and uproar, and singing and laughing, and the gates opened and there appeared a crowd of officers and gentlemen, who

were shaking hands with one person, with "Good-bye, old boy, and let us hear from you soon," and other phrases.

The coach door was opened, and the gentleman asked the guard, "Is there any one inside?"

And the guard answered, "Only an old lady, sir, as far as Kinigad!"

"Oh, by Jove!" said the gentleman, retreating. "I say, coachy, I'll take a seat by you." So the door slapped-to, up he mounted, and the horn blew, and we were off in a minute.

Oh-h, sir, it takes away my breath only to think of it now!

Well, we were soon out of Dublin; the moon rising over the beautiful Phoenix Park, the trees of which were hanging with frost and icicles; the Liffey glittering to the left, and lights glittering in the Viceregal Lodge as we passed it on the right.

If my heart had not been so heavy, this would have been a scene I should have delighted in. And so we galloped on, changing horses only once, when I was much struck with the interior of the stable, which was lighted only by a lamp, but very picturesque; something one would like to paint or describe.

Our next stage was Kinigad; but it was a very long one, and we did not arrive till three in the morning.

Such a picture as the inn was! The ostler, half-dressed, coming with the horses, and roaring for a waiter, or Caty, the chambermaid, to come down; and then the officer sprang down from the coach-box and came to rummage in the coach for his hat just as I was stepping out, assisted by the dirty ostler. I sup-

pose the officer was struck with my pink silk shoe, for he laid hold of my foot, and pushing back the ostler, he said,

"What! let such a foot as *that* sink in the snow — never!" and he actually carried me in his arms into the kitchen, and placed me in an old arm chair before a roaring turf fire! and then, ordering the chambermaid and Mrs. Kearney (the landlady I suppose) "to get up and get tea, and everything for the young lady," to which everybody answered,

"Yes, Major; to be sure, sir; everything your honour orders. Your gig has been here, sir, this hour."

In short, he seemed the commandant of the place.

He then came up to me and said,

"I had not the least idea who was in the carriage. The guard said it was an *old lady*; in short, you must let me make amends by offering my services in this wretched place. I hope you will command them now. I am quartered here, and know its few resources. You are not going further to-night, I suppose?"

I was dreadfully frightened and confused, but I answered,

"No, sir; not at present. I am expecting a carriage and servants to take me on to Mr. Featherstone's of Bracklin."

He took off his hat, made me a low bow, but seemed stunned with the information. He again called the landlady and said,

"I would prescribe some white wine negus, for you are chilled."

The waiter now appeared, and said, that Mr. Featherstone's carriage and servants had arrived an hour

before; but had put up the horses and gone to lie down, as they would not proceed till after daylight. The chambermaid now came, and said she had a room prepared and a good fire up stairs. This was a great relief to me; but the young officer seemed to deplore it. He said he knew Mr. Featherstone, and would take the liberty of coming to inquire for me.

So I went to my smoky room; but on inquiring for my bundle and portmanteau, I found they had gone on in the Kinigad mail!

Fancy, dear papa, my dreadful situation! My whole stock in trade consisted of a white muslin frock, pink silk stockings, and pink silk shoes, with Molly's warm cloak and an old bonnet!

Well, sir, you know I had nothing for it, so I took my glass of hot white wine negus, threw myself on the bed, and was warmly covered up by the fat chambermaid, who had neither shoes nor stockings on, and I fell fast asleep; "but in that sleep what dreams!" papa; from all of which I was roused by the fat chambermaid coming to tell me that Mr. Featherstone's coachman could not wait any longer; so I rolled Molly's cloak round me, and proceeded to Bracklin.

The dreary Irish road from Kinigad to the pretty village of Castledown Delvin — an appendage to the domain of the Earl of Westmeath — brought me to the approach of the pine-sheltered avenue of Bracklin, which pines, green and formal as they were, screened out the black bog behind them, where the wood of ages lay buried, from among which "the mere Irish" could never be taken by their Saxon invaders "when the leaves were on the trees!"

The approach to the domain was announced by a civilized-looking lodge; large, beautiful iron gates, opened by a fairy child, and all that lay within was cultivated and promising, leading to a large, handsome mansion of white stone — two carriages were rolling before the door, at which stood two footmen, who at once ushered me into a handsome drawing-room, to a party of ladies, muffled in carriage dresses, who stood in a circle round the fire. Pinched, cold, confused, and miserable, as you may suppose, dear papa, I must have been — in my pink silk shoes and stockings — I perceived that my appearance excited a general titter; but dear Mrs. Featherstone and her girls came to my relief, and welcomed me and kissed me; but Mr. Featherstone — a grave, stern-looking man, who sat apart reading his newspaper — he just raised his eyes above his glasses, and I read in his glance condemnation of his lady's indiscretion in bringing *such* a being for *such* a purpose as I had come.

Mrs. Featherstone inquired how I had come to travel in so light a dress; and so, dear papa, I thought I had better just tell the story as it happened — and so I did — from the little *bal d'adieu*, at dear old Fontaine's, till I reached Bracklin gates, not forgetting the portmanteau and little bundle left behind. Well you have no idea how it took! they screamed at the fun of my details, and I heard them mutter, "Dear little thing — poor little thing!" The two girls carried me off from them all, to my own rooms, the prettiest suite you *ever* saw — a study, a bedroom, and a bathroom — a roaring turf fire in the rooms, and an open piano and lots of books scattered about!

Betty Kenny, the old nurse — the "Molly" of the

establishment — brought me in a bowl of laughing potatoes, and *such* fresh butter, and gave a hearty “much good may it do ye, miss;” and didn’t I tip her a word of Irish which delighted her. Pen, ink, and paper were brought me, and I was left to myself to rest and write to dear Olivia a line just to announce my arrival here, which was sent to the post for me.

The girls brought me, I believe, half their mamma’s and all their own wardrobe, to dress me out; and as they are all little, it answered very well. Well, sir, when I went down, the carriages and party had drawn off to spend two days at Sir Thomas Featherstone’s.

Our dinner party were mamma and the two young ladies, two itinerant preceptors — Mr. O’Hanlon, a writing and elocution master, and a dancing master, and Father Murphy, the P.P. — such fun! and the Rev. Mr. Beaufort, the curate of Castletown Delvin.

Now I must just give you a picture of the room. A beautiful dining-room — spacious and lofty; a grand beaufet and sideboard; before it stood Mr. James Moran, the butler — the drollest fellow I ever met, as I will tell you, bye-and-bye — and two footmen.

The dinner, perfectly delicious!

Well, I was in great spirits; and Mrs. Featherstone drew out the two tutors, I think on purpose. She made Mr. O’Hanlon — a most coxcomical writing-master — tell me his story; how he was the prince of nearly all he surveyed — if he had his rights, being descended from the Princes O’Hanlon. Now, papa, you know if there is anything I am strong on it is Irish song — thanks to you — especially “Emunch ach Nuic,” (Ned o’the Hills) which song I sang for them

afterwards, by-the-bye, and did I not take his pride down a peg and get him into such a passion! The servants laughed and stuffed their napkins down their throats till they were almost suffocated. James Moran, the butler, winking at the priest all the time, who enjoyed the joke more than any one, except the dancing-master, his rival, who is a very clever man, I am told, and teaches mathematics besides, and put me very much in mind of Marcus Tully. Well, sir, we got so merry, that at last Father Murphy proposed my health in this fashion — which will make you smile. He stood up with his glass of port wine in his hand, and first bowing to Mrs. Featherstone, said, "With your lave, madam;" and then turning to me, he said, "This is a hearty welcome to ye, to Westmeath, Miss Owenson; and this is to yer health, mind and body," which made them all laugh till they were ready to fall under the table.

Well, after dinner I sang them "Emunch ach Nuic," and "Cruel Barbara Allen," which had an immense effect.

After tea, James Moran announced that the piper had come from Castletown "to play in Miss Owenson," upon which the girls immediately proposed a dance in the back hall; and when I told them I was a famous jig dancer, they were perfectly enraptured. So we set to; all the servants crowding round two open doors in the hall.

I, of course, danced with the "Professor," and Prince O'Hanlon with Miss Featherstone, and Miss Margaret with the Rev. Mr. Beaufort. It is a pity we had no spectators beyond the domestics, for we all really danced beautifully; and, considering this was my

first jig in company, I came off with flying colours, and so ends my first day in Bracklin. And I think, dear papa, you have no longer any reason to be uneasy at my position or angry with my determination, and so God bless you. I shall write to you now once a-week, loving you better and better every day,

Your own

“SYDNEY.”

Public for public! It may be worth while here to contrast my last jig in public with this my first out of the schoolroom. During the vice-royalty of the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland — by whose attentions I was much distinguished, as indeed were all my family — it happened that Lord George Hill came on a little embassy from her excellency, to beg that I would dance an Irish jig with him, as she had heard of my performance with Lady Glengall in a preceding reign. He said if I would consent I should choose either the Castle or the Vice-regal Lodge for the exhibition, and that his brother, Lord Downshire, would write to Hilsborough for his own piper, who was then reckoned the best in Ireland. As it was to be a private and not a court exhibition, my husband permitted me to accept the challenge from the two best jig dancers in the country, Lord George himself and Sir Phillip Crampton. I had the triumph of flooring my two rivals. Lord George soon gave in, and the surgeon-general “felt a twinge of gout,” he said, which obliged him to retire from the lists.

S. M.

CHAPTER XVI.

BRACKLIN CONTINUED.

I soon fell into my new position, not only with ease, but avidity, for I found that "'twas my vocation, Hal!" It was so new to teach and not to be taught — to assume authority and not to submit to it — to snatch some hours from congenial duties for voluntary pursuits as pleasant as they were habitual — to be petted like a child and to govern like a mistress. Fine air, great exercise, spacious rooms, and abundant and wholesome living produced an immediate effect on my spirits and my health. As my conscious independence influenced my mind, which was now breaking forth at various points, I seized with avidity the reasonable observations of Mr. Featherstone, a sensible and excellent man, who, in his grave tones resembled the *raisonneur* of a French comedy.

The order and propriety which marked the economy of the house, the regular and easy hours gave me impressions of domestic discipline which are not yet effaced from my life and practice.

It was just the epoch when "the tide in the affairs of man" had taken that turn which introduced a high domestic civilization into the houses of mere country gentlemen unknown to the Irish nobility of other times.*

* Speaking of this one day to the late Earl of Rosse, so eminent as Sir Lawrence Parsons in earlier days, he assured me that he remembered

And so in health and spirits, labour and amusement, flowed on sunny days and seasons, which dear Dr. Watts himself would have considered as coming up to his own ritual of

“Books, and works, and healthful play;”

whatever the *collets montés* of to-day or yesterday may have thought of me.

My intimacy with my young friends prolonged the epoch of my own adolescence, and as a few hours sleep sufficed then — as, alas, now — I had always the start of the rest of the family, and rose and rambled with the sun, and often got into *escapades* which brought me to the verge of disgrace with dear matter of fact Mr. Featherstone.

Here is one as an illustration:

Looking from “my bower window,” one fine morning, I saw the “water-cask boy” on his way with the

in his boyhood, in the country houses of remote provinces, habits not far removed from semi-barbarism, and which would startle credulity now. At festive seasons, when the country houses were thronged beyond even their expansive power of accommodation; the “Barrack-room,” the room appropriated to all late comers, had a hearth in the centre, and an opening in the roof for the emission of smoke (such as still exists in the castle of the Sydneys, near Tunbridge), where they all lay down on the floor, with their feet to the fire, in a ring, and their heads on their port-manteaus.

A few years back, during my residence at Kissingen, the Princess Esterhazy, with whom I had been associated in my first travelling life, and who renewed our acquaintance at the German baths, pressed my husband and myself to pay her a visit at Esterhazy, adding, “The style of the place I think will interest you. If you ring your bell in the morning for hot water for your toilette, I won’t promise that you will get it. Accommodation is not the character of German castles; but *en revanche*,” she added, laughingly, “your toilet table will be of solid silver, and the dressing-boxes studded with gems.”

Domestic civilization in Austria, and what it was in Ireland a century ago, seem much on a par, *le superflu mais non pas l’essentiel*.

cart to a pure spring, a mile off, which supplied us with water; for Bracklin owed its name to its "Brack Lynn," or the muddy stream: that was all the water *then* on the grounds.

Miss Matty Reynolds, an old vestal of high family and great agricultural celebrity in the county, had in her domains a fine spring of water, to which the whole neighbourhood resorted for their supply.

It struck me that it would be charming to have "a drive" before the duties of the day began, and that I could think of my novel as I went along. I was then in the midst of St. Clair.

So I perched myself on the hogshead behind "little Pat Lester," the lodge-keeper's son. Miss Matty Reynolds was standing at her gate, "tall and straight as a poplar tree," when we arrived. She received me with Irish welcome, insisting that I should come in and breakfast on "a griddle cake" and fresh-churned butter, "and an egg that was not laid yet, but would be in a minute."

I yielded, and so did little Pat Lester, for, instead of filling his hogshead, he went down to the kitchen to have his breakfast on potatoes and ale.

We both alike outstaid our time, and when I was reseated on my cask and little Pat on his donkey, flurried and hurried, we neither of us perceived that the bung had flown out of the hogshead, so that by the time we reached the castle gates I sat dripping

"Like a mermaid just risen from the say,"

and those gates were opened by Mr. Featherstone himself, who exclaimed with grave astonishment, —

"Miss Owenson, is that you? We were afraid

something had happened to you!" and so certainly there had.

He said no more, but stalked before me into the house.

The girls were ready to die with laughing when I appeared, but Mr. Featherstone declared his intention of "writing to my father;" dear Mrs. Featherstone "championed me" to the uttermost, and an Irish song with "Barbara Allen," in the evening, settled the account, and the next day I was taken back to favour on the promise to be more circumspect for the future.

The most striking events in the first year of my residence with the Featherstones, was the death of the Dowager Lady Steele, and the inheritance of her house and property in Dublin, by her most amiable daughter. I was all but present at the death of the eccentric belle of Lord Chesterfield's court. Pope never drew anything more characteristic of the master passion strong in death; and that charming description of the dying coquette was not more illustrative of the intensity of original confirmation than the almost last words of Lady Steele, who, hearing a fish woman cry in the streets "Fresh oysters," said, "That's a lie!" in memory of some stale fish the same voice had announced to her some days before.

A frequent occasional residence in Dublin was the result of our getting the fine, old-fashioned furnished house in Dominic Street, which preserved in the costume of the eighteenth century a study for me of infinite delight.

The "best drawing-room" had not been entered for some years, and on opening the doors there was a

rent in the tapestry of cobwebs, which was quite suffocating.

The curtains lined, and wadded and "finished" at the bottom with leaden weights to regulate their drawing up, were of rich crimson satin damask, and the fact that a crimson silk stocking filled with money fell down from the cornice on the first attempt to move them, was not the least interesting incident connected with them. The careful old lady had various such hiding places for her money.

The beautiful marble chimney-piece, finely sculptured, reached half way to the ceiling, and was surmounted with a range of Etruscan vases. The ponderous chairs and settees, as the sofas were called, were regimented against the wall, and intermingled with cabinets inscrutable from their dust. A large table in the centre of the room was covered with folio books, and here I must record the delight with which I first opened a volume of Cowley. Chinese paper was on the walls and Turkey carpet on the floor; it had no other decorations than girandoles for lights. This antique splendour was replaced by the style of furniture then in vogue by the most fashionable upholsterer in Dublin, from whose "taste" there was no appeal —

"The dæmon whispered, Timon have a taste,"

and the "taste" was — lemon-coloured calico hangings, highly glazed with dark chintz borders; the Etruscan vases were replaced by ornaments of Derbyshire spar, and pier tables painted and gilded; under the mirrors were tables covered with filligree ornaments painted by me, which passed for works of art!

Such was the result of the frippery influence of Carlton House on the taste of the day.

Taste is truth, the truth of Nature in art. All transition states are the doubts between habit and experiment, impeding present progress even whilst they recognise past mistakes. The regency of England was in its season perilous as that of France. Both of them were under the guidance of men well gifted, but profoundly corrupted by the selfishness induced by their position, and the vulgar illiteracy of their bringing up.

During the interregnum between the removal of the sumptuous old furniture and the advent of the lemon-coloured calico, this precious old room was entirely consigned to my care and occupation, and there I pursued my own studies among the old folio books on the table.

I had never read Cowley before. I was enchanted, and the greatest indulgence that could be granted to me was to be left at home in this dear room, whilst my darling charges were in an adjoining room taking lessons from Sir John Stephenson or other high class masters.

I think it was about this time that a demand being made by the butler for paper to put round his candles, which Lady Steele's *femme de ménage* had hitherto supplied from a coffer filled with old papers in the garret, I was requested by Mrs. Featherstone to see if there were any left.

I gladly undertook the *fouille*; and when some few years afterwards I was present at the digging up of a priestess, whose statue had been long looked for in Pompeii by Neapolitan antiquaries, my excitement at the process was scarcely more than what I felt when,

as I stooped over the old trunk, I read the name of "Alexander Pope" appended to one old yellow letter and "Jonathan Swift" to another! I left the butler to help himself, and ran down with my treasures to Mrs. Featherstone, who merely said, "Well, my dear, you are heartily welcome to them."

My first impulse was to enclose Pope's letter to Lady Moira, because it was my first opportunity to acknowledge her literary patronage in general and her kindness to myself and my father in particular. A few days afterwards she sent a gentleman to pay me a visit, the Rev. Mr. Gouldsbury, who was also a friend of the Featherstones; he was the bearer of a very gracious letter from her noble self. Of course I communicated her letter to my father, who wrote to thank her Ladyship for her great condescension, and gave expression to wishes in which there was more parental vanity and ambition than discretion.

My father's Irish pride still rose in revolt against my position in Mrs. Featherstone's family. He wrote me word that he hoped soon to place me under the protection of some of our Connaught cousins. But I hated the idea of Connaught cousins, and my pride revolted from idle dependence. He sent me Lady Moira's answer to him, which ran as follows: —

MOIRA HOUSE, DUBLIN.
March 26th, 1800.

- I have just received Mr. Owenson's letter dated the 24th; and though my eyes are still weak from the effects of a late inflammation in them, I do not delay the acknowledgment of it, lest the many trifles which often intervene to prevent one's intentions, that are neither

foreseen, nor can be avoided, should arrive to prevent my quickly assuring him, that I feel sensibly his paternal anxiety, and shall be very happy at any time to be serviceable to his daughters; and the pains he has taken in their education and the success of it, are points that I am well acquainted with. My friend, Mr. Gouldsbury, I have the pleasure to assure you, thinks extremely well of your literary daughter, and as a very sensible, worthy and an informed personage, Mr. Owen-son will be persuaded he has a strong advocate with me for that daughter; but, unfortunately, it must be confined rather to my inclination than power to serve her. The change that has taken place in my circumstances (one that must take place with every woman whose lot it becomes to exchange a large property for a jointure) does not permit me to expend what I did when I patronized Dermody out of my pin-money. That eccentric being owed everything to you, and even my notice of him; I in no degree regret my assistance of him; he had talents, and he might, with the friendship he experienced from you, and through your kindness in procuring for him the protection of others, have done well. He got an ensigncy through the favour of my friend, which, when the corps was reduced, left him on half pay; yet that was sufficient to support him whilst he employed his talents, but he sold it, and the last I heard of him was from a letter he wrote to me, stationed then as a common soldier. Several individuals whom I formerly had it in my power to educate, from appearing to me to be possessed of natural genius, and these depressed by the want of means to cultivate them, have been successful in life; some have proved ungrateful, but others highly the contrary, and one who may have

benefitted by my aid is sufficient to repay the failure of others, were they never so numerous; therefore I have not any reason to complain; I only lament that it is not now in my power to give to others a like chance of profit, or ingratitude, by rendering them assistance. Your daughter is perfectly welcome to dedicate her work to me. But I live so much secluded, that I can be of little, if of any, service to her, — and I would have her and you to reflect, if some other individual who lives more in the world may not be more serviceable to her, in getting for her subscribers. If so, let her decide for those who may be thus useful preferably to me. My good wishes for her, you, and the rest of your family, shall in that case, equally attend you, and I desire Mr. Owenson to believe me at all times his and their

Very sincere friend,
E. MOIRA HASTINGS, &c., &c.

For Mr. Owenson.

My eyes remain still so weak that I have with some trouble written these almost illegible lines.

Having read this epistle from Lady Moira, I wrote the following: —

DOMINIC STREET.

MY DEAREST SIR,

A thousand thanks for sending me Lady Moira's amiable letter, but I am so sorry, dear papa, that you wrote to her on my account.

The idea of *my* being *dame de compagnie* to so great a lady is *too* presumptuous, and a "humble companion"

I will NOT be to any one. I could never walk out with little dogs or "run little messages" to the house-keeper's room, as poor Miss Harriet Ronker told me *she* was obliged to do at Lady Shannon's, although she, Miss Ronker, is of one of the best French families that emigrated at the Edict of Nantes.

What objections *can* you have to my occupying a position as teacher to the young? It is a calling which enrols the names of Madame de Maintenon, Madame de Genlis, and I believe, at this moment, even of the young Duke of Orleans; Dr. Pellegrini saw him at a school in Switzerland when he (the Dr.) was making the grand tour with Mr. Quentin Dick; and I believe Dr. Moore is the tutor to the Duke of Hamilton, — by-the-bye I have just read his delightful book *Travels through France, Italy and Germany*. It strikes me that we asked *quite* enough of Lady Moira when we asked her to give her name to the dedication of my poems, and to which she has so kindly acceded.

Always your old dutiful,

SYDNEY.

CHAPTER XVII.

FROM BRACKLIN TO DUBLIN.

SIR JOHN STEPHENSON was, at that time, the Coryphæus of the Musical Society of Dublin. The music of Bach, Handel, and Lord Mornington, which had charmed the preceding generation of musical judges, was giving place to a new school, at the head of which was Sir John Stephenson. The Irish people were not easy to convert from their old favourites; when they took a fancy to a song or an air, they were constant to it. Enamoured of Kelly and Crouch's singing of the air, "Oh, thou wert born to please me," they could not listen with patience to the fine opening duo in *Artaxerxes*, "Fair Aurora, prithee stay," and one of the impatient audience cried out, with a loud yawn, "Ah, then, will ye give us, 'Oh, thou wert born to *plaze* me,' instead!" But under the influence of Sir John Stephenson, even "Carolan and the bardic tribe" were forgotten. His school was vocal, not instrumental; and Dublin, at that time, abounded in fine voices, both professional and amateur. The compositions of Sir J. Stephenson all tended to emphasis and expression. Ossian himself was not more graphic in his poems than is Sir J. Stephenson in the music with which he illustrated many of them; "The maid of the Rock," for example. The choir of St. Patrick's Cathedral, of which Sir John was the chief director, had acquired the *sobriquet* of "Paddy's Opera," from the fashionable

attendance which crowded the aisle when the grand anthem was sung. Another musical society of a different kind, was the "Beef-Steak Club," founded by Mrs. Woffingdon, and presided over by her. She enjoyed the patronage of Dr. Andrews, Provost of Trinity College. The splendid vocalization of this club always drew the attention of the Viceroy and his Court, and most of the nobility of Ireland were enrolled among its members. But a young amateur, and an intimate friend and disciple of Sir John Stephenson, *Thomas Moore*, superseded in his own *spécialité* of passion and sentiment, better singers and more learned musicians.

Sir John Stephenson knew my father well; and he was extremely kind to me on the occasions of his professional visits to the family, and often would remain, after his highly-paid hour had expired, to sing for me, or even with me, and always to my benefit and delight.

One day he happened to play a piece of music, just then come out, which he had brought for his pupils. I was charmed. He then said, "Oh, you shall hear it with Moore's words," and he then sang.

"Friend of my soul this goblet sip,
 'Twill chase away thy tear;
'Tis not so sweet as woman's lip,
 But oh, 'tis more sincere!"

I was enchanted; a new musical sensation seemed to be developed in me.

Sir John said, "Oh, what would you think of it, then, if you heard the author sing it!"

I had not then even heard of Moore, and if he had told me it was by Sir Thomas More, or "Zeluco" Moore, I should have taken it for granted.

Sir John, amused by my enthusiasm, said, "Would

you *like* to hear him sing? He is too great a man to be brought here, for never was a man so run after in my days."

He then proposed to bring me an invitation from Mr. Moore's mother, who was giving a little musical party the following week; and as he was to take his own little girl with him, he offered to call and pick me up.

It was among the delights of my residence in Dominic street, that I was within half an hour's drive of the village of Richmond, where my beloved sister still resided with Madame Dacier. Mrs. Featherstone's kindness to her was beyond measure — she generally passed her holiday from Saturday till Monday with us — so I resolved she should share the pleasure of this proposed music party, which she, of all others, was calculated to appreciate.

Moore had just returned after his first or second expedition to London, I forget which; he had come back, as we read in the papers, "the guest of princes, the friend of peers, and the translator of Anacreon!"

From royal palaces and noble mansions, he had returned to his family seat — a grocer's shop at the corner of Little Longford Street, Augier Street. The Palace Borghese, at Rome, was called the "Cymballo," from its resemblance to a harpsichord in shape, and, certainly, the tiny apartment over the shop where Mrs. Moore received us, might be described by the same epithet both for size and shape.

Moore's sisters, Kate and Ellen, and their nice *do-du* mother — who looked like Moore himself in petticoats — received us with cordial kindness, and formed a strong contrast, with their dark heads and com-

plexions, to the beautiful little Olivia Stephenson, whose loveliness is not yet effaced from the records of London fashion, as the beautiful Marchioness of Headfort, immortalized by the admiration of Lord Byron, and in after times one of the great ladies to whom Moore dedicated one of the books of his *Irish Melodies*.

The women present were few, but all pretty; and the men eminent for their musical talent. I remember them all; Doctors Warren Ray, Wesley Doyle, and Mr. McCasky (the finest basso, except Lablache, I ever heard). At first it threatened to be the old story of the *Beggars' Opera* without Captain Macheath, for alas, there was no Moore! But late in the evening Moore came in from dining at the Provost house, with Croker and some other pets of the Provost's lady, for she was the queen of the Blues, in Dublin, at that time, though Mrs. Lefanu, Sheridan's sister, reigned vice-queen under her.

Moore announced, at once, that he was on his way to a grand party, at Lady Antrim's, but sat down to the piano as though to execute the sole purpose of his mother's bidding. At Sir John's request, he first sang "Friend of my Soul." My sister and myself, two scrubby-headed and very ill-dressed little girls, stood niched in a corner close to the piano.

My sister's tears dropped like dew —

"Not touched but rapt, not wakened but inspired."

Moore perceived our enthusiasm, and was, as he ever was, gratified by the musical sensibility of his audience. His mother named us to him; he bowed, and sang again, "Will you come to the bower," a very improper song, by-the-bye, for young ladies to hear

— and then rising from the piano, rushed off to the bowers of the jolly, handsome, and very popular Countess of Antrim, a wealthy peeress in her own right, who “gave to love and song” what worldly honours “could never buy,” for she married an accomplished professional *artiste* of the Dublin orchestra, Mr. Phelps, who, with a nobility of nature beyond what mere birth or rank could bestow, was known and respected in London under the name of Mr. Macdonald; a name granted him by patent royal — it was the patronymic of the Antrim family.

Mrs. Featherstone sent the carriage and footman to fetch us home, and we both went to bed in delirium, actually forgetting to undress ourselves. We awakened each other by singing, “Friend of my Soul!”

My sister rose to draw Moore’s picture, which looked more like a young negro than a young poet, and I set down the first inspiration for my *Novice of St. Dominic*, in the description of the minstrel under the windows of the Lady Magdalen.

Moore vanished; and my vocation for authorship as a means to relieve my father from his embarrassments, became a fixed idea, originating in the one strong instinct of my nature — family devotion — a very Irish one, and not the one least creditable trait of Celtic idiosyncrasy. I think it was quickened into development by the success of Moore, the grocer’s son, of Little Longford Street.

I had already completed my first novel, *St. Clair*, unanointed, unannealed, and unknown to everybody.

The Featherstone family were shortly to leave town, and I resolved on the desperate step of publishing my novel, though I did not know the difference

between a bookseller and a publisher, and I intended to take my chance of finding one in the streets of Dublin.

I had observed that the Dominic Street cook, a relic of the Dowager Steele *régime*, was in the habit of hanging up her market-bonnet and cloak in the back hall. I slipped down quietly one morning early, put on the cloak and bonnet, and with the MS. tidily put up under my arm, passed through the open hall-door at which a milkman was standing, and started on my first literary adventure.

I wandered down into Britain Street, past the noble edifices of the Lying-in Hospital and the Rotunda, quickened my steps down the aristocratic pavement of Sackville-street, then occupied by the principal nobility of Ireland. When I got to the bottom, with Carlisle Bridge and the world of trade and commerce "all before me where to choose," I was puzzled; but as chance directed, I turned to the right into Henry Street, proceeding along frightened and uncertain. To the left rose the church of St. Peter, where I had gone to be confirmed; opposite to it, were Stella's lodgings, where she and Mrs. Dingley held their *bureau d'esprit*; at the other end of the carefour, and on a line with the church, and on the same side with it, my eyes were dazzled by the inscription over a door of,

"T. SMITH, PRINTER AND BOOKSELLER."

As I ascended the steps, a dirty-faced boy was sweeping the shop, and, either purposely or accidentally, swept all the dust into my face; he then flung

down the brush, and springing over the counter, leaned his elbows on the counter and his chubby face on his hands, and said:

"What do you plaize to want, Miss?"

I was stunned, but after a moment's hesitation, I replied:

"The gentleman of the house."

"Which of them, young or ould?"

Before I could make my selection, a glass door at the back of the shop opened, and a flashy young yeoman, in full uniform, his musket on his shoulder, and whistling the "Irish Volunteers," marched straight up to me.

The impudent boy, winking his eye, said:

"Here's a young Miss wants to see yez, Master James."

Master James marched up to me, chucked me under the chin, "and filled me from the crown to the toe, top full of direst cruelty." I could have murdered them both.

All that was dignified in girlhood and authorship beat at my heart, when a voice from the parlour, behind the shop, came to my rescue by exclaiming:

"What are ye doing there, Jim? Why ain't you off, sir, for the Phaynix and the lawyer's corps marched an hour ago."

The next moment a good-humoured looking middle aged man, but in a great passion, with his face half-shaved, and a razor and shaving-cloth in his hand, came forth, and said:

"Off wid ye now, sir, like a sky-rocket."

Jim accordingly shouldered his musket "like a sky-rocket," and Scrub, leaping over the counter, seized

his broom and began to sweep diligently to make up for lost time.

The old gentleman gave me a good-humoured glance and saying:

"Sit down, honey, and I will be with you in a jiffy," returned in a few minutes with the other half of his face shaved, and wiping his hands with a towel, took his place behind the counter, saying: "Now, honey, what can I do for you?" This was altogether so unlike my ideas of the Tonsons, the Dodsleys, and the great Miss Burney, that I was equally inclined to laugh and cry. So the old gentleman repeated his question, "Well, what do you want, my dear?"

I hesitated, and at last said:

"I want to sell a book, please."

"To sell a book, dear? An ould one? for I sell new ones myself. And what is the name of it — and what is it about?"

I was now occupied in taking off the rose-coloured ribbon with which I had tied up my MS.

"What," he said, "it is a manuscript, is it?"

"The name, sir," I said, "'St. Clair.'"

"Well, now, my dear, I have nothing to do with church books, neither sermons nor tracts, do you see. I take it for granted it is a Papist book, by the title."

"No, sir, it is one of sentiment, after the manner of 'Werter.'"

He passed his hand over his face, which left the humorous smile on his face unconcealed.

"Well, my dear, I never heard of 'Werter;' and, you see, I am not a publisher of novels at all."

At this announcement — hot, hungry, flurried, and mortified, I began to tie up my MS. In spite of myself, the tears came into my eyes, and poor, good-natured Mr. Smith said:

“Don’t cry, dear, — don’t cry; there’s money bid for you yet! But you’re very young to turn author, and what’s yer name, dear?”

“Owenson, sir,” I said.

“Owenson?” he repeated. “Are you anything to Mr. Owenson of the Theatre Royal?”

“Yes, sir, I am his daughter.”

“His daughter? You amaze me!” and, running round the counter with the greatest alacrity, he said, “Come into the parlour and have some breakfast, and we will talk it over. Why your father is the greatest friend I have in the world.”

“Oh, no, sir, impossible; I am expected to breakfast where I live — I must return.”

“Well, then, what *can* I do for you? Will I recommend you to a publisher?”

“Oh, sir, if you would be so good!”

“To be sure I would!” He then took a sheet of paper, wrote a few lines, rapidly tossed a wafer about in his mouth for some minutes, sealed his letter, and directed it to Mr. Brown, Bookseller and Publisher, Grafton Street. “Now, here, my dear; Mr. Brown is the great publisher of novels and poems. ’Twas he brought out Counsellor Curran’s poems, and Mr. O’Callaghan — a beautiful poet, but rather improper. Now, dear, don’t lose a minute, this is just the time for catching old Brown; and let me know your success, and what I can do for you.” And so with curtseys and blushes, and wiping away my tears, I started off

for the other side of the water, and ran rather than walked, to Mr. Brown's of Grafton Street.

A neat and rather elegant shop, and a door with a bell in it, admitted me to the sanctorum of Mr. Brown the publisher: an old gentleman in a full suit of brown and a little bob wig, looking over papers at the counter, answered my inquiry whether I could see Mr. Brown, by saying:

"I am Mr. Brown."

I presented him the letter, and while he read it I cast my eye into the interior of the shop-parlour, where sat an elderly lady making breakfast, and a gentleman reading beside her. My patron Smith's note seemed to puzzle him, and to *impatien*ter the old lady, who came forwards and said:

"Mr. Brown, your tea is as cold as ice!" She looked at me earnestly, and then drawing Smith's note out of her husband's hand, said, "What is it?"

"A young lady who wants me to publish her novel, which I can't do — my hands are full."

I put my handkerchief to my eyes, and the old lady said, in a compassionate voice:

"Wait a little, perhaps Mr. J—— will look it over and tell you what it is about," (that was the gentleman in the back parlour). Turning to me, she said, "This gentleman, who is our reader, will give us his opinion of your book, my dear, and if you will call here in a few days, I am sure Mr. Brown will be happy to assist you if possible."

I could just answer, "Thank you, madam," and depositing my MS. on the counter, I went out of the shop, getting back to Dominic Street in time to hang up the bonnet and cloak in the cook's hall undetected, and to

wash my hands and face and make my appearance at the breakfast-table, my absence being only noticed by Mrs. Featherstone's remark:

"You have been taking your early walk, Miss Owenson. I am glad you did not call on the girls to go with you, for the heat is very great."

The next day we departed for Bracklin, and I abjured, as I then thought, for ever, authorship, its anxieties and disappointments. I heard nothing of my book: — one reason, perhaps, was, that I had left no address, though I did not think of it then.

This was the last portion of her autobiography which Lady Morgan dictated.

CHAPTER XVIII.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

AMONG the papers which refer to the period covered generally by the foregoing autobiography, is a packet of letters tied together, and endorsed in Lady Morgan's own handwriting: — "Youth, Love, and Folly! from the meridian of sweet fifteen to the freezing point of matrimony."

This packet contains the records of many incidents which illustrate at once her history, her character, and the manners of the time when they were written. Some of the letters are interesting for their own sake, all of them are endowed with that questionable interest which attaches to the unadorned records of those "very privatest of men's affairs," about which every one likes

to hear, but about which scarcely any person ever tells the truth.

The packet has two lines by way of epigraph: —

“Que l’amour est beau et son commencement joyeux!
Mais il n’y a point d’éternel amour.”

Under date of 1823, there is a memorandum: —
“This whole farrago I lay at the feet of my dear husband, with whom love began (true love, *par parenthèse*), folly ended, and youth has already passed away in the enjoyment of the purest happiness.”

All who knew Lady Morgan know that this assertion is quite true.

The letters written to her father during her stay at Bracklin, give no indications of correspondence with any one else; but the following letters found in the above-mentioned packet, are addressed to Miss Owen-son at that time. In spite of the prudent counsels of her father (and as regarded good advice he gave the best possible counsel to his daughters), and in spite, too, of her own prudence, which was early called into exercise and never called in question — it will be seen that she did not escape the natural fate of young women who are witty, agreeable, good humoured and — good looking. She drew adorers to her side, whom she did not altogether discourage.

The activity of her mind, her passion for self-improvement and self cultivation; her ambition to help her father in his embarrassments, an ambition that came before the desire of personal distinction had made itself felt, were so many guardian spirits which took her thoughts out of the enervating and dangerous course of day dreams of love, marriage and eternal felicity. In

writing her novels, she found a channel for her imagination, which turned to profit a warmth of sentiment which would otherwise have gone into love affairs, and have brought neither comfort nor credit to her life. The fact of writing novels which abound in scenes and descriptions of the most ardent love was her salvation; this kept her out of all sorts of mischief, to which her exposed and unprotected situation left her open. Her conduct in circumstances of great difficulty, when left quite a girl with a younger sister, alone in Dublin, with no guardian but an old servant, was marked with the good sense which makes the prosperity and success she attained in after life easy of explanation. Lady Morgan's success was not owing "to strokes of fortune," nor to that Irish divinity "good luck," but to her good conduct and good sense, developed, strengthened and disciplined by early difficulties.

Captain White Benson and Captain Earle were two young officers quartered in Kilkenny, during the period when Mr. Owenson had his daughters with him whilst his theatre was being built. She refers to the young men in one of her Dublin letters to her father, telling him that they had called, but that "Molly would not let them in."

Molly was a very dragon of discretion, and the two girls might have had a worse guardian. Lady Clarke often told of the Kilkenny days, when she, "an unformed lump of a girl," whose greatest delight was to go rambling about the fields "armed with a big stick, and followed by a dog," once returned from her rambles covered with mud, and her frock torn from scrambling over hedges and ditches; her hair all blown over her face (she had the loveliest long golden hair that ever

was seen) and found her sister Sydney, and these two officers, sitting in the parlour talking high sentiment, and all the three shedding tears.

Molly came in at the same moment to lay the cloth for dinner, and thinking they had staid quite long enough, said, in her most unceremonious manner, "Come, be off with yez — an the masther will be coming in to his dinner, and what will he say to find you here fandangoing with Miss Sydney?"

Olivia, who had no patience with sentiment, fell on them with her stick, and pelted them with the apples she had picked up in her ramble. Sydney, who the moment before had been enjoying her sorrows, burst out laughing at this sally, and shaking her black curly head, danced away like a fairy. In early girlhood her figure was slight and graceful; there was little or no appearance of the curvature which, in after life, became apparent. It was developed by the habit of leaning to one side over her writing, and playing upon the harp.

These letters require no explanation.

White Benson to Miss Owenson.

YORK, May 16, (date torn off,
but the post mark is, 1798.)

To address you perhaps from the most selfish of all motives, as I once resigned the correspondence you honoured me with from one of all motives the least so, I begin enigmatically; but I shall unravel as I go on, and if you then doubt me I shall at least have the consolation of your pity. You will at least give me *that* when I tell you that our dear, our invaluable

friend Earle, is no more. If this melancholy intelligence has not yet reached you, I see you, in my mind's eye, again taking it up to convince yourself, and wipe away the tears that fall to his memory.

To say that I have been unhappy since these afflicting tidings were conveyed to me, would be to say nothing. I have incessantly mourned a loss no circumstance can efface, no time repair, and the only act of alleviation I can now have recourse to I have thought of often, and at the distance we now are it is, perhaps, no longer liable to the objection that once influenced me — at least, *should* it again become dangerous to my peace of mind, — it is impossible I should feel an added weight of sorrow to that I have so long endured. Yes, my dear Sydney, dangerous it is too true, I repeat the words, dangerous to my peace of mind. I anticipate your incredulity; it is, nevertheless, too true; I renounced your correspondence, I sacrificed the first wishes of my heart when I found wishes springing up in which I durst not indulge, and I determined to listen no more to the voice of the charmer. I was not true to that friendship I once pledged to you — I dared to violate the brotherly affection I fear I never truly felt for you; but it was not till the receipt of your last letter, when you defined so beautifully the nature of your sentiments towards me, when conscious *those* sentiments were not mine, it became me to declare what they *were*, or to be silent for ever. I will not now suppose what might have been the effect of such a declaration; I will not now state to you whether I then sanguinely for a moment indulged in hopes, on the gratification of which future sorrow and a life of misery were evidently

entailed, or whether I abandoned them from the consciousness of the fate of such a declaration. It is sufficient that I now again, perhaps, subject myself to the endurance of sensations I have hitherto, not without the exertion of fortitude, succeeded in some measure to repress. Yes, my dear Sydney, I then loved you! I fancied it was friendship; but I beheld you also, in fancy, the wife of another — the wife of my best friend — and I felt I could not calmly reflect on such a circumstance. Nay, instead of feeling sentiments of admiration and esteem for such a man, I was conscious that I could have no emotion save hatred for the man who had made you happy. This declaration, you will say, I ought, at that time to have stated to you. True, I might have done so. I ought heroically to have declared to you my intentions; yet had I met you during the month I staid in Dublin, I should have felt authorized by having once written to speak to you on the subject, and the resolution I had at a distance to contend with the wishes of my heart, would have vanished before you, and the lover only would have remained.

What absence and the distance we are now at may have done I will not describe to you; I will not be guilty of a falsehood in saying I have either forgotten you or that I remember nothing of the sensations I have felt for you; on this subject, indeed, I dare not dwell. I have too long selfishly indulged in this strain. I need not, surely, describe to you what I have already possibly described too much. I wait for the moment when you in return will speak only of *yourself*, for will you not at least afford your poor friend — I cannot yet say *brother* — consolation?

[here much of the letter is effaced.] Selfish as the idea is, we still love to have sharers in our affliction, and I feel that if you mingle your tears with mine on this sad occasion, that my heart will be lightened by your sympathy. Farewell, my dear Sydney. You may have learned that I resigned and quitted the 6th. The sale of my commission, I am in great hopes, will bring me again to Dublin. Should I then see you —! At present both my father and mother are in a wretched state of health. Gloomy as my present thoughts are, it may perhaps not be wondered at when I fear I may lose them also. * *

[End missing — torn away.]

Miss Owenson wrote an elegy on Captain Earle, in which real feeling shows itself in spite of phraseology which reminds the reader of the marble ladies bending over marble urns, which seem *de rigueur* in monumental tablets.

White Benson to Miss Owenson.

YORK, June 8th (post-mark, 1798).

A second time I address you — in what manner I ought to do it I know not. I have offended you, I know. Your friendship, it would seem, is lost to me for ever; but I entreat you to pause ere you banish from your remembrance one who has always, amid apparent neglect, and in your eyes, perhaps, unjustifiable ones, preserved that affection for you his heart is proud in the possession of.

I wrote to you, Miss Owenson, last month; I conjured you, by the remembrance of our lost friend

Earle, to give consolation to one who, labouring under the most poignant sorrow for the death of his only friend, felt some degree of alleviation in the idea there was on earth still one who could feel and relieve the affliction of his soul.

I offended you, perhaps, in daring to transgress the sacred rule of friendship you only authorised me to preserve. If so, let me perhaps be more daring in saying, I ought to be forgiven. I have prescribed to myself limits of affection over whose boundaries it were wrong to pass. You conceive, perhaps, it is imprudent in you to continue a correspondence with a man who has said that he once *loved* you. Be it so, I pledge to you my word of honour to mention the subject no more; I pledge you my promise never to violate that friendship I have so repeatedly professed for you, and to remember only the *sister of my heart*. If, from any circumstance whatever that has occurred since I first knew you, of whatever nature it may be, you are convinced it will not be the least gratifying to you to hold any communication with a man you certainly once honoured with some degree of regard, at least *say so*, leave me not in cruel ignorance whether you may not, at this moment, perhaps, be also numbered with the dead. Oh, Sydney Owenson, you have it (I hope you have it) in your power at this moment to secure me from a weight of sorrow which the idea that you also may be lost to me occasions. Remember, that I ever loved your sister; suffer her, at least, to tell me that you exist, and that you are happy.

WHITE BENSON.

These two letters are much worn and torn, as though from frequent reading and handling; very different to the condition of the other letters in this packet. On the back of the above letter is written, "This elegant-minded and highly-gifted young man drowned himself near York, a few months after I received this letter!"

The unfortunate young man seems to have served for the model of *St. Clair*, or, at least, to have furnished some of the characteristics.

One advantage that artists possess over the rest of the world is, that although they suffer keenly, they have the faculty of turning their emotions into knowledge, and of finding consolation in the very act of using this knowledge as material for their art.

In spite of her natural heterodoxy, Lady Morgan had always a penchant for bishops and church dignitaries, who, in their turn, seemed to have reciprocated the good will. She was always a good tough subject for conversion, and offered the attraction of an unsolved problem; here, however, is a bishop's letter to Mr. Owenson, about his daughter, when, as yet, she had only published her *Poems of a young Lady*. It contains advice, good and sound as regards infant prodigies in general, and shows much kindly feeling. It is endorsed by Lady Morgan:

From Dr. Young, Bishop of Clonfurt, to my Father,

December 17, 1800.

DEAR SIR,

I received your kind letter, and it gave me very sincere satisfaction to find that you were blessed with

a child whose talents and good disposition were likely to prove so great a comfort to you. I need not tell you how necessary it is, at the same time that you foster her genius, not to feed her vanity, which is so apt to keep pace with reputation. Neither need I tell you that vanity is one of the most dangerous passions in the female breast. I have been in Dublin these six weeks, under the hands of the surgeons, confined to a sick room, and therefore little qualified to forward your wishes respecting her publication. I hope that I shall not always be a prisoner; but the first effects of my liberty will be to return to the country, where alone I can hope to perfect my recovery. When I return to town, both Mrs. Young and I will have great pleasure in forwarding the publication of your young poetess. I hope your friend received the pamphlet on sounds, which I sent to Henrietta Street, directed to him in the manner you desired.

I am your very sincere servant,
M. CLONFURT.

The next letter in the packet is from Dermody, and like to the love-letters of other young poets, is more concerned with his own vanities than those of the lady to whom it is addressed: —

From Thomas Dermody to Miss Owenson.

London, Feb. 2nd, 1804.

I received your very affectionate letter with the sincerest transport, and take the earliest opportunity of answering it. Though of late not unused to general adulation, when I pictured that angelic semblance I

had once seen, writing my encomium, the flattery, I confess, was of the most pleasing kind. Did I not know your taste and accomplishments, indeed, in my opinion unrivalled, the pleasure would be less. Why not mention my dear Olivia? Why not tell me more of your, I may say my, father, for as such I shall ever respect him. I have a thousand things to say, so expect nothing but incoherency. First for the army: — I am not now in commission, being put on half-pay after the reducement of the corps. I have lost the use of my left hand, and received two wounds more, being in five different engagements; however, I do not know but I shall be promoted, having lately had a line from His Royal Highness the Duke — of this you shall hear more. Now for literature; besides the little volume you have seen, there have been two satirical poems of mine, published under the signature of "Mauritius Moonshine;" one, the *Battle of the Bards*, the other, *More Wonders*, besides a variety of biographical and critical pieces in the monthly publications. I have just transcribed another volume of poetry for the press, which will be immediately printed. I have now commenced my own memoirs, where some of my acquaintance will not find me *neglectful*. I am not sure if a certain affair takes place, but I shall be in Dublin about June next. Your father knows Grant, alias Raymond, the performer; he is here, but no genius. Cooke is a constellation, the everything, the rage. Curse fame! I am sick of it for my share. I had more rapture in dropping a tear on the tomb of Abelard, in Normandy, than in the plaudits of all the reviews. I have grown very much since you knew me, and, except a scar or two on my face, am altered

much for the better. You will see my picture in the next poems. I request you speedily to write, with every domestic circumstance of moment. Your father is certainly too sensible to deem me ungrateful. If this letter had been as I first meditated, it would be all poetry, for, I assure you, my heart was touched. I remember distinctly the last time I saw *you*; it is a long, long time since. How could you remember me? I hope I shall yet see *some* of my dear friends here, *all* is impossible. I have been melancholy since I got your letter. No stranger is to see this letter, it is a miserable production for an author, but it is sincere. Mind my injunctions, and pray answer me soon.

My dear and respected Sydney,

Yours ever,

THOMAS DERMODY.

Your epistle is much more poetical than some modern compositions in rhyme. Direct to me,

"No. 28, Stratton Ground,
"Westminster, London."

From the same clever but foolish young poet, there is a letter to Miss Owenson's father.

Mr. Dermody to Robert Owenson.

London, April 17, 1801.

MY VERY DEAR SIR,

I received your letter this moment, and waive all other business to accelerate the answer. I shall not take up your time with professions of gratitude, which you know I owe you ever, and will therefore excuse. I have been very fortunate since I had the pleasure

of Miss Owenson's last letter, which I intended to answer when I could, with most news and propriety. A certain great man of literary celebrity coming accidentally acquainted with some things of mine, has nearly freed my fortune. One poem of mine has been applauded *as the finest in this age*, in which are the venerable names of Cumberland and Arthur Murphy. This poem, with others, will be published in the most splendid style, by subscription, which is expected to be very large. His Majesty, the Duke, and Princess Amelia, are among the first. In this volume will be a poetical epistle to my sister competitor, Sydney, which proves I need no other incentive, even at this distant period, but my own sensibility of your goodness, to render our friendship immortal. The lines are very beautiful, but it is impossible to give you any adequate extract. I have had some lines from Sydney which are eminently charming, but how she has arrived at such excellence I cannot well imagine.

I have not yet seen her poems here, but will inquire among the booksellers for them. Are you certain they have been sent here? When I can find a copy I will be their reviewer *myself* in three monthly publications — viz., the *London Review*, *Monthly Review*, and *Monthly Magazine*. Though unconnected with newspaper editors, I will likewise observe what you mentioned with regard to *them*. The *Monthly Mirror* is what I publish most poetry in (which is very little, for some reasons), and I therefore shall send some verses, on the appearance of these poems, to it. Pray let me manage the affair in my own way. Two satirical poems of mine, under the signature of "Mauritius Moonshine," have made a great noise here; but I shall

pursue that path no further. You may be dreaded and admired, but never loved for such productions. Who is the *Mr. Moore* Sydney mentions? He is nobody here, I assure you, of eminence. Let me have no strictures on some little vanity I have been forced to indulge in, describing my literary prospects; pardon likewise this illegible, unauthor-like scribble, and ever believe me,

Your most obedient and obliged,

THOMAS DERMODY.

"No. 28, Stratton Ground,
"Westminster, London."

I had like to have forgot your remembering me to my dear Olivia, and all old acquaintances.

CHAPTER XIX.

PERIOD OF 1801.

THE autobiography, it will be remembered, closes abruptly with Miss Owenson's adventures in search of a publisher. On her return to Dublin, with the Featherstone family, she one day accompanied Mrs. Featherstone to visit a friend, who was an invalid. Whilst Mrs. Featherstone went upstairs to the sick room, Miss Owenson was left to amuse herself in the parlour. Seeing a book lying in the window-seat, she took it up and found it to be her own *St. Clair*!

The publisher excused himself for not having communicated with her, by reminding her that she had left him no address. He presented her with four copies, which, for that time, was all the remuneration she re-

ceived. Afterwards she re-wrote the work, and it was published, improved and enlarged, in England.

Her father, at this period, 1801, was for some time stationary at Coleraine, and he wished to have both his daughters with him — he had been a long time separated from Sydney. He had never cordially liked the idea of his daughter going out as a governess to earn her living; or, as her imagination presented it, "to make her fortune," though his necessity had consented to it. For the present, at any rate, he had a home to offer her, and he wished her to give up her engagement.

In the latter end of April or the beginning of May, 1801, Sydney Owenson left the Featherstones, who, through life, continued her constant admirers and attached friends.

The following letter, addressed to Mrs. Featherstone, tells its own story:

Sydney Owenson to Mrs. Featherstone.

COLERAINE, May 4th, 1804.

Here I am, dearest Madam, safely and happily arrived on the shores of the vast Atlantic, after a journey, tedious indeed, but amusing from its novelty, and comparatively delightful from the unexpected circumstance which attended it, namely, my father and Olivia meeting me sixty miles from Dublin. Just as I had given Colonel Lindsey (who was extremely pleasant and attentive,) warning not to be frightened at the sight of a withered duenna, he saw me leap into the arms of a man six feet high and armed at all points for conquest (for my father never travels without the

apparatus of the toilet); he looked as if he thought this the most *extraordinary duenna* that ever waited to give a young lady *convoy*. I found these dear beings perfectly well, never looking better, and my father at least ten years younger than when I parted with him. After a survey of the beauties and curiosities *natural* and *artificial* of Ardmagh (where we met) we proceeded to Coleraine. After a journey through a country in some respects the wildest and most savage, nothing can appear more delightful than the situation of this town, which is in the highest degree picturesque and romantic. I cannot say much for the town, less for the town's people. They are almost all traders; rich and industrious, honest and methodical; these are not the result of my own experience or observation, but are taken from the experience and observation of others. The military and their families form the only society worth cultivating, and even for these there is not much to be said. But *you know that* is a subject on which I am not easily pleased. Now for matters more substantial: meat and bread are at Dublin prices; fish of the finest and choicest kind almost for nothing; poultry *very, very* cheap; and vegetables scarce altogether; notwithstanding being reduced to *one* course, I contrive to live, and still bear such visible *testimonies* of your good table as will enable me to keep up a good appearance for a *month* at least. And now, my dearest madam, having so long pestered you with myself, let me speak a little of my kind friends in Dominic Street. Neither my restoration to my family, my present happiness, nor the distance which divides us can soften the regret I felt at parting from your good family, nor obliterate the remembrance of the many happy hours

I spent in it, or the kindness and affection which I experienced from every member of it. Though my many negligences and those faults inseparable from human nature, must have frequently excited your disapprobation, yet the interest I felt for you and my little friends was always unvariable, and always more than I could or *would* express — and this interest promises to exist when probably she who cherishes it will no longer live in your remembrance. The benefits I derived from my residence with you were many, but they never exceeded the gratitude they inspired, nor the sincere attachment with which I remain,

My dear madam,

Your very sincere friend,

S. OWENSON.

PS. — I must say a word to you, my dear little girls, though but to tell you I dream of you every night; that I long to hear from you, that I request you will coax *mamma* to write to me, and remember me most affectionately to the *boys*. Olivia thanks *mamma* a thousand times for her present, of which she has just made a handsome cap. I am in hopes of getting a piano from Londonderry, which will save me great expense in the carriage. You will have the goodness to mention this, that I may not prevent him selling his.

Although Mr. Owenson was a true Irishman in the art of getting into difficulties, he was a careful parent in all that concerned his daughters. He had made great efforts to give them both the education of gentlewomen. He had kept them carefully from all contact with whatever was undesirable in his own position and

environments as an actor. In his own manners and bearing he was, by the testimony of all who knew him, a polished Irish gentleman. But, though full of the social talents which made him a delight at every mess-table and barrack-room of the places where he played, he had always been very careful with whom he allowed his daughters to associate. As children, he seldom allowed them to go to the theatre, and was strict in obliging them to go regularly to church, whether he accompanied them or not; he considered it a sign of steady and correct deportment, which showed they had a proper pride in themselves. In spite of his constant embarrassments about money matters, he had fine rollicking Irish spirits and was full of fun and geniality. For some time past he had contrived to keep his youngest daughter with him under his own eye, and under the guardianship of the faithful Molly. So far as he knew how and was able, he had always taken great care of her.

There never was the most passing thought of allowing either of his daughters to go upon the stage. So far as Sydney was concerned, with all her cleverness, she was incapacitated by the total want of what is called "study;" she could invent, she could improvise, she could play all manner of droll pantomime of her own invention, but she could not commit to memory anything out of a book beyond an epigrammatic quotation.

St. Clair had some success. It was translated into German with a biographical notice prefixed; a remarkable production, which asserted that the authoress had strangled herself with an embroidered cambric handkerchief, in a fit of despair and disappointed love! In

spite of faults and absurdities, *St. Clair* contains the promise of better things. *The Sorrows of Werter* was her model, but there is an idea of drawing characters and inventing situations far from hackneyed or conventional; and, in spite of the pedantry, there is an eloquence and passion which redeems its impossibility. The characters are shadows of ideas and utterly unlike human beings, but each personage has a character and supports it; the work abounds in high flown discourse and discussion upon the topics of love, music, poetry and literature in general. The authoress talked out her own impressions and opinions of the books she had read, and though the display of her reading hinders the action and spoils the story, there is a freshness and enthusiasm which only needed time and practice to turn to profit. The extent of her reading is quite wonderful for so young a girl; it consists of solid works and standard authors, requiring careful and painstaking study. She had a strong passion for acquiring knowledge, stronger even than her love of displaying it. She revelled in allusions to her favourite books, in quotations and in fine-sounding words. In all her early works, her heroes and heroines indulge in wonderful digressions, historical, astronomical and metaphysical, in the very midst of the most terrible emergencies where danger, despair and unspeakable catastrophes, are imminent and impending. No matter what laceration of their finest feelings they may be suffering, the chief characters have always their learning at their finger ends, and never fail to make quotations from favourite authors appropriate to the occasion!

It is easy to laugh at all this; but it were devoutly to be wished that the young authors of the present day

would read a little before they begin to write so much.

Sydney Owenson's reading was truly miscellaneous — pursued under every circumstance of difficulty and disadvantage. She never had any one to guide or direct her — in all things, intellectual as well as practical, she was left entirely to herself.

A home picture when she returned for a short time to her father and sister after leaving Bracklin, may be extracted from a scrap-book in which she made her multifarious extracts from the works she read, wrote out the rough draughts of poems, and entered (very sparingly) her own thoughts and impressions: —

"September 12th. — Indisposition confines Olivia to her room; it is, thank God, but slight, yet sufficient to awake my anxiety and tenderness. We are seated at our little work-table, beside a cheerful turf fire, and a pair of lights; Livy is amusing herself at work, and I have been reading out a work of Schiller's to her, whilst Molly is washing up the tea-things in the back-ground, and Peter is laying the cloth for his master's supper — that dear master! — in a few minutes we shall hear his rap at the door and his whistle under the window, and then we shall circle round the fire and chat and laugh over the circumstances of the day. These are the scenes in which my heart expands, and which I love to sketch on the spot. Ah! I must soon leave them."

The following commentary on that universal text — Love — is curious as coming from a girl. It comes from the same scrap-book, and bears her initials after it: —

"Burns says, 'If anything on earth deserves the name of rapture or transport, it is the feelings of green eighteen in the company of the mistress of his heart, when she repays him with an equal return of affection.'

"I do not agree with Burns; at eighteen the passion is but a simple sensation of nature, unmingled, unenriched by those superadded ideas which constitute its purer and more elevated charms. Other sentiments mingle with love, as other metals amalgamate with gold — the sympathy of congenial tastes — the blandishments of the imagination — the graces of intellectual perfection — the exaggeration of fancy, glowing with poetic images, and the refinement of taste to apply them to the object beloved — all these heighten and sublimates the passion which has its origin in Nature.

"S. O."

The indomitable energy and indefatigable industry which characterized her both as Sydney Owenson and Lady Morgan, are even more remarkable than her genius, and gave her the coherence and persistence essential to success. Her tenacity of purpose through life was unrelaxing — whatever project of work she had in hand nothing turned her aside; with her, the idea of Work was the first object in life. All other things, whether they appertained to love, amusement, society, or whatever else, were all subordinate to her work. Intellectual labour was the one thing she thoroughly respected and revered. She never wasted a moment of time, and wherever she went, and whatever she saw, she turned it to practical use in her profession.

In spite of her romantic love for her father, and her sincere attachment to her sister, the beautiful illusion of living a domestic life with them soon wore off. •

Accustomed as she had so long been to the plentiful comfort and regularity of the Featherstones' well-ordered household, she felt the difference between that and the scrambling poverty and discomfort of life in an Irish lodging. Her father's financial difficulties increased rather than diminished. Sydney's virtues were not of a patient, home-staying, household kind; she could go out into the world — she loved the adventure of it. Whatever she saw, or did, or said, was always to her like a scene in a novel, the *dénouement* of which could not be foreseen. She was capable of working hard in her own way, and she worked from the honest stimulus of wishing to earn money to help her father out of his difficulties; but she *could not* endure dulness or discomfort.

In the course of a very few months after her return to her father and sister, she quitted them to take another situation as governess in the family of Mr. Crawford, at Fort William, in the North of Ireland. The following is a fragment of a letter addressed to her sister from her new home; the first few lines are torn off: —

(Post-mark, April 8, 1802.)

——“After all, I can meet with nothing to recompense me for the loss of yours and papa's society, nor would I hesitate a moment to return to you were I to consult happiness only. You do me great injustice in supposing I was not happy when last with you. It is true, my spirits sank beneath the least appearance of

discord, and I have hitherto glided on through life so much at peace with all the world, that it would give me pain to excite ill-temper or ill-humour in the most indifferent person in existence; and though I was not so fortunate as to please *every* member of my own dear family, you best know with what heart-breaking regret I left it.

“Here I am, almost an object of idolatry among the servants, and am caressed by all ranks of people. You know one of my maxims is, never to let anything in the world ruffle my temper, and by this means I continue to keep others in good humour with me.

“Accept my compliments of congratulation on your cloak. I have a correspondent in Dublin (Miss Harold), who wrote me a long letter to-day, full of the fashions. I wrote to her for a cloak, for I have still some of the money left that papa sent me. The cloak is made like a Spanish cloak, of lace, and trimmed with the same; some of them with full sleeves — plaids all the fashion. Mrs. Crawford has given me a very pretty plaid handkerchief and ribbons, and a gold ring — which I mentioned before. Crops are *all the rage*, as savage as possible — you never saw such a curly-headed little rascal as I am. Margaret Ryan sent me a plait of her hair, a yard long, for a locket string; the most beautiful thing I ever saw, and the most admired — it is as broad as a fourpenny ribbon. We had a very pressing invitation sent us for a ball at Clough-Jordan, given by a club there — mine was, as usual, *separate*, but Mrs. Crawford would not go; it is the third she has refused — is it not provoking? Be content with your situation. You are young, you are beautiful, you are admired, and foolish women do not

torment you. Work well at your music — music is a *passee partout*. Be economical. The people here, I believe, love me with all their hearts, and I am well and happy.

“I wish you would read history. My little folks are going on charmingly; they are the dearest children in the world, and dote on me as I do on them. They would amaze you at geography, and history, and music. Write soon. S. O.

“We are expecting the *handsome, fat* Count d’Alton here, every day.”

From Thomas Dermody to Sydney Owenson.

MY BEST SYDNEY,

I have just come to town, and sent your father the answer to his commands. Your letter was highly interesting, and your lines to the Quaker, “Ah! why do I sigh?” extremely beautiful. You are, indeed, my Anthenæ, and let the following verses convince you. My poems are printing at Bristol in a most elegant style — this makes one of them.

“There lurks within thy lyre a dangerous spell,
That lures my soul from Wisdom’s dauntless aim;
Yet if I know thy generous bosom well,
Thou would’st not dash me from the steeps of Fame.
Trust me, thy melting, plaint, melodious flow,
Could animate to love the icy grave;
And yet, if thy pure feelings well I know,
Thou would’st not sink me to an amorous slave!
Graced with no vantage, nor of birth nor wealth,
That to Ambition’s happier sons belong;
E’en at the price of my sole treasure — health,
I own that I would be renown’d for song!

For this I wander from the world aside,
Muttering wild descants to the boiling deep,
'Mid the lone forest's leafy refuge hide,
And slight the blessings of inactive sleep."

Now, considering that this comes neither from a "very old" nor "very ugly fellow," you might excuse some warmth of colouring. To use another quotation of my own —

"Why, though thy tender vow recal another,
May not my rapt imagination rove,
Beyond the solemn softness of a brother,
And live upon thy radiant looks of love?"

In reply to your desire of knowing why I thought *Moore intended you*, I can only repeat that it was mere supposition, founded on the idea that he could not be in your company without poetic emotion. But on my soul, I think you are be-rhymed enough for one lady!

Thomas Dermody appears to have been something more than a poetical lover. He loved Sydney Owenson, as well as so wayward and egotistical a fellow could love anything except himself.

In the midst of his reckless life he retained for her sentiments of respect and attachment; and he cherished the memory of Mrs. Owenson as his best and tenderest friend.

To Miss Owenson, when at Fort William, he again wrote:

My volume is already in the press, and I hope will soon be published, for I abhor correcting proofs. Let me inform you how far you are connected with it. The sonnet to you is to be published with a note, and

another long, and perhaps not despicable poem, called "An Epistle to a Young Lady after many years Absence." I did not think it might be agreeable or prudent to affix your name. I will also confess that in writing the verses to Anthènæ (a Greek name of my own, signifying flowery, and in a figurative sense amiable,) you were not entirely absent from my imagination. Between friends, this is my *chef d'œuvre*, and I have no small hopes of its future success, with a little patience. I feel a sensible and refined delight in paying this tribute of the purest affection to an object so worthy of every emotion, and mostly on that account I should be elevated with the applause that must consequently be shared. I had the honour of a letter from Mr. Addington (the Prime Minister) on receiving a copy of my ode — he has behaved well and promises much. You see I am a little favoured by the great as well as by the fair. You are mistaken if you imagine I have not the highest respect for your friend Moore. I have written the review of his poems in a strain of panegyric to which I am not frequently accustomed. I am told he is a most worthy young man, and I am certain myself of his genius and erudition. Did you not laugh at and think some of my letters extremely romantic? They were so, I allow, but on my soul it is impossible to write to my dear sister without being so. I would willingly not increase the crowd of idle flatterers that surround a young woman of sense, and accomplishments and beauty; however, I should not be displeased that you could conceive how much I value you. I often converse with you in fancy, and feel my heart lighter and better after this imaginary *tête-à-tête*. I am not often in the company of females, and when I am, I

turn with disgust from their odious affectation and insensibility, to the "celestial visitant" which my own rapturous melancholy forms. I certainly esteem, I may almost say love, you more than I actually should in your presence. Absence so softens and breathes such a delicious languor over the truly tender heart! I remember a time (excuse me, lady,) when I thought you affected, haughty and unkind! Do I think you so now? No! I undoubtedly place your single approbation above all the vain trophies which mortals hoard, "by wit, by valour, or by wisdom won!" and your unimpassioned and delicate attachment with "glorious fumes intoxicates my mind." But how is our father? I need not inquire, you would have told me had there been any material occurrence. Happy evenings! I cannot but remember such things were most dear to me. Miss *Livy* (what an historical abbreviation!) and Miss Sydney too (how heroic!) might have spared their laughter, — beneath the dignity of a Laura or a Stella. You had no determinate description of the sylph to animate your pencil; try this subject at your leisure, though I fear it is too wild and horrible. My Car of Death is finely dreadful, but my only copy is with the printer. It is in the "extravaganza."

Conceive how I idolise your remembrance. Were you Venus I should forget you; but you are a Laura, a Leonora, an Eloisa, all in one delightful assemblage! My idea of your literary merit is very exalted indeed; this in a woman, a beautiful woman, whom I must ever esteem, what magic can be so irresistible in this world!

Pray did you not mistake my meaning in some

passage where you say I seem to boast of an affected libertinism? certainly, my fair monitress, you did.

I have been a libertine but never a hypocrite, for which reason my failings have been more noted than my few deserts. I detest and despise the false taste and false wit of modern infidelity. I have written some very pretty lines to a "Brown Beauty;" you will see them in my volume. There are two imitations of Spenser which I am sure you will like; besides the extravaganza, which is entirely in obsolete English, and on which rests my reputation. But, perhaps, you would rather have some of "my dear prose" than my d—d poetry!

When the publication of this volume is complete, I am determined to have one month's happiness in Ireland; but it *must* be when you are at home. What a meeting it will be, if I do not deceive myself! Then I may share (another quotation of mine from the epistle to you by name): —

"the exalted power
Of social converse o'er the social hour."

How I long for you to read my next volume; you make so sweet a part of it yourself. It is my pride to be publicly allied to you in fame as I am privately in the fondest friendship. Adieu.

THOS. DERMODY.

September 14th, 1801.

This roving, clever, inconsequential and rather silly young gentleman died of consumption in July of the following year. Sydney Owenson felt a good deal for him — not in the way of love, but of old fellowship

and pity. She thought highly of his talents; too highly, no doubt; but the weakness was in her very natural and commendable. She was as warm a friend to him when he was gone as she had always been to him when he was living; and her friendship was, in fact, very much required.

It must be borne in mind, that Thomas Dermody and Sydney Owenson wrote their poetry before Lord Byron had introduced a more direct and rigorous style. Women were then "nymphs," who were "coy," "cruel," "unkind," "disdainful;" and men in poetry made believe to be "shepherds," "swains," adoring the charms of their mistresses with a freedom of expression which would be deemed highly indecorous, but which the nymphs in question took as a matter of course. Dermody got very little mercy from the reviewers; but, in strict truth, he was no more a poet than Sydney Owenson was a poetess.

The days of Sydney Owenson when she was an instructor of youth did not pass over in sadness nor in looking at the world out of back windows. Her genius and spirit made her a fascinating acquisition in a country house. Few governesses have her social talents, and possibly in a steady-going English family they would scarcely be allowed the scope for displaying them, if they had them. Her experiences are in curious contrast to poor Charlotte Brontë's; but Sydney Owenson knew how to make herself agreeable. She was always grateful for kindness, and she possessed the rare gift of knowing how to accept kindness gracefully, so as to make it a pleasure to the bestower. She was not prone to take offence — she took benefits as they were intended, and she brightened all

that surrounded her with the sunshine that emanated; from herself.

The following letters to Mrs. Featherstone contain all that is known of Miss Sydney in the year 1802. The first letter refers to Dermody's death: —

Miss Owenson to Mrs. Featherstone.

FORT WILLIAM,
Oct. 8th, '1802.

It is well if even *this original scribble* will serve to call to the minds of my dear Bracklin friends, that *little body* who often thinks on them with many pleasant recollections.

On my return from Enniskillen I wrote you, my dear madam, a long letter, with a *full and true* account of my northern expedition, and all the Dublin chitchat I could collect. This was two months back, and yet not a line from Westmeath. I will, however, gladly compound for a little *neglect* and *unkindness*, provided no domestic misfortune has prevented me hearing from you. If Mr. Featherstone and the dear little ones are well and happy — I shall pout a little to be sure — but a line from you will settle all difference between us. I must, however, say, I think the girls both *unkind*, and *ungrateful*, but I know the world too well not to be more *hurt* than surprised at it. I believe I often told *you* it was what I expected, nor was I a false prophetess. Let me hope, however, that your and Mr. Featherstone's friendship is still in my possession, and I shall be satisfied. I saw Mrs. Praval very often when in Dublin — as *stiff* as ever. I met also the M's, O's, and B's. The country is a pleasant security

to me, and I was not sorry to return to it. My little girls are going on charmingly; they really astonish me at music; they read it almost at sight, yet they barely knew their notes when I came to them. My situation becomes daily more pleasant. I never was more my own mistress, at the same time I am exceedingly anxious to return to my father; but when I mentioned it there was so much persuasion and kindness to induce me to change my determination, that, for the present, I gave it up. At all events I will go and pay him another visit as soon as I can, and will so arrange it to go to town when I shall have a chance of seeing you; and if you have a spare *garret* that you could *bundle* me into for a night or two, I will *invite myself* to spend a couple of days with Mr. Featherstone, if he has no objection.

My novel is publishing this month back, in Dublin, and will be out early next month. You will be surprised to hear the work I composed at Bracklin I have given to oblivion, and that this one I wrote in the evenings of last winter though I went out a great deal. It is inscribed to Lady Clonbrock, and its title, *St. Clair, or First Love*. You will probably see it in the papers. I have already disposed of every copy, except a few books I have kept for my own immediate friends. My poor friend Dermody, the poet, died last July, of a rapid decay, at *five-and-twenty*. We corresponded constantly for two years previous to his death, which affected me and my *father* very sensibly. We have got his picture (done a few hours before his death). There is a life of him published in last month's magazine — every syllable FALSE. I am told his life and works are now published in London, by subscription,

in a very splendid style. Adieu, my dear madam; pray let me hear from you soon, and give me a circumstantial account of the *little boys*. Take the trouble of presenting my best respects to the Riversdale and Grange families, and to believe me ever yours,
SYDNEY OWENSON.

Miss Owenson to Mrs. Featherstone.

FORT WILLIAM, NENAGH,
December 29, 1801.

Many happy Christmases and New Years to all the family of Bracklin, and very many thanks to my dearest Mayo, for her welcome and charmingly written letter, which nearly equals C.'s in style (who, however, promises to be the Sévigné of the family), and surpasses it in writing. Here we are, singing, playing, and dancing away as merry as crickets, and ushering in the seasons with all due merriment. So now for some little account of our festivals. The other day we had upwards of forty people to dinner; among others, Lord Dunally, Lord and Lady Clonbrock, Honourable Miss Dillon, the Vaughans, of "Golden Grove," whom I think I heard mamma mention to a great many other fine people. We began dancing, without the gentlemen, almost immediately after tea. I had the felicity of opening our female ball with Miss Dillon — the nicest girl I have seen anywhere — gentle, humble, and unaffected. I was most heroically gallant and played the beau in the first style. We sang and played a good deal too, and the night finished most pleasantly with my Irish jig, in which I put down *my man* completely. This has produced an *ode to a jig*,

which I will send, when I can get a frank, to your papa, for I know it will please him. Well, the other night we were at an immense row at Lady Clonbrock's, to whom I owe so many obligations for her marked attention to me since my residence here that I am at a loss how to mention them. It was quite a musical party, and (give me joy), on the decision of Lord Norbury (who was of the party), I bore away the palm from all their Italian music by the old Irish airs of "Ned of the Hills," and the "Cooleen," to which I had adapted words, and I was interrupted three times by plaudits in "The Soldier Tired." Now, I know you will all laugh at me, but the people here are setting me mad, and so you must bear up with the effects of it for a little while, until I become accustomed to the applause of the great. This is the *Athens* of Ireland, music and literature carry everything before them; and Lady Clonbrock who is one of the leading women here, is an enthusiast in both. It is to this, I believe, as well as to the conduct of Mr. and Mrs. Crawford that I received such kind attentions from all the first people here. My invitations are always separate from theirs, and I have long been forced to consider myself as their child and friend. Miss D. draws nicely, and has just sent me some transparent screens to copy, which I wish you had. At present there is staying with them an old friend of mine who spends many of his mornings here — a Mr. Wills, you have heard me mention him and his sisters as being among my earliest friends.

Nothing can be pleasanter than our life at present; to-morrow we are to have Lord Norbury, and all the world to dinner, and music in the evening. We got a delightful piano and tambourine, and I do nothing but

sing and play, and am much improved in voice and singing since you heard me. Do you know our house is not much more than half the size of Bracklin — everything in the simplest style; neither can I say much for Lord Clonbrock's mode of living — there was a thousand times more show at Bracklin on a gala-day than we had at *Latteville*. My little girls are the best and most attentive creatures in the world, and if mamma and papa do not flatter, are making a wonderful progress; but you shall see them in spring, for we all go for two or three months to Dublin, from that to Ballyspellin Spa, and then make a tour to Killarney, and so back home; such is the plan laid down for the present; but give me Fort William, and I am content. Why do you force me to tell you my pupils' names, or why cannot I answer you by writing Rosabella or Angelica? Alas! no, I must stain this sublime epistle by confessing their names are — Miss Bridget and Miss Kate: after that can you ask me to write more than that I am,

Dearest Mayo's attached friend,
SYDNEY OWENSON.

CHAPTER XX.

STILL A GOVERNESS.

THE two letters which follow would appear to have been written by Miss Owenson to Mrs. Lefanu, but there is no address upon them. The other letters had their proper addresses.

January, 12th, 1803.

“*L’union de l’esprit et du corps est en effet si forte qu’on a de la peine à concevoir que l’un puisse agir sans que l’autre se respecte plus ou moins de son action,*” says Monsieur Tissot; and when you tell me you write under the influence of *five weeks’ disorder*, and yet send me a letter full of wit, sentiment, and imagination, I really know not whether to believe you or Monsieur Tissot; he has proved the sympathy of the soul and body in theory, but you *practically* prove there exists no *inseparable* connexion between them, and that the debility of the *frame* has no influence over the “strength of spirit.” The fact is, I am tempted to wonder (like an old general on the eve of a great battle to a military invalid), how you *dare* be sick? Had I your mind and imagination I should set the whole College of Physicians at defiance. And, as it is, though gifted with a very small portion of the *vivida vis animæ*! (smile at my Latin), I am pretty well enabled to keep the reins of health in my own hands. In the first place I have got possession of the “*citadel the heart,*”

and command its *pulsations*, fibres, nerves, &c., with the unlimited power of a field-marshal. Thus, having subjugated my *constitutional forces*, I play them off as I please. When my pulse grows languid, and the heaviness of approaching sickness seizes on me, I immediately set fancy to work, seize the pen, and mock the spirit of poetry; then the eye rolls, the pulses throb, the blood circulates freely in every vein — my poem is finished — I am well. Or should a fever seize my absorbing spirits — memory and hope thrill every nerve — call up the forms of joys elapsed, or paint the welcome semblance of joys anticipated; then the heart beats cheerily, and recruits every artery with new tides of health. Well! *Vive la Galimatias!* for when it dies, my epistolary talent dies with it, and common sense may sing a *jubilate* as a requiem. *Seriously* though. Do you know I never was *seriously ill*. But the day I dined with you I was struggling hard with a cold — an influenza — and you might have perceived a fever burning in my cheek, that seized me beyond the power of FANCY to dispel it on my return home. I must have appeared, therefore, to you very different from the thing I am, — “sober, demure, and steadfast.” I suppose I looked the personification of authorship or *jeune savante*, when, had I been myself, I should have romped with your boys, coquetted with your husband, and, probably, procured my *lettre de cachet* from yourself as a nuisance to all decorous society. Am I indeed of the age and mind to admire the splendid rather than the awful virtues? I am, at all events, glad to find you believe I do *admire* virtue of whatever species or description, for I have been so long attempting to make the “worse

appear the better reason," and pleading so strenuously for the errors of superior talent, that I began to fear you put me down as the *decided apologist* of the vices of genius; but I know, had I taken up the right side of the question, there would have been an end of the argument, and I should have lost some of the most delightful passages in your delightful letters. However, the best reason I know of the *great soul* being more liable to *err* than the *little* one, is that given by Mr. Addison. "We may generally discover," says he, "a pretty nice proportion between the strength, and reason, and passion in the greatest geniuses, they having the strongest affections; as on the other hand, the weaker understandings have the weaker passions." So poor *genius* mounted on his high-mettled racer, with no more power to check his pranks and curvettings, than is given to the leaden-headed dulness to guide *his* sorry jade (who sets off at a tangent), suffers thrice the concussion, if the zigzag caprices of his courser do not even force him to lose his equilibrium.

I entirely agree with you that *some women*, in attaining that intellectual acquisition which excite admiration and even reverence, forfeit their (oh! how much more valuable) claims on the affections of the *heart*, the *dearest*, *proudest* immunity nature has endowed her daughter with — the precious immunity which gives them *empire over empire*, and renders them sovereigns over the world's *lords*. I must tell you, my dear madam, I am *ambitious*, far, far beyond the line of laudable *emulations*, perhaps beyond the power of being happy. Yet the strongest point of my ambition is to be *every inch a woman*. Delighted with the pages of *La Voisine*, I dropped the study of che-

La Voisine

mistry, through urged to it by a favourite friend and preceptor, lest I should be less the *woman*. Seduced by taste, and a thousand arguments, to Greek and Latin, I resisted, lest I should not be a *very woman*. And I have studied music rather as a sentiment than a science, and *drawing* as an amusement rather than an *art*, lest I should have become a musical *pedant* or a *masculine artist*. And let me assure you, that if I admire you for any one thing more than another, it is that, with all your talent and information you are “a woman still.” I have said thus much to convince you that I agree, *perfectly* agree with you, in all you have said on the subject, and that when Rousseau insists on *le cœur aimant* of Julie, he endows her with the best and most endearing attribute woman can possess. Am I to thank you or your *Tom* for the trouble he has had with my commission? *Castle Hyde* I am not a little anxious about, since I have taken the liberty of dedicating it to you, as I dedicated *Ned of the Hills* to Lady Clonbrock — the two friends whose tastes I most admire and revere. It is but just *Castle Hyde* should be all your own, since your approbation gave it a new value in my opinion, and tempted me to its publication. Have you, indeed, read *St. Clair* a *third* time? You have touched me where I am most vulnerable. I cannot conceive how you can think my hero and heroine dangerous; to have rendered them such I must have been myself not a little so; yet you know long since I am the most harmless of all human beings. There is a young man of some talent here, who has done a hundred profiles of me; one of them was so strong a likeness, *I am strongly* tempted to enclose it you. *L’amour propre aime les portraits*. The

vanity of my intentions struck me so forcibly that I determined to expiate my crime by confessing it *to her* against whom it was meditated, and I sent the profile to a poor partial friend who will think more of it than the original itself deserves; but friendship can be *un peu aveugle* as well as love.

My sister begs leave to return her acknowledgements for your polite inquiries, and the sympathy you expressed as to the nature of her disorder. She is now perfectly recovered, and very busy tuning the *pianoforte* by my side.

My father is so proud of the recollections you sometimes honour him with in your letters, that though they were not made, I should invent them for the sake of affording him ideal satisfaction. If I had given him leave, he would himself have assured you of his gratitude.

S. O.

MY DEAR MADAM,

I took the liberty of tormenting you with a long and nonsensical letter some time back, which I was in hopes would have procured me the favour of an answer; for it is so long since I had the pleasure of hearing from you, that I began to fear I had either unconsciously forfeited your friendship, or that you found me a troublesome correspondent. I hope that has not been the cause of your silence, for I really know not whether I should feel most at losing your friendship, or your losing your health — a most unpleasant alternative. But one line from you will be sufficient to obviate my suspicions or subdue my fears. As I found that these good folks were determined on going for *life* to *Castle-tumble-Down*, and as I never

had a very strong propensity for the society of *crows*, who have established a very flourishing colony in the battlements and woods in Court Jordan, I gave in my resignation last week. But, seriously, I do not think I ever was more agitated in my life. They made me every offer it was possible could tempt me to remain with them, even till November, when Mrs. Crawford would take me herself to town; and when they found me irrevocable in my decree, they paid me the compliment of saying, they would not entrust their children to any but one whom I approved. So that the choice of my successor depends entirely on myself. I shall be in Dublin about the 27th, I believe; will it be taking too great an advantage of your already experienced kindness to renew my claim on the little hole in the wall? If not, or at any rate, will you have the goodness to let me know, *by return*, whether it will be perfectly convenient to you to accede to my request, that I may make some other provision. I shall stay but a day or two in town, as I am extremely anxious to get home; my father has taken a nice little place about two miles from the town of Strabane, and delightfully situated. Olivia is well and happy, and desires to be most affectionately remembered to my dear little friends, whenever I wrote to them.

Adieu, dear madam; assure Mr. F— of my best wishes and respects, and all the dear young folk of my affection, and believe me

Ever yours, most sincerely,

S. OWENSON.

Mrs. Lefanu to Miss Owenson.

DUBLIN,
April 22nd, 1805.

MY DEAR MADAM,

Illness has prevented my answering your letter; an epidemic cold attended with fever has borne very hard upon my family. My eldest son has been very near death, and I have been myself confined to my bed, and am still obliged to keep the house, with the usual consolatory reflections that I am no worse off than other people, &c., &c. If the miseries of others were to render us satisfied with our own lot, no one would have a right to complain. You remember La Fontaine says, "Et le malheur des consolations surcroît d'afflictions." In real illness and sorrow one has often occasion to think of that.

I shall be very glad to see you when you are in Dublin. Two gentlemen of my acquaintance have added to my wish to know you, and yet they certainly saw you in society unsuited to you, and which I am sure chance alone could have thrown you into. My daughter has been taught music and still continues to learn, but has not, I think, any decided taste or talent for it — both my sons have; the eldest son is a student in Trinity College, plays the harp finely and is also an excellent performer on the pianoforte; for him I shall thank you for the Irish air you mention. No music more than the Irish bears the stamp of originality; none speak more to the affections; I think it possesses more variety than the Scotch, and expresses more forcibly the gay and the tender. Poor Charlotte Brooks, my friend and my relation, assisted in making me in

love with the Irish bards. I am sure you know her beautiful translations of some of them. Carolan's monody on the death of his wife, is truly pathetic.

Allow me to say I do not conceive your extreme modesty; why should you not have supposed your charming little work worth dedicating to *any one*. I think it would be a high compliment to the taste of whoever could understand and appreciate it. Adieu, dear madam, I am sick and sad, but hope to be neither by the time I have the pleasure of seeing you.

I am, very much

Yours,

ALICIA LEFANU.

Miss Owenson to Miss M. Featherstone.

STRABANE,
June 15th, 1803.

I was on the point of sitting down to write to you, my dear little friend, when I received your welcome letter. The cause of my silence was this: anxious to discharge as much of my debt of obligation as was *dischargeable*, I waited for a Mr. Steward who was going to Dublin, and by whom I meant to send a letter to you, a drawing (which I did since I came here) to mamma, and the money to papa he was kind enough to pay for me; however, to my own little disappointment, my *commissary* is still *philandering* in the streets of Strabane. So I am all this time lying under the imputation of ingratitude and neglect. I hope, however, papa and mamma will add to *all* I already owe, by believing that the kindness and friendly attention I have received from them on every occasion when

my interest or welfare has been concerned, is deeply felt and must always be gratefully acknowledged. My father, thank Heaven! is quite recovered; but my poor Olivia had a relapse, and by going too lightly clad at a party at a *Dr. ——*'s, has brought on a delicacy that has terrified us with an apprehension of a consumptive habit, — she is but a shadow of herself. The doctors have ordered perpetual exercise and goat's whey. We have got a *gig*, and mean next week to go and visit the city of county Londonderry, so famous in Irish history; we shall spend a few days there; and on our return stop for a day at the races of St. Johnston's. A thousand times have I wished to have you and —— here; amidst your level lawns and young plantations you have no idea of the rude sublimity of our northern scenery. We have no farmers, so, consequently, no tillage; all is bold, savage and romantic; the manners, dialect, customs and religion of the people are all as purely Scotch as they could be in the Highlands, even the better order of people are with difficulty understood, and the manners of the inferior class are ferocious; there is, however, a great spirit of independence among them; "every rood of ground maintains its man," and there are none of those wretched cabins which you perpetually see in the other provinces. They call all strangers *foreigners* or *Irish people*, and have not many ideas beyond their *wheels* and *looms*. A market day presents a curious scene. The young women are all dressed in white, with their hair fastened up fancifully enough and seldom covered. At the entrance of the town they bathe their feet and put on shoes and stockings which are constantly taken off when they are leaving it. I have frequently seen them with flowers

and feathers in their heads and their stockings tied up in a handkerchief. In a social sense they are most unpleasant, and, upon the whole, they are the last people in the world that an educated person would wish to spend their life with. We have been pretty fortunate; the rector's family of Raphoe (a little village near us) have paid us every friendly attention, and we are frequently together; this, with a few of the military, make our little circle pleasant enough. We have music every evening. I bought a very fine Spanish guitar from the master of the band here. I have a great deal of music for it, and can accompany myself on it almost as well as on the piano; at which I practise a good deal. There is an excellent drawing-master here, from whom I have got some beautiful drawings, so that I am in a fair way of improvement. I am sure you will be glad to hear that I have got a price far beyond my most sanguine wishes for *St. Clair*. Mr. Harding, of Pall Mall, says, it will be done in a very superior style, and will be certainly at Archer's in three weeks. Mrs. Colbert wrote to me about *Nina*, but her terms were too low. The *Minstrel* goes on famously, I think you will like it best of all, — it is full of incidents. I was very much flattered by the Doctor's (the Knight's I mean,) intention; I do not know which of *St. Clair's* poems would answer for composition. I continue to receive the most elegant letters in the world from Mrs. Lefanu; her three children, herself and niece, have been for seven weeks confined with a spotted fever. The Crawfords are in great trouble about a governess — they cannot get one to please them; they write to me in a manner that seems to indicate their wish for my return, — but that is out of the question. I intend to

lie *fallow* in the A, B, C, D-way for some time. I am glad to hear that all your friends are well; pray present my respectful compliments at Grange and Riverdale. Poor Fanny, I am truly sorry for her! I wish she was with Mr. B. Tell C. that as she has no opportunity of practising *French*, I will write constantly in *French* to her (provided she will answer me in the same language) it will help her more than she can imagine. I shall be delighted to have it in my power to be in any means instrumental to her improvement. Say everything that is kind for me to papa and mamma; assure the dear boys that I participate in their regret in our not meeting. Adieu, my dearest little friend, continue to write to me, and believe that I am among the warmest of your well-wishers and sincere friends,

SYDNEY O——.

Olivia returns a thousand thanks to her dear little friend for her kind remembrance, although it was with difficulty she got Syd to leave the room to tell her so. They wish to persuade her she is ill, but she feels no kind of indisposition but what is extremely becoming; she is sorry to add that her sister, from a too great sensibility, lets the marriage of a certain little *attorney* prey on her damask cheek, adding paleness to what was already pale. O.'s compliments to mamma.

To Mrs. Lefanu.

STRABANE,
December 9th, 1803.

I read your little secret memoir with much the same species of emotion as Uncle Toby listened to

Trim's account of Le Fevre, for more than once I wished I was asleep.

You allude to the "imprudence of ^{Allen} Ellen Maria Williams." Although I am perfectly 'acquainted' with her works, I know not anything of her history. May I hope in your next for a little biographical sketch. Imprudence of conduct so frequently connected with superiority of talent in woman, is, indeed, a solecism. Dare we say with Burns, that "the light which leads astray, is the light from Heaven?" Salvater says, "the primary matter of which woman is constituted is more flexible, irritable and elastic than that of man;" added to this, their delicacy, the ardour of their subtilized feelings, the warmth, the animated tenderness of their affections; then, for a moment, conceive the influence of genius and talent over this dangerous organization; conceive a flowing but dejected heart, refined but desponding mind, escaping from the solitary state of isolation its own superiority has plunged it in, — deceived by a gleam of sympathy, and led "by passion's meteor beam," beyond the barrier virtue has erected and which prudence never transgresses. Then, though we lament, while we condemn, we almost cease to wonder. I had yesterday a letter (four pages long) from Lady Clonbrock, with an account of *St. Clair's* reception at Bath and Bristol. It is just such as I knew you would wish for the bantling, who first sought protection and countenance from yourself. I know you will smile at the vanity of this account; but it set every particle of authorship afloat which had been for some time gradually subsiding. Can you forgive me sending such a letter of "shreds and patches," to you as this? the truth is it has been written by snatches, —

sometimes with the "buzz and murmur of those unfinished things one knows not what to call," (who come in *droves* to us every day) still sounding in my ears and dissipating every propensity to common rationality; and sometimes by the side of an invalid sister, who is paying the tribute of a rheumatic complaint for having too closely adhered to the fashionable costume of the day; added to this, I began my epistle in full dress, going to a party, that I continued it in *deshabille*, and literally concluded *en bonnet de nuit*; and then, if you consider (according to Buffon) that dress enters into the character, and becomes part of the *individual* "man" (or woman), it will account for the *nuances de stile* of this letter, which by fits is sad, and by starts is wild! Adieu, my dear madam, have the goodness *de faire mes bienveillances* to your fireside circle. My father desires to be respectfully remembered, and I request you to believe, I am yours most sincerely,

SYDNEY OWENSON.

The commissions I troubled you with — were to inquire at Archer's if the London edition of *St. Clair* was come over, and at Power's music-shop, Westmorland Street, if "Castle Hyde"* was published. I shall watch the post, — so have mercy on me!

* An old Irish melody, the words by Robert Owenson.

CHAPTER XXI.

AFTER LEAVING FORT WILLIAM.

WHEN Miss Owenson quitted Fort William, she joined her father and sister at Inniskillen, and there finished her novel of the *Novice of St. Dominic*. It was written in six volumes, for, as she said herself, "in those days one volume or six volumes was alike to me."

Whilst engaged on this novel she paid a visit to a neighbouring family named Crossley, in which there were several young people. It was a visit which materially changed the destiny of one of the family, Francis Crossley furnishing Sydney Owenson with a diligent and patient slave, who did her the good service of copying into a beautifully distinct and legible hand, the *pattes de mouche* of her own writing.

The letters of Francis Crossley have not much literary merit, but they have such an honest simplicity, and speak of so loyal and genuine an attachment, that they interest the reader, as well as throw a pleasant light on the character of Sydney Owenson.

His letters are thus endorsed in her own hand: -

"Francis Crossley, aged eighteen, chose to fall in love with me, Sydney Owenson, aged eighteen. He was then intended for a merchant, but the *Novice of St. Dominic* (which he copied out as regularly as written, in six huge volumes), and its author turned his head. He fled from his counting-house, went to India and became a great man."

Lady Morgan, when she endorsed these papers, had of course forgotten her own age. It is so sweet to be "eighteen." Of honest zeal on the part of Crossley, there was plenty — of passion on the part of Sydney, none. Among her memoranda of 1822 and 1824, are two or three entries on the subject of Captain Crossley, which may be given in this place: —

"Francis Crossley, my fast friend of the other sex, met me at my sister's house, at dinner, after an absence of eighteen years. It was a singular interview; what was most singular in it is that he remains unchanged. He insists upon it *that in person* so am I.

"August, 1824. — Received this day a letter from Captain Crossley, acquainting me with his intention of marrying. I have written him an answer *à mourir de rire*, and so ends our romance of so many years.

"August, 26. — Captain and Mrs. Crossley dined this day here, and I never saw such a *triste* looking couple. My poor Francis silent and sad!"

We may now go back to the beginning of this little romance.

Francis Crossley to Sydney Owenson.

Monday Evening, 7 o'clock.

3rd April 1804.

I am just sat down to tell you that I have been thinking of you this hour past, according to my promise. Can you say you have fulfilled yours as well? But why say *this* hour? There is not one in the day that is not full of your idea, and devoted almost entirely to the recollection of the happy hours I have spent in your society, and which are now fled, perhaps,

for ever, as you are no longer here who made Lisburn at all tolerable. We no longer hear your voice, "pleasant as the gale of spring that sighs on the hunter's ear," in our little circle, which was so often delighted and enlightened by your bewitching prattle; and I now, for the first time since my return from Belfast, begin to feel Lisburn insupportable. I almost regret having ever known or formed a friendship for you: but I lie; it is impossible any one could ever wish he had not known you, whom you honoured with your esteem. What have you to answer for to me? By over-refining my taste you have made the girls of this town insupportable: after having been blessed with your society it is impossible to be ever on friendly terms with them and I am convinced I can never experience so sincere a friendship for one of my own sex. I don't know the reason, perhaps you can tell me; but I think those subsisting in general between men are fickle and very insincere (at least I have found it so); between man and woman, tender and more lasting. The first arises from a similarity of pursuits, tastes, and pleasures; the latter from reciprocal esteem, and a stronger mutual desire to please than can be found in the friendships of our sex; added to, on their side, by a certain tenderness and refinement almost impossible to define, which men cannot experience in theirs. I am sure I feel it so; in that I hope you will permit *me* to bear to you.

I believe I promised to tell you how we spent the day, on the morning of which you left us, and you shall have it as well as I recollect. You left us a little before eight o'clock; we followed your carriage out of town and watched it till the last winding of the road concealed it from our view; we then returned across

the fields with no very enviable sensations, and climbed every ditch we met with to endeavour to catch another glimpse of you — we got just one, as you passed a grove on your left, nearly a mile from town, and then lost you in the distance. I am almost ashamed to tell you I could hardly suppress a tear at thinking it *might* probably be the last time I should ever see those with whom I had passed away so many pleasant hours: but to quit such nonsense and finish my journal: — George was with us after breakfast, and told us he could very willingly sit down and cry (you may guess the reason), but it would not be like *a man*. We were talking of you all day, and cursing the chaise-boy for coming home so soon. Did you ever hear of such a set of selfish rascals? In the evening we strolled out of town about two miles, on the same road by which you left us. I cannot describe to you the sensations I felt in looking at the different trees on the road, which a few hours before your eyes had probably rested on, nor can I tell whether the thought was unpleasant; yet surely it cannot be pleasant that brings the departure of our friends so keenly to our mind.

Did you think your friends would have disgraced your remembrance so much as to tell a devil of a lie the very day you left them?

You told me you did not think George possessed of much feeling, but, faith, he has more than you think. He told me on Friday morning he absolutely could not refrain from crying the night before, when alone. Wasn't it good and friendly of him? And though unlike *a man*, d——e but I like him the better for it. "*Certainly, Miss Owenson,*" I think him one of the best, good-

natured lads I was ever acquainted with — one of GEORGE'S speeches!!

I was employed most of Friday in putting a little cabinet in order, and have it now filled with your wee notes and other dear little remembrances of you. I keep nothing else in it but *Ossian*, *Werter*, and your poems, as the only company worthy of them; and I hope you will soon add another to the number. I have brought into my room the chimney-board that was in Boyce's house the night of our little hop. I would not suffer them to destroy the laurel that encircled it, but have it put up just as it was when you saw it.

I have been reading *Werter*; don't you think the sixty-eighth and the latter part of the seventy-first chapter very beautiful? As yet you have not marked it, and I will turn over to that which the hand of taste and judgment has approved. How kind in doing so! It gives me another remembrance of you in addition to all your little relics.

And yet I know not whether I should thank you for so particular a mark as you have left on this page; it seems to imply SOMETHING I am not over-pleased at your thinking, if you *can* think so. You have marked this sentence strongly, "And yet if I was now to go, if I was to quit this circle, would they feel, how long would they feel that void in their life which the loss of me would leave? How long — yes. Such is the frailty of man that then where he most feels his own existence, where his presence makes a real and strong impression — even in the memory of those who are dear to him — there also he must perish and vanish away, and that so quickly." Ah, don't think it will be so with us; you do not, you CANNOT think so. The loss of you has left

on us "a real and strong impression" indeed; but if you *will* think you will be forgot by us, you may at least allow that *you* will *first* drink of the waters of *Lethe*.

I have began, and read the first book of Robertson's *Charles the Fifth*, and it does justice to your commendation. I have made a good many extracts out of it, and hope I shall be improved by them. It is you I have to thank for this mode of imbibing instruction; as, but for you, I should never have thought of it, perhaps; in fact, what am I not indebted to you for? To you I owe almost every sentiment I at present harbour or am capable of feeling, and I hope they do not dishonour your inspiration. F. A. C.

A very little of Francis Crossley will suffice. The reader will be glad to know that he went to India in due time, and was not heard of again for twenty years.

The following letter will explain itself:

Mrs. Lefanu to Miss Owenson.

GLASNEVIN,
Wednesday, Oct. 31st, 1804.

MY DEAR MADAM,

Your charming letter, of no date, found me last Saturday very much indisposed with a severe headache, attended with feverishness, to which I am subject. My head is something better, but I am not well in other respects, and in the midst of hurry and preparation for town, where we go the day after to-morrow, to remain for the winter. I leave this quiet spot, liberty and fresh air with regret. In town I am plagued with the

bustle of the city without being able to join in its amusements. The theatre I have long ceased to attend: when there is any performance worth seeing I dare not encounter the crowd, and what is mis-named private society, is become almost as formidable on a similar account; and my own immediate little circle that I used to draw about me, time and the chances in life have committed such depredations upon, that, like Ossian, "I sit alone in my halls." Exclusive, I should say, of my own family, whose society becomes every day more pleasing to me, as "knowledge to their eyes her ample page rich with the spoils of time" gradually unrolls, I shall be happy to see you in town, and wish my house admitted of offering you an apartment in it; but we are already crowded like bees in a hive and inconvenienced for want of room, in a way that would try the patience of a female Job. Mind, I do not tell you that I am one. But though I have no *bed* to give you, every other attention I can show I shall be delighted to do it; and the more I see of you (without encroaching on your time and the claims of other friends), the better I shall be pleased.

I make no doubt that your work will succeed: going yourself to London is certainly the best security for justice being done you. The Bishop of Dromore's advice is the best you can possibly be guided by, and his high literary reputation will give every weight to his recommendations and approbation of you.

Above twenty years absence from London (to which place I was never permitted to return), has broken or relaxed every tie I had there. To some my place has been supplied, others have pretended to suppose themselves neglected by me, to excuse their own neglect of

me. And there are a few who, with more apparent reason, have thought themselves forgotten by me because I was not at liberty to explain *why* I did not pay them all the attention I wished.

When we meet we will converse fully on the subject of your book, in the meantime rest assured that all *I can do I will*, for I have a real wish to serve you; admiration for your talent and love for your person. All here join with me in kindest wishes for you and yours. Believe me,

Your affectionate,
ALICIA LEFANU.

Miss Owenson, encouraged by this advice given to her by Mrs. Lefanu, as to her literary enterprises, wrote her first letter to a London publisher, Sir Richard Phillips. His answer is among her papers. A note upon it, in Lady Morgan's later handwriting says:—

“Without *one* friend to recommend, when I wished to publish *The Novice*, I took in a newspaper for a bookseller's name — I saw R. Phillips, and wrote to him. This was his answer:”

BRIDGE STREET,
April 6, 1805.

MADAM,

I have read with peculiar pleasure your ingenious and ingenuous letter. It exactly portrays the ardour of mind and the frankness which always accompany true genius.

It *concerns* me that I am forced to reduce to pounds, shillings, and pence, every proposition like yours — that all the speculations of genius, when they lie in

my counting house, become the subject of arithmetical calculation — that if, when tried by this unaccommodating standard, they do not promise to yield a certain rate per cent. profit, I am led to treat them with coldness and neglect, and am finally induced to reject them altogether as *useless* or visionary!

And still I am often (UNDESERVEDLY) complimented as the most liberal of my trade! as the most enterprising of all the midwives of the muses!

I am ashamed to say, that the cold-hearted calculations which constantly absorb all my faculties in my own interested concerns, have prevented me from seeing or reading the little work of yours, of whose merit I entertain no doubt, since it is demonstrated arithmetically by the number that has been sold.

I am, therefore, unable to write with precision, being in the practice, in all these matters, of *judging for myself*; and although I repeat that I have been charmed with the ingenuousness of your letter, yet my prudence gets the better of my politeness, and commands me to see and read before I engage for your new work, unless I had previously been concerned in the sale of the old one, and was well acquainted with its merit and character.

The Reviews I never read, nor would any person, were they acquainted with the corrupt views with which almost every one of them is conducted. If your work has received their *praise* without its being paid for, your merit must be great indeed, and I shall have reason to be proud of this intercourse.

You can send the MS. through any friendly medium, addressed to me, to the care of Mr. Archer, Dublin,

and you can desire him to forward it to me, or bring it with him in his projected journey to London.

I assure you I am not used to write such long letters, but this has been extorted from me by the respect with which I feel myself your obliged,

Humble servant,

R. PHILLIPS.

When the *Novice* was fairly copied out by Crossley, her young and patient adorer, Sydney Owenson determined to take it up to London herself.

In those days the journey was long, and somewhat hazardous for a young girl. There was the sea voyage, and the long coach journey afterwards, from Holyhead to London. She had to travel alone, and she had very little money to help her on her way.

She used to say to her nieces, in after life, that they — carefully-nurtured girls as they were — little knew the struggles and difficulties she had to encounter in her early days.

Her first journey to London was in curious contrast to the brilliant visits she subsequently made. When the coach drove into the yard of the "Swan with Two Necks," in Lad Lane, she had not a notion where to go or what to do next, and sat down upon her small trunk in the yard to wait until the bustle of arrival should have a little subsided. Overcome with fatigue and anxiety, she fell fast asleep. For some time no one remarked her — at last, a gentleman who had been her fellow-passenger in the coach, saw her sitting there, and he had the humanity to commend her himself to the care of the heads of the establishment,

begging that they would take care of her, and see that she was properly attended to.

The friend who thus unexpectedly interposed on her behalf, was the late Mr. Quentin Dick. It was the beginning of her acquaintance with him.

After a night's rest, Sydney Owenson arose with unabated spirit, and proceeded to seek her publisher, taking her MS. with her.

Phillips seems to have been charmed with her, and to have been fascinated into a liberality almost beyond his judgment, though, it is only due to him to say, that he struggled hard against giving such a proof of his devotion.

He insisted on having the *Novice* cut down from six volumes to four; and she used to say, that she was convinced nothing but regard for her feelings prevented him from reducing it to three.

He was extremely kind to her whilst she remained in town — introduced her to his wife, and placed her in respectable lodgings. He paid her at once for her book; as soon as she received the money, she was anxious to take it herself to her father; but Phillips persuaded her to have the greatest portion properly remitted, as he had no faith in her power of taking care of it.

This first fruits of her success could do but little towards rescuing Robert Owenson from his embarrassments; but the fact that she could earn money by her pen, was more than relief to both father and daughter — it was hope and fortune.

The first purchase she made for herself out of her literary earnings were an Irish harp, from Egan, and

a black mode cloak! The harp was her companion wherever she went.

The following letter, from Mrs. Inchbald, addressed to Miss Owenson, at 30, Upper Eaton Street Pimlico, is the only record of any incident during this first visit to London: —

TURNHAM GREEN, *May 14, 1805.*

Mrs. Inchbald presents her compliments to Miss Owenson. She is highly flattered by the contents of the letter she has received from her, and most sincerely laments that the very same circumstances which a few years ago would have rendered a further acquaintance with Miss Owenson extremely desirable, at the present time precludes her from the possibility of any future introduction. Mrs. Inchbald has the highest esteem for Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock, and she is grieved to her heart that their remote place of abode should have prevented their knowledge of her resolution, formed after a short acquaintance (something like patronage) with a young authoress, never again to admit the visits of a lady of her own profession.

The young lady to whom she alludes, was a Miss Ann Plumtree, and no one can more accurately describe the loss and inconvenience sustained from her acquaintance than Mr. Phillips.

Miss Owenson, having settled with Sir R. Phillips, and bought her mode cloak and Irish harp, returned to Londonderry; Sir Richard sent after her no end of good advice as to her literary pursuits. The following is amusing.

Sir R. Phillips to Sydney Owenson.

October 16th, 1805.

DEAR MADAM,

Your letter interested me as usual. I thank you for the regard which it expresses for my interests, and for the compliments (most unmerited) which it pays me. I hope to maintain your good opinion, and that we shall be as much in love with each other twenty years hence as we are now.

You are right in your conception relative to the work of Mr. Carr. It cannot interfere with yours. Dr. Beaufort has been so many years beating *about* the subject, and making preparations and promises, that my patience is exhausted. The world is not informed about Ireland, and I am in the situation to command the *light* to shine! I am sorry you have assumed the novel form. A series of letters, addressed to a friend in London, taking for your model the Turkish letters of Lady M. W. Montagu, would have secured you the most extensive reading. A matter-of-fact and didactic novel is neither one thing nor another, and suits no class of readers. Certainly, however, *Paul and Virginia* would suggest a local plan, and it will be possible, by writing three or four times over, in six or eight months, to produce what would *command* attention.

I assure you that you have a power of writing, a fancy, an imagination, and a degree of enthusiasm which will enable you to produce an immortal work, if you will *labour* it sufficiently. Write only one side of your paper and retain a broad margin. Your power of improving your first draught will thus be greatly

increased; and a second copy, made in the same way, with the same power of correcting, will enable you to make a third copy, which will be another monument of Irish genius.

I earnestly exhort you to subject yourself to this drudgery. It may be painful to endure for a few weeks, but you will reap a harvest, for years, of renown and fortune.

Every one speaks highly of the *Novice of St. Dominic*, but their praise is always qualified by the remark that it would have few equals in this line, if it were reduced one entire volume in length. Some copies of the novel have been sent for you to Archer, whom you ought to reprimand for not ordering any copies.

Believe me, dear Madam,

Your sincere and devoted friend,

R. PHILLIPS.

PS. A series of letters on the state of Ireland, the manners and characters of its inhabitants, &c., &c., would be well read in the *Monthly Magazine*, would be worth as much to me, and would afterwards sell separately.

Such as it was, the *Novice of St. Dominic* was published — and succeeded. It is certainly a very amusing novel; there is an exuberance of fine words and ardent descriptions of the sensibilities of the heroine, as well as of her personal charms; but there is also an idea of something better — an idea of duty and the preference of principle to inclination. There is the usual fault of pedantry; the heroine is terribly well educated by her model lover De Sorville; and they

talk elegant literature together in a style that would have eclipsed the talk at Mrs. Montagu's parties. It shows a great improvement upon her first book; and there is a freedom of hand and a facility of invention which give promise of entertainment to come. The *Novice of St. Dominic* was a favourite with Mr. Pitt, and he read it over again in his last illness, a piece of good fortune for a book of which any author might be proud.

CHAPTER XXII.

A SUCCESSFUL AUTHORESS.

SYDNEY was now become a successful writer, with her name in the papers, and her praises in the post-office. She was petted by her publisher and, perhaps, a little spoiled by her public. Private incense, too, was offered to her taste, her beauty, and her genius — offered with the abundance and the fervour of Irish compliment. At times she may have listened to the charmer more than was wise in a young girl; at least, her elders thought and said so. Not that she went wrong, even by implication or in appearance — she had too much sense for that; but she found herself in a circle where every woman paid her compliments, and every man, as the mode in Ireland was, made love to her. She undoubtedly played with the fire; but she was too busy with her literary projects to do more than play — a weaker woman might have been consumed.

The following letter, although it has neither date

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nor address, was written to Mrs. Lefanu, shortly after Miss Owenson's return from London. It was probably written from Longford House, as Lady Morgan often referred to the times in which she wrote the *Wild Irish Girl*, and always related that a portion of it was written while on a visit to the Croftons. Miss Crofton sat for the heroine. The cause of the temporary coldness of Sydney's friend, Mrs. Lefanu, was an opinion of the elder lady that, in the intervals of business, the young lady had been flirting more than was right. The introduction which Sydney requests is to Mr. Walker, the author of a *History of Irish Music*. She needed some information on the subject for the *Wild Irish Girl*.

Sydney Owenson to Mrs. Lefanu.

January 6th, 1806.

MY DEAR MADAM,

I believe the surest mode of reviving your friendship for an object that, God knows, has very unconsciously forfeited it, is to tell you that you can be of some service to her. The foregoing page will tell you how I am at present employed, having engaged with Phillips to have the work* finished by the ensuing month. I left England sooner than I intended, merely to collect those materials and documents which were only to be had in the interior parts of Ireland, especially Connaught, where I have been among my own relations for some time. I have, however, now retired hither these two months back, "the world forgetting," though I hope not, "by the world forgot."

* The *Wild Irish Girl*.

I see no human being, write eight hours a day, sometimes more, and shall be ready for another venture to London by the first week in February. The favour I have to request of you is this: I am told you know *Mr. Walker*, and that he has written an account of Irish music and Irish bards. In my little work I have treated on both; but after the most diligent research I cannot gain any *certain* information relative to the Irish harp. I have read all that has been written on the subject by historians and antiquaries; but *nothing* on that subject by a *musician*. I know its *construction* and form; but what I want to know and what perhaps *Mr. Walker* can tell you, is the *musical* system of the instrument; by what rule it was tuned, how the change of keys was produced, and whether it was susceptible of chromatics? This, my dear Madam, is giving you a great deal of trouble, but as it affords you an opportunity of serving another, I am sure it is also giving you some pleasure.

Have you seen my *Novice of St. Dominic*? I long much to hear your opinion of it, that is if you shall think it worth one. Pratt, the author, has written to me, for leave to select the best passages from that and *St. Clair*, and to publish them in a work called *The Morality of English Novels*. This is very flattering, and this you will say, "is all the egotism of authorship," and so it is; but before I check the dear theme, I must tell you that my Irish melodies are doing wonders in London, and that I have published a song at Holden's, Parliament Street, dedicated to Lady Charlotte Homan, which I wish you much to see and hear.

S. OWENSON.

Mrs. Lefanu, who accepted her young friend's *amende* in good part, did what was requested; wrote to Mr. Walker, who expressed himself much gratified by the application, when a friendship began between himself and Miss Owenson, which lasted the remainder of his life. The following letters are interesting for their own sake, as well as supplying a link in Miss Owenson's history and correspondence.

Whilst engaged in writing the *Wild Irish Girl*, Miss Owenson this year published a collection of poems and melodies, most of which had been written at various times. The little book was entitled the *Lay of the Irish Harp*, and was published by Phillips. It had some success at the time it appeared; but Sydney Owenson is one of the many "Sapphos" whose songs have passed away.

J. C. Walker to Sydney Owenson.

ST. VALERI, BRAY,
4th Feb. 1806.

MADAM,

I am just honoured with your obliging favour of 30th ultimo. It would make me truly happy to promote in any way your elegant undertakings. Any assistance I can afford you may freely command.

With Mr. Burton's publication, I am but slightly acquainted. I think, however, with you, that the Preface was contributed by the Bishop of Clonfert. It was his Lordship who first mentioned the publication to me. He spoke with approbation of the Collection of *Airs*.

The compass of the Irish harp is certainly confined.

It is a very imperfect instrument. The Welsh have improved considerably upon it. Their instrument is much superior to ours. Our harp, however, answered perhaps sufficiently the purpose for which I believe it was usually employed — I mean as an accompaniment to the voice. On many occasions, I presume, the bard did little more than sweep his hand over the strings of his harp while he recited the “Tale of other Times.”

I am rejoiced to find that Carolan’s harp is preserved.

You are now in a part of the island where many of the Finian tales are familiarly known. You will, of course, collect some of them, and, perhaps, interweave them with the work on which you are at present employed. If you could obtain faithful descriptions of some of the scenes of those tales, you would heighten the interest of your romance by occasionally introducing them. On the summit of Slieve Guillen, lies the scene of *The Chase*, which has been so admirably translated by Miss Brooke. As it does not appear from your letter, that you are acquainted with her *Reliques*, permit me to recommend that inestimable work to your particular attention. Benham, the printer, in Great George’s Street, South, is in possession of a few copies. When I shall hear of your arrival in Dublin, my bards shall find their way to you.

With the plan of your work I am unacquainted. Perhaps you have taken for a model, the prose romance of the Irish, which was, I believe, generally interspersed with poetical pieces, like the Spanish romance (see Percy’s *Reliques* for an account of the *History of*

the Civil Wars of Granada) or, to refer to a modern production, *The Mysteries of Udolpho*.

If I might presume to offer any advice in regard to style, I would beg leave to recommend the *familiar* in the narrative parts. In the impassioned parts, it might rise sometimes to the *lofty*. In real life, the language of the passions is various and always appropriate. This, the writer of fictitious history should always keep in mind. The language of simple narration, where the passions are unconcerned, should be easy, elegant, and familiar. Such, I am sure, madam, is the language you will employ. And I am equally certain, that in the impassioned parts of your work, you will employ the words that *burn*, or *melt*, as the occasion may require. But I am, I fear, taking an unwarrantable liberty with you. My motive must be my apology.

I am happy to find that you still enjoy the protection of your father. He must be a comfort to you, while you are a blessing to him. Be so good as to remember me to him with great kindness; and believe me,

Madam, with much respect,
Your most obedient, humble Servant,
JOSEPH COOPER WALKER.

If Dr. Gamble, of your town, should have a small packet for me, might I beg of you to take charge of it.

I hope you will be able to draw from the Bard of the Maygelligans, a complete history of his life. It would make a very interesting memoir. He is, perhaps, able to supply many anecdotes of the Bards of the North during the last century.

The next letter, written by Miss Owenson whilst residing with her father and sister, at Londonderry, gives a picture of herself and her surroundings which, as she kept no journal in those days, can only be seen in these incidental glimpses. For many years she kept nothing but common-place books full of extracts from the authors she had read.

Sydney Owenson to Mrs. Lefanu.

LONDONDERRY HOTEL,
March 28th.

Your letter is precisely ten minutes in my possession, and while dear papa is playing away, on an old *Cremona*, some fine old Irish airs, and a young musician, at the corner of my writing-table, is taking down the melody, here am I, with my poor whirlgig brain full of basses, trebles, and accompaniments, and my warm, impulsive heart, full of the most respected object of its friendship, scribbling away to her as fast as I can, and humming "Shelah na Conolan," while papa plays and little Orpheus writes. Apropos of these national airs, so tastelessly and so shamefully neglected, I am endeavouring to collect some of the best and least-known, and to put English words of my own to their wild and plaintive strains, and I am taking them down from my father, in preference to any one else, because *he* plays and sings them in the *true attic* style of Conomarra, and I really believe is more *à porté* to the idiomatic delicacies of Irish music than any man living, besides having the best and most original collection of airs. There are three or four (to which I have

adapted words) universally known, though never sung in the true strains of Irish musical sentiment, and to which words had been put so vulgar and barbarous as to throw an air of ridicule over the whole. Of these are the "Cooleen," whose date could not be ascertained in the reign of Henry the Eighth, "Savourneen Deelish," "My lodgings on the cold ground;" the words of the latter, however, have a simplicity which I am sure mine will want, though I have endeavoured to imitate them. Have you heard "Shelah na Conolan," an air that breathes the very spirit of pathos; "Kathleen O'Tyrell," playfully arch; "One touch of your finger would do your heart good;" one of the same character "Drimadu," heart-breaking and wild, and "Grace Nugent," whose melody is tinged with Italian elegance, and is the best of Carolan's love songs; by way of experiment, I put Italian words to "Planxy Power," which is itself truly Italian, and having sung it, *con amore* for one of our rustic amateurs, they acknowledged it at once to be one of Sarti's soul-dissolving airs, especially as it was written on the same page with "Lungi." Now, whether it is in my national enthusiasm or my national prejudice, or call it what you will, I really believe this country to have a music more original, more purely its own, more characteristic, and possessing more the soul of melody, than any other country in Europe. The Italians, who now give the key-note to the music of every other country, have, in my opinion, none of their own. Theirs is the music of *science*. I have at this moment by me about a hundred and fifty ancient and modern Italian ballads, as sung by the Venetian gondolieri, and by the Roman and Tuscan peasantry, and if the character of national music.

is anywhere to be found, it must be in those airs, breathed in the "native wood-notes wild" of the natural and unscientific musician. But in these wretched *ariettes* there is only a monotonous recitative strain without *melody*, and incapable of being harmonized before the modern scale of music was given to Europe by the monk Guy Aretin; the sweet airs of my native country were as conformable to the laws of modern compositions, as the *Iliad* of Homer to the rules of criticism before Aristotle drew up his fundamental rules for forming an epic poem; besides that, then and ever, they breathed the sweetest intonations of the passions of the heart, and so now I have beat the Italians out of the field, and my triumph is complete, and there is no more to be said about the matter, only give me your applause! Oh, but there, I intended all this letter should be about a sarsenet mantle and knowing little hoods, which give one that delightful *disinvoltura* air I love so much; but then papa's violin is ringing in my ears, and then, like other wandering luminaries, I keep moving in my own sphere by the power of harmony (for music is my sphere, and I believe that philosophy is a little obsolete); but no matter, it answers my purpose just now as well as the Copernican or Newtonian systems combined. Pray do you observe, I have given an armistice to my "Il Penseroso" mood, and my good spirits hold an armed neutrality between my real and my fancied sorrow, and that though I am "most musical," I am not "most melancholy," and that, in short, I am restored to my usual *bizarre* random tone of mind. Oh, but *Gresset*, from whom you quote the happiest lines of his happiest poem — I never could get a full feast of that charming writer, but only at intervals

snatched a litte *bonne bouche* that incited my appetite without satisfying it. I adore those socializing poetic powers that smile in his social and familiar works. His patriotic ode is very fine; his *Merchant* is equal to anything of Molière's, and there is a sentiment in his ode, "Au Roi," which ought to be written in letters of gold. "Le cri d'un peuple heureux est la seul eloquence qui sçait parler aux Rois."

As I have not unpacked my books nor music, nor shall do so whilst here, I have been thrown upon the *rational resources* of painting *watch papers*, and rifling the riches of a circulating library. There is a fine romance by a fine scholar of Cambridge, where an Italian lady, in a glowing Italian summer evening, who (after a day's travel in Italian scenery) goes into an Italian inn, and calls for a good fire and a hot supper. This, and a thousand other little incongruities observed in the stuff I have been reading, convinces me of the truth of Walpole's assertions — that even to write a *novel* requires a considerable portion of general information, knowledge, and intelligence, besides talent — not that any of these requisites were necessary to show my poor author that a bower, *al fresco*, would have been more grateful to his fair traveller than the kitchen comforts of an English inn, besides making his heroine talk of a *pounded cow* in the 13th century, and in Florence. Pray ask your learned Domine, Tom, if they *pounded cows* in those days in Italy, or whether it was not introduced in a later age by some tyrant English farmer. The name of this intemperate work is *Isabel*, and you can have a thousand such for sixpence per work, that have gone through three or four editions, which shows that the fools carry it all to nothing in the

present day; for my part I know not what the destiny of my bagatelle may be, for like La Chossel, "Je n'ai pas entrepris de plaire à tous les sots." Now tell me, in your next, you are *well*, and then I promise you you shall have no more voluminous farragoes of this kind, for you may perceive I am acting up to Molière's definition of a physician, "Un qui conte des fabrioles dans les chambres des malades," and am I not at this moment in your little boudoir prattling away to you, as I hope soon to do. I envy you the society of *Mrs. Holman*.

S. O.

Miss Owenson had now completed her first national story, the *Wild Irish Girl*. Sir Richard Phillips was charmed with his new author, but he wished to monopolize her talent without paying the price. Miss Owenson, not in the least disposed to meet his views, wrote to Johnson, an opposition publisher, in St. Paul's Churchyard, and the following exceedingly droll correspondence from the rival publishers is the result of this application.

Miss Owenson had received that special blessing prayed for by the quaint Scotch clergyman "a gude conceit o' hersel," and it stood her in good stead all her life.

Sir R. Phillips to Sydney Owenson.

April 5, 1806.

DEAR MADAM,

I did not suppose that a mother would deprive a father of his child!

She must not, however, be tolerated in an act of extortion, presuming on his affection!

He will do all that can be demanded of parental affection, and he conceives he has *already* deported himself with a liberality dictated by his feelings for both mother and child.

But if she will be headstrong, &c., &c., &c., she must even take her course!

Believe me, dear madam,
Affectionately and sincerely yours, &c.,
R. PHILLIPS.

J. Johnson, to Miss Owenson.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
London, April 5, 1806.

MADAM,

If I had not seen specimens of your powers, an answer to your letter would have been very easy; as it is, I hesitate. You have been offered a very liberal sum; not much more — say a hundred pounds per volume is the most, as far as my knowledge extends — that has been given to the most popular writers, after their characters were established, for works of this nature and size. Admitting this to be your price, the volumes should be large, as they cannot be sold under five shillings, at the least, unbound, — not less than three hundred very honest pages. At my time of life, when, instead of advancing I ought perhaps to withdraw, I may be acting imprudently; but I cannot turn a deaf ear to your superior merit.

In depicting the miseries of the poor, your object, I trust, is not to inflame them, but to excite the atten-

tion of the rich to their relief. To whomsoever you send your MS. I recommend your keeping a copy, which should be transcribed page for page, not only to guard against loss, but for the sake of sending remarks should any offer.

I am, Madam, your obedient servant,
J. JOHNSON.

Sir R. Phillips to Sydney Owenson.

April 3, 1806.

DEAR MADAM,

I write because the season, the London season, is now at its height, and this is the moment for a work like yours to appear.

The *Novice* did not meet with due notice at first, owing to the bad season of its appearance.

On sending off the MS. you may draw on me for fifty pounds.

I assure you that I am exceedingly well pleased with the *Novice*, and a second edition will be wanted by the time the new work is launched.

Believe me,
Very sincerely, yours, &c., &c.,
R. PHILLIPS.

J. Johnson, to Sydney Owenson.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
London, April 14, 1806.

MADAM,

I am favoured with your letter of the 8th, and as you wish for a more explicit declaration of terms, I

hereby agree to give you three hundred pounds, British, for the copyright of your work, entitled the *Wild Irish Girl*, on condition that it make three large volumes in duodecim^o. With respect to a farther consideration, I would not advise you to look for it — in my own experience I have not had an instance, when, after giving such a price, even liberality required it. After you are perfectly satisfied with the copy, or, to speak more properly, satisfied that you can make it no better, it will be well to send it, by post if possible to get it franked, as the season is far advanced, to, madam,

Your very obedient servant,

J. JOHNSON.

A dozen copies will be at your service.

Sir R. Phillips to Sydney Owenson.

April 18, 1806.

DEAR MADAM,

I write (in the greatest haste) to say, that agreeably to your proposal of my meeting the *overture* of a lady — a young and beautiful lady, one with whom I have been long enraptured — I will give two hundred pounds for the *Wild Irish Girl*, now, and fifty pounds on the publication of the second and the third editions respectively.

The two hundred pounds to be drawn for in three notes, of fifty pounds each, at two, four, and six months, from the 1st of May, and the other fifty pounds at nine months from the day of publication.

The fifty pounds from the new editions to be drawn at six months each.

When I wrote my first of the two letters I thought

we had sold but six hundred and fifty copies of the *Novice*, and I then found we had sold seven hundred and ten, my stock-keeper having mistaken.

I gave you leave, therefore, to draw for the premium on the second edition, and also for fifty pounds on account of my own child, which you have hitherto so cruelly detained, but which I was confident you could not persist in withholding from his fond parent!

My terms were those which a *calculation* indicated as just and liberal, and you know I told you at the outset that I was nothing better than a *calculator*!

You will, however, I fear, make something more of me!

I have now advanced fifty steps instead of one, which is more than you desired; you are, therefore, mine, all mine, even by agreement, leaving the *will* out of the question!

God bless you, and believe me always DEVOTEDLY,
Your calculating lover,

R. PHILLIPS.

Sir R. Phillips to Sydney Owenson.

DEAR MADAM,

April 26, 1806.

It provokes me that a foolish spirit of revenge and retaliation in Mr. Johnson, owing to my giving Mr. Carr five hundred pounds for his *Northern Summer*, for which he had offered but one hundred pounds, should have stimulated him to step between you and me, and give so monstrous a price for a work which he has not seen, on a first application; a species of work, too, wholly out of his line of publication.

I am content, however, because such a spirit cannot but meet with its own punishment, and because, though *unlawfully* obtained, you are to benefit by it!

Still I am persuaded that my honest (*legitimate*) two hundred, and fifty pounds per edition, would have produced as much to you, and you would have no qualms of conscience, arising from your having robbed a parent of his own child.

In the first emotions, after receiving your letters, Cherry happening to call at the very instant, I resolved to outbid Johnson, though I might give five hundred pounds; some further consideration of the subject, has however, resolved me not to alter my last offer of two hundred pounds, to be drawn for in any way convenient to yourself, and fifty pounds per future edition after the first of fifteen hundred copies, which will little more than repay the two hundred pounds.

I am sorry you had not faith in me, and that you have been misled and dazzled so as not to feel your true interest. I am ever disposed to give to authors three-fourths of the product of their labours — and I could not live with less than the other fourth.

A little *calculation* (my favourite theme) may satisfy you that I made you a fair offer; and Johnson might as well have given you three thousand pounds as three hundred pounds, stimulated as he is by pique and a spirit of revenge.

The letter of Mr. Cherry must, therefore, be considered as *nothing*. I shall be glad to receive the revised copy of the *Novice of St. Dominic* as soon as possible, because it is likely that *my little Irish Girl* may give new vogue to her elder sister.

I am, Madam,

Your very humble servant,

R. PHILLIPS.

Sir R. Phillips to Sydney Owenson.

May 5, 1806.

DEAR MADAM,

I am convinced you will ultimately find that you have been foolish and maliciously advised about the disposal of your new work.

You ought to have done justice to your own feelings and not have been induced to act against your conscience as you have done.

You know well what is due to me in this affair; but you are not to be blamed — you have been led astray by a go-between, whose conduct at my house ought to have excited your lasting contempt.

The history of all literature will do honour to my offers, and I am resolved to stand or fall by the liberality of my conduct towards you. My offer of two-hundred pounds and fifty pounds for future editions, is all that *reason* could expect. In asking three hundred pounds, you were advised to be very unreasonable.

I say this in perfect good humour, being stimulated to write by something which has passed to-day from a well-wisher of mine, and friend of yours — Mr. Atkinson. Believe me

Your friend, &c., &c.,

R. PHILLIPS.

Sir R. Phillips to Sydney Owenson.

Bridge Street, May 12, 1806.

DEAR, BEWITCHING, AND DELUDING SYREN,

Not able to part from you, I have promised your noble and magnanimous friend, Atkinson, the three

hundred pounds. His appeal was irresistible, and the *Wild Irish Girl* is mine, to do with her as I please!

You were too rapid about the *Novice*. Had her sister gone to Johnson he must have fathered the *Novice*, also, and have answered your drafts in her favour.

Write soon, and endeavour to make it up with me. It will be long before I shall forgive you! at least not till I have got back the three hundred pounds and another three hundred with it.

If you know any poor bard — a real one, no pretender — I will give him a guinea a page for his rhymes in the *Monthly Magazine*. I will also give for prose communications after the rate of six guineas per sheet. Your attention to this will oblige me, and may serve some worthy geniuses.

Believe me always yours,

Whether you are mine or not!

R. PHILLIPS.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE WILD IRISH GIRL.

INDUSTRY was Miss Owenson's great characteristic. She had no sooner finished and published the *Novice* than she once more set to work — this time it was upon a work by which her reputation was to be made as a novelist.

The *Wild Irish Girl*, or, as it was at first intended to be called, the *Princess of Innismore*, was, in some measure based on a curious circumstance in Miss Owenson's own life.

A young man, Richard Everard, had fallen violently in love with Miss Owenson; his father discovered it and was displeased. This son had no money, no profession, and was a very idle young man. Miss Owenson had no money either, and it looked a very undesirable match. Mr. Everard, the father, called upon Miss Owenson, stated his objections, and begged her to use her influence to make his son Richard take to some employment, and tried to obtain her promise not to marry him. Miss Owenson had not the least inclination to marry him, but nobody likes to be peremptorily desired to refrain even from a course they are "not inclined to." Still, Sydney Owenson spoke so wisely, and conducted herself so pleasantly, that the father actually became desirous of doing himself what he had forbidden his son to think of. Miss Owenson was no more disposed to marry the father than she had been to marry the son. He became, however, a very firm and kind friend to her father, assisting him both with counsel and money. Mr. Everard kept up a long and earnest correspondence with Miss Owenson, confiding to her with singular frankness, all his own concerns and private affairs; and constantly entreating her to use her influence over his son to turn him from his idle courses.

The history of this curious friendship is detailed in the story of the *Wild Irish Girl*, where her father figures as the prince of Innismore, Mr. Everard and his son as Lord M—, and Mortimer; though the beautiful atmosphere of romance which clothes the story in the novel was entirely absent in the matter of fact.

The character of the Princess of Innismore was

afterwards identified with Lady Morgan, and until her marriage she was always known in society by the sobriquet of Glorvina.

The great secret of the success of the *Wild Irish Girl* was, that it conveyed in a vivid and romantic story, curious information about the social condition, the manners, customs, literature, and antiquities of Ireland. There was in it a passionate pleading against the wrongs and injustice to which the people and the country were subjected. The work dealt with the false ideas about Ireland which prevailed in England at that period of misconception and misrule. As these pleas were put forth in an interesting form, they were eagerly read. The following letter is from Mr. Everard, the original of Lord M—, the father of the Mortimer of the novel:

J. Everard to Sydney Owenson.

SLIGO,
November 10th, 1807.
Tuesday night.

I have read a letter from Richard, — poor fellow! After dissipating much of *his own time*, and a great deal of *my money*, he has been obliged to enter into a *special pleader's* office (for which I was forced to pay one hundred guineas as his admission fee), in order to become what is called a *black-letter* man — a *mechanical* lawyer. This is no great proof of abilities!

I must *very shortly* leave this for Dublin, perhaps for England, if my health permits. I would like to see you *before* I went. I would gladly spend an hour with you some morning, if I could do it without annoying your family; but, doubtful of my reception, I

am somewhat afraid of adventuring. Tell me, if I can go, will I see you *without inconvenience*? Tell me more, in *confidence*. Can I be anything to you? for my hand, my heart, and my purse are freely at your command. You can't confer a greater obligation on me than to suffer me to *minister* to your *convenience*. With cordiality and truth,

I am your attached and faithful friend,

J. EVERARD.

Wednesday morning.

I beg to know where your father is. What is he doing, or what prospects does he entertain? Is there any prospect that his *decline* of life will be *rescued* from that *miserable* state! How, or where is your sister? I am interested for everything that concerns you. *Unjustly* were you dissatisfied at her writing to me; 'tis she who ought to be displeased, not you.

Do you spend the winter at Longford? When do you go to Dublin? I am anxious to see you, and loiter away a little time with you; but, alas! neither you nor I can afford to be idlers, at least indulgence is not for me; but I am trifling, adieu,

J. EVERARD.

PS. Would to God you would write less indistinctly, I am only eternally guessing at your meaning. Perhaps, like the oracles of old, you wish your characters may have *double* meanings.

In July, 1806, Miss Owenson quitted Dublin, apparently on a whim of the moment, and went to visit her mother's relatives in Shrewsbury; who, if surprised,

were also highly delighted to see her. She had the faculty of making a holiday wherever she went. Her personal favour kept pace with her public popularity; her friends' delight in her success, gave it a pleasure and a value not its own. A letter from Shrewsbury gives some pleasant insight into her way of life there.

Sydney Owenson to Olivia Owenson.

SALOP, SWAN HILL COURT,
July 2nd. 1806.

How delightful it is, my dearest darling pet, to address you once more at home, and to know you are comforting my darling papa for my absence; the more I think of his indulgence to all my whims and eccentricities, the more I feel myself unworthy of such a father and the further I have travelled from home — the more I have lived among strangers — the dearer he and you are to me. If he can forgive me this wild step, I promise never to have a wish or desire independent of him, and never to leave him again whilst he thinks I am worthy of remaining with him.

Every indulgence, every tenderness, even respect that is possible for a human being to receive, is paid to me here. I am carried about as a show, worshipped as a little idol, and my poor aunt says she cannot help crying for joy, when she thinks she has such a niece! Although we have some most respectable folks frequently with us, the chair on her right hand is always kept for me, no matter whether her visitors are married or not.

Whatever I happen to say I like is prepared for breakfast, dinner or supper; and all her fear is that I

should look down on everything. As for my uncle, the cold man to his family, I do what I please with him — rattle him about — sit on his knee — and he refuses me nothing; he says I am the wonder of the world, and that there never was such a singer in Shropshire before. The poor man runs about the town to look for judges, as he says, to listen to me, because there are so few capable of understanding me. I am obliged to sing to him every night before he goes to bed.

Last night I had a famous logical and literary combat with a young pedantic Cantab, just fresh from Cambridge, in which I was victorious, and the poor old gentleman was so pleased that he sat up till *one* o'clock, though he usually retires at ten. But kind and good as my uncle and aunt are, they are nothing to my dear little affectionate cousins; the two boys are charming fellows, spirited, clever and polite. Robert, the eldest, is so like me, that people in the street take us for brother and sister. He scarcely lives a moment from me — we draw together and read French — he drives me about in a nice curricule. My uncle's curricule is reckoned the handsomest in Salop, and he keeps four horses. We had the daughters of a Welsh vicar on a visit, beautiful as angels and to the full as insipid. Aunt and uncle are always torturing Robert to pay them attention, but in vain, his reply is always, "I must, father, give *them* up or my charming little Irish cousin — I have made my election." Mary (my likeness) is my friend, and Bess, who is going to be married to a stupid, goodnatured creature, is all kindness. They think me a first-rate dasher, and my dresses serve as patterns to the whole family. I flatter

myself I *have* got something *knowing* in that way! Captain Williams lent me a guitar, which I have tuned like a Spanish one, and spend half the day playing to them all in the garden.

Yesterday we all went to Condover, one of the finest seats in England. The paintings, statuary, study, &c., passed all conception. The Welsh misses walked, and Robert drove "his beautiful cousin" as he calls *me*! Do you know I have had a most extraordinary packet from old Everard; *six* pages! mostly about Dick. He seems afraid his son is going over to marry me; but says he throws himself on my generosity, — and he begs of me to save him from himself, for that without an independence and without industry, a connection of that kind would weigh him down for life. He then recommends him to my care, and begs me to be his preceptress and guardian, that I will guide his actions and direct his study, and to sum up all, he encloses me an order on his banker for twenty guineas for *pocket money*! You know my spirit — the order I returned — and gave him a true and circumstantial account of my acquaintance with his son from beginning to end; assuring him that the expected arrival of his son hurried my *departure* from London; as my obligations to the father precluded every idea of continuing any intercourse with the son, unsanctioned by his approbation. I wrote very proudly and very much to the purpose. He told me you looked well and handsome. (Is he not an angel?) I am not fallen away myself, and enjoy fine health and spirits.

S. O.

Sydney Owenson had so early begun to exercise

her own judgment that she was impatient of interference and control. In forming an estimate of her character, it must be borne in mind how peculiarly she had been always circumstanced.

Endowed with faculties for social success — she sang well and played well, both on the piano and the harp — she danced like a fairy (an Irish fairy be it understood), she was very graceful, and if the testimony of the many men who fell in love with her may be believed, she was beautiful. She could tell stories, especially Irish stories, with a spirit and drollery that was irresistible; her gift of narrative was very great; she possessed that rare quality in a woman — humour — and she was as witty as though *l'esprit de tous les Mortemars* had inspired her. From her most tender years she had been produced in society and encouraged to produce herself; she had the power to amuse everybody; of all personal faculties this gift is perhaps the most seducing and intoxicating to the possessor. Full of Irish fun and Irish spirits she was entirely bewitching. She enjoyed her own gifts, and her own evident delight in her powers was one great secret of her power of pleasing others. From the very nature of her position she was, to a certain degree, an adventuress, for she had nothing, and no one to depend upon, but herself. Her own talents were the means by which alone she could make herself a position in the world.

Sydney Owenson was vain — display was natural to her. She had no mystery, and she never felt the need of either privacy or repose. Her activity both of mind and body was indefatigable. Flattered, followed, admired, she never lost her head, or mistook shadow

for substance. She loved flattery — it was a necessary of life to her gay and elastic nature — but she had a wonderfully shrewd appreciation of its actual value. She was conscious of her higher powers and she had higher aspirations than mere social success. Her aspiration was to make her native country better known, and to dissipate the political and religious prejudices that hindered its prosperity. She never used her genius as a vehicle for mere amusement; in her works there was always some principle to be advocated or elucidated. Her social success was the mere overflowing of her life. Neither lovers, friends, nor flatterers, ever turned her attention from the steady, settled aim of her life — and that was to advocate the interest of her country in her writings; and in her own life to set her father free from his embarrassments, and to procure him a provision for his old age.

For this she worked hard. These ideas shaped the purpose of her life, and were to her like a talisman, which she held fast, and they carried her, almost unconsciously to herself, through the changes and difficulties which thickly beset her path.

She was possessed of genius, and there was an indestructible fibre of honesty and reality in her nature that enabled her to resist the attrition of the world. Full of vanity and inconsistencies, she never veiled the one or troubled herself to reconcile the other. She had abundance of good sense, and had firmness enough to abide by its dictates. She had all the selfishness of a woman obliged to fight her own way in the world, and to do the best she could for herself; but she was essentially generous and just. She hated all that was mean or oppressive. She was thoroughly grateful.

She made for herself steady friends in her youth, and they continued her friends to their lives' end, and their friendship was kept up by their descendants to the second and third generation. These solid excellencies were too often covered by the tide of worldliness and vanity; but they were the solid rock, and were not washed away. Those who knew her best can testify to this. Her love for her father and sister was, in her girlhood, the only sentiment she was capable of feeling; it lay beneath all her vanity and all her acts of display. Her success in society derived its charm from their sympathy; she knew that they rejoiced with her, and were proud of her; her heart always turned to them, and this genuine *home* affection kept her natural in the midst of all that was most artificial in society.

In the course of 1806, Miss Owenson completed her *Wild Irish Girl*. It seemed to set the seal on her literary reputation; but it was only its foundation. She loved praise; but she never wasted a moment in stopping to listen to the voice of her own celebrations. She was incapable of fatigue, and set to work again at once. The reading and research needed for her *Wild Irish Girl*, had given distinctness to her bias towards all that could illustrate the manners, customs, ancient history, and present capabilities of what was then her unfortunate country.

In the autumn of 1806, she made a journey into the West of Ireland, and there gathered the impressions, scenes, and incidents which she worked up into two volumes entitled, *Patriotic Sketches*. The language is florid and rhetorical, and the sentiment runs too much "in the Ercles vein;" but there is a truth and nature throughout the work which makes the reader

feel that he is in the midst of the scenes described, and that they are drawn from the life.

Miss Owenson had a peculiar faculty for seizing upon the political significance of the events and circumstances which passed before her eyes. In the *Patriotic Sketches* she deals with the political problems which at that period, and for long afterwards, were thorny subjects of debate and legislation. She deals with those vexed questions with a vigour and clearness of insight which proves her to have been both an earnest and an understanding advocate.

This national sympathy and political sagacity gave to her national novels a weight and interest, at the period they were written, far beyond what they would have obtained as mere works of fiction and amusement; they were read, especially in England, by those who would have shunned graver works,

“A verse may catch him whom a sermon fails.”

She was not a blind, unreasoning partizan. She saw the faults of her countrymen as clearly as their opponents. She had good sense, and had not only a love of justice, but a knowledge of what justice was — a qualification sometimes lacking in popular advocates. She had generosity, also, which made her eloquent; and she had the gift of putting her views vividly and distinctly before her readers; the romantic accessories never confused or veiled the main point in question.

The topics she discussed in these early works, have long been set at rest. Ireland has had her full meed of justice, and she has now, for a long time, enjoyed both a fair field and plenty of favour. The Ireland of Lady Morgan's days has given place to an Ireland

which is fast becoming all that Heaven made it capable of being; it is realising all the gifts and possibilities with which the island is so richly endowed. Lady Morgan's labours to advance this object were in the burden and heat of the day; when, to be liberal, just, and moderate in politics (Irish politics especially) was to be exposed to every species of unscrupulous party abuse and virulence — to be branded as an atheist, and, if a woman, to be taunted with profligacy, and to be considered incapable of any morality. In all she wrote, Lady Morgan was ever conscientious and fearless. She respected her own genius, and always used it to illustrate the opinions which she believed to have grown out of great principles; and no personal consideration of profit or popularity ever turned her aside.

It was during this Autumn journey of 1806, that the family of Sir Malthy Crofton, Bart., received Miss Owenson, she used to say, "as a poor relation," in consideration of the credit she had become to the family! She remained many months with them, and she always spoke of the kindness they showed her.

It must have been with a curious mixture of pride and amusement that she found herself amid the "old grandeurs" from which Clasagh na Valla had eloped with her peasant lover, and which she had never ceased to regret.

Miss Owenson's steady old friend, Mr. Atkinson, of the Ordnance Office, kept up a kind and paternal supervision of her interests. This gentleman had been as kind and affectionate when she was almost friendless as he was in the sunshine of her prosperity. The following is one of his many letters. It bears witness to the affectionate interest she inspired and kept up.

Lady Morgan never forgot "ancient kindness," nor neglected old friends for new ones: —

J. Atkinson to Sydney Owenson.

MELFIELD, DUBLIN,
Sunday, 24th August 1806.

MY DEAR IMOGEN!

"A rose called by any other name would smell as sweet." So, in short *Imogen* or *Glorvina*, you are equally the same. We called, Saturday, at Sir William Homan's, and talked about you. Lady Charlotte said my tributary verses to you ought to be prefixed to the *Wild Irish Girl*. Sir William said he was jealous of me, for he was your *slave*; but I replied I was your *slave* and *blackamoor*, and all this in the presence of Mrs. A—, and Lady Lonsdale, their aunt J— with them.

I send you a note from *Cooper Walker*, who is in raptures at your novel. You'll see by the papers that *Moore* has very modestly and candidly told the public the nature of the affair between him and *Jeffrey*, who has made him a satisfactory and handsome *amende honorable*, and all is peace again. But he deserves to have his fancy chequered like your ladyship's, which sometimes runs too frisky and floats wildly in the regions of fictitious, indiscreet expression; and, believe me, I am too much the friend of both not to curb your foaming and prancing Pegasus whenever it becomes unruly.

Now, as to your Opera, as I before told you, I like it much; but really it is a pity to smuggle it into an after-piece. I send it, therefore, to you to add to it;

you'll perceive some pencilled remarks of mine. There is great opportunity for spectacle and decoration, and the characters, so far, are very well, and the dialogue and songs very appropriate.

I tell you again, it is better to endeavour at a representation on the London stage, both for gain and profit, than here; lose no time, therefore, in adding to it by your fancy and invention. Take care of the rest for your interest. At any rate, in its present incomplete and ill-written state, and without a title, it is not fit to be laid before any manager. You must, therefore, after you have made your alterations, in any way you choose, get it copied out fairly for a proper book with a cover. Mind, it is better to write the name of the person speaking above the dialogue than in the margin; and the songs to be inserted more in the centre, and distinct from the other writing.

I don't know what name you should give your off-spring. Tell me of some, and I'll give you my opinion.

I have at last got your collection of Irish melodies: it is admirably printed, and I think the words excellent; of course the music is familiar to us. Have you got a set? If not, if you order one through me I'll get it forwarded to you.

Had not Z. X. been put to the verses enclosed I should have sworn them to be yours. Pray keep them safe for me, I beseech you, for I consider them excellent, and breathe your patriotic tuneful spirit.

With best regards, you'll believe me, my dear Miss Owenson,

Yours affectionately,
J. A.

PS. Did I send you my verses written at Donnington in 1802, at Lord Moira's, which have just stole into print?

The following offer from Phillips, for an *unseen* volume of poems, and the remonstrance coupled with it are whimsical, and belong to a golden age of successful authorship. Whilst all Lady Morgan's novels are extant at the present day — having most of them been reprinted in a popular form within the last few years — her poetry, with the exception of the sparkling ballad of "Kate Kearney," has passed away and left no trace.

Sir R. Phillips to Sydney Owenson.

BRIDGE STREET, LONDON,
September 29th, 1806.

DEAR MADAM,

When you compare me to a Jesuit and a Jew, you must be acting under the conviction of the slavery in which I am held by your fascinations! I would resent such treatment if experience in such matters had not taught me that in struggling against female caprice and despotism, the invariable effect is to draw one's chains the tighter and to make them still more galling and potent.

If I buy the poetry without seeing it, it is obvious that affection gets the better of prudence, and that *you* and not the *poems*, are the chief object of my purchase. On such an occasion, I can only lament that my means are not equal to my inclination. Without meaning to play the Jesuit, I declare that you should draw on me

for a thousand pounds, if my other engagements and the profits of my business enabled me to honour such a draft. My personal regard would assign no bounds, if I were not restrained by "Jewish" calculations and "Jesuitical" doubts!

In one word, then, I will give one hundred pounds for the poems, to be drawn for at six and eight months, from the 25th of October; and I will give other twenty-five pounds on the publication of second and third editions respectively. It is my *hope* that this will satisfy you — not from any profit I may derive from the publication, but because I desire to possess a niche in your affections!

The *Wild Irish Girl* begins to move as it ought and as I could wish. Another month's sale equal to this last will occasion me to begin to think of a new edition. Charles Watson read the proofs, and he has great skill in your topics. Send me your corrections directly and I will use them.

The beauties of her younger sisters have brought the *Novice* into vogue, and for every twenty-four admirers of the former half-a-dozen start in favour of the latter.

But really you are too sanguine, even more so than I am; I, who half ruin myself by the *warmth* with which I espouse the interests of those with whom I am connected. You are in the high road to fame and reputation if you will not run out of the course.

Mr. Pratt is still at Woodstock; Dr. Wolcot dines with me every Sunday, at Hampstead, with some others of your admirers. I would not for the whole world tell them of our bickerings and of your hard dealings.

Most of them, however (and what men have not), have suffered from the cruelty of your sex.

God speed and mend you, and, believe me, always

Yours, &c., &c.,

R. PHILLIPS.

A letter from the father of Miss Edgeworth has an interest that dates from "dear long ago," to most readers.

R. L. Edgeworth to Sydney Owenson.

[EDGEWORTH HOUSE,
December 23rd, 1806.]

MADAM,

I have just read your *Wild Irish Girl*, a title which will attract by its novelty, but which does not well suit the charming character of Glorvina.

As a sincere and warm friend to Ireland, I return you my thanks for the just character which you have given to the lower Irish, and for the sound and judicious observations which you have attributed to the priest. The notices of Irish history are ingeniously introduced, and are related in such a manner as to induce belief amongst infidels.

It is with much self-complacency that I recollect our meeting, and my having in a few minutes' conversation at a literary dinner in London, discovered that I was talking to a young lady of uncommon genius and talents.

I believe that some of the harpers you mention were at the Harpers' Prize Ball at Granard, near this place, in 1782 or 1783. One female harper, of the name of

Bridget, obtained the second prize; Fallon carried off the first. I think I have heard the double-headed man. My daughter published an essay on the subject of that prize in an obscure newspaper, of which we have no copy. I shall try at the printers to obtain a copy, that I may publish it in one of the respectable monthly magazines, with a view to speak my sentiments of your work to the English.

I think it is a duty, and I am sure it is a pleasure, to contribute as far as it is in my power, to the fame of a writer who has done so much, and so well, for her country.

Maria, who reads (it is said), as well as she writes, has entertained us with several passages from the *Wild Irish Girl*, which I thought superior to any parts of the book which I had read. Upon looking over her shoulder, I found she had omitted some superfluous epithets. Dare she have done this if you had been by? I think she would have dared; because your good taste and good sense would have been instantly her defenders.

I am, dear Madam,

Your obedient servant,

RICHARD LOVELL EDGEWORTH.

CHAPTER XXIV.

OLD IRISH HOSPITALITY.

DURING her stay at Longford House, a real old Irish country-house, Miss Owenson saw a great deal of the primitive manners of the old country gentry. She used to give amusing descriptions of the stately grandeur of these remote "ancestral halls" with the mixture of sordid discomfort. The footmen in splendid liveries somewhat tarnished, with "gold lace galore," coming up to the drawing-room *bare-footed* — unless it happened to be some high festival. The rollicking plenty streaked with meanness of the old Irish house-keeping, and the mincing delicacy of pronunciation in which some of the superfine ladies tried to disguise their brogue were all dwelt on; Lady Morgan used up her reminiscences in a description of a country festivity, a "Jug Day," so called from all the county being invited to drink a cask of claret, sent as a present "from a cousin in Bordeaux." The whole scene is so racy and so evidently a recollection from the life, that the reader who has not read the *O'Briens and O'Flahertys*, will be glad to have it in the present chapter, to which in point of time and place it properly belongs: —

THE MISS MAC TAAFS.

THE LADIES OF BOG MOY.

With views as narrow as their sphere of action, and with a sharpness of temperament, concentrated in

their own little interests, their eternal expression of their petty grievances and fancied injuries, was humorously contrasted with the remote obscurity of their lives and position. Impressed with the highest sense of their own consequence, full of contempt for all that was not of their own caste, class and sphere, they were yet jealous of the fancied neglect, even of those on whom they looked down, and perpetually at variance with each other. Such as they were, the *Ban Tiernas*, or fair chieftains of Bog Moy, were strong, but not rare illustrations, of the fallacy of those theories which give to the *world* every vice, and to *solitude* every virtue. The distance of their residences was considerable, the ways impassable; nothing, therefore, less than some great family festival, like the "Jug day" sufficed to draw together the representatives of the ancient chiefs of Connemara and Tar Connaught, from their nooks in the mountains, or the courts and castles "on the other side of Galway town."

By the great Protestant authorities, the Hawkesses and the Proudfoots (and their dependents), these ladies were looked upon like other very old Protestant families, as half Papists and whole Jacobites (a race in those remote regions even then not quite extinct).

The last of the old pack of cards had now been sent out by "Paddy the Post," and distributed through the country. No vague apprehension of who would or would not accept the invitations, disturbed the habitual stateliness of the Miss Mac Taafs. The long contemplated "Jug day" arrived. Each of the sisters sailing about with her hands dropped into the depths of her capacious pockets, gave orders for certain "cuttings

and cosherings" on the county, which were always exacted upon occasions.

Tributary poultry and tributary fish came teeming in from tenants on sea and land, in kreels and kishes, with guiggard trout from Lough Corrib, butchers' meat from St. Grellan, and whiskey from every still in the barony. Linen was drawn forth from chests and coffers, which for colour and antiquity resembled the "Singe du Sorbonne;" and mould candles were prepared by the indefatigable Grannie-my-Joyce, which might have come within the meaning of the bye-laws of the town, directed against "candelles that give ne light ne sight."

Cadgers came crowding to the back way, and beggars to the bawn. Pipers and harpers assembled from all parts; and the pipe of claret (*in honour of which the feast was given*) and which occupied the withdrawing-room, that had long served the purposes of a cellar, was crowned with branches, and raised on a lofty bier within view of the guests. As the "Jug day" intimated an invitation of twenty-four hours at least, no particular time was fixed for the dinner. The guests, well aware that they could not come too early nor remain too late, poured in, as their own convenience, distance of residence, &c., dictated. Some came by the coast road, the "tide being out," and others on the coast dependant on high water, sailed at an earlier hour into the creek of Bog Moy; but the greater number, male and female, rode single or double over moor and mountain, "the bog being dry," (an event frequently announced in the invitation), a spigot was given to the holy keeping of Father Festus, for tapping the pipe and filling the first jug.

The gradual "*coming in*" of the "*mere Irish*" as they descended from brake or hill, on saddle or pillion, or on *low-backed cars*, which upon such occasions as the present had a feather-bed and counterpane spread over it, for the double purpose of state and ease, such a vehicle has often transported as much *beauty* and even *diamonds* to the seat of rural festivity, as might grace the dinners of the British metropolis.

The women on horseback were nearly all clothed in the same costume, enormous full-plaited cloth shirts, capotes and calashes.

As the fallen roof of "th'ould withdrawing-room" had not been restored, and the floor of the new one (now the cellar) had never been laid down, — as the dining-room was strictly appropriated on the "Jug day" to its purpose, — the best bed-room, which opened into the dining-room, was constituted into a *salon de reception* for the time being. The room being rarely inhabited, required a fire to render it endurable, and the swallows of Bog Moy, not contented with the chimneys of the Brigadier's tower, had made a considerable lodgment in this room; and on opening the door a sudden gush of smoke rushed down into the chamber, and scattered the ashes in such dark thick clouds, that nothing could be distinctly seen but that the room was crowded to suffocation. "Weary on the smoke," said Miss Mac Taaf. One "dissonant consonant" name followed another, with genealogical illustrations, as unpronounceable as those of the Hebrews; cousinships, twenty times removed, were claimed and acknowledged (a ceremony which seemed to have no end). Several ladies were seated chatting and laughing upon "the best bed," every seat in the room

being occupied by the fair portion of the guests, while the men stood in groups in the centre and near the door, all talked gaily and unreservedly — no rustic bashfulness, no awkward reserve. Good stories, *bon mots* and sallies of humour, were plentifully poured forth to enliven the details of country and local topics. As the smoke passed off, it was discoverable that the slough of overall cloth petticoats and capotes had been cast off, like columbine's, and a display of French silks and point lace, of fashions from Bordeaux, and flowers from Oporto, was exhibited, which might have put the *petites maîtresses* of the capital to the blush, and which proved that the intercourse kept up between the Connaught gentry and their exiled kindred, and commercial correspondents on the continent, was still in considerable activity. Every eye beamed life, and every countenance was full of intelligence, and though the brogue of many was sufficiently obvious, and the prettiest lips made *weavers* rhyme to *savours*, *meat* to *fate*, and *mean* to *gain*, (as Swift did long after he had associated with the Harleys and the Bolingbrokes) yet to voices as soft as the smiles that accompanied them, much might be forgiven on the score of mere pronunciation. At last, *James Kelly*, *maître d'hôtel* and major domo of the establishment, in a most stentorian voice announced, that "the dinner was dished," and the gentlemen, according to order, were bid to "Lade out Lady O'Flaherty, of Limon Field, who, I believe, now that the Moycullens are not to the fore, is the greatest lady in the county; for it's a rule at Bog Moy, that the Milesians ever take the wall of the Strongbownians, and no disrespect meant, neither to the English by descent nor to the thirteen tribes, no, nor the half

tribes, since all here are gentry bred and born, and not a Cromwellian nor a Williamite in the whole party, I'll engage."

This exordium being pronounced and followed by a general applause, the lady, the venerable subject of many of Carolan's inspirations, moved slowly on, followed by the O'Maillies (of Achille), the Joyces (of Joyce's country), and others of the great aboriginal families of Connemara and Mayo. Then came the Darcys, the Dalys, the Skirrets, and the Ffrenches, with the Burkes, Blakes, Bells, and Bodkins, and all that filled up the list of tribes and half tribes of Galway, of those who could, and those who could not, claim cousinship. The Protestant clergyman of the parish of Bog Moy (a parish without a congregation), bowed out Father Festus (the priest of a congregation without a church), and the Provost of St. Grelan gave the *pas* to the Mayor of Galway. Sixty persons to be seated! The horse-shoe table, the side-board, side-tables, and window-stools, which, with "a plate on the knee," and "a bit in the corner," at last providing for all. Grace being said, Miss Mac Taaf stood up, and, with a cordial welcome in her "ye," said aloud, "Much good may it do ye all;" to which all bowed their heads. The striking up of the pipes and harps (outside of the door) announced that the "hour of attack" had arrived. Rounds of beef, which none resisted, haunches of venison and legs of mutton were *entrées* and *entremets*, that required no substitution; and a *dormant* of a creel of potatoes and a bowl of fresh butter, left no wish for more brilliant or less substantial fare, while a vacant place was left for the *soup*, which was always served last. Jorums of punch were

stationed round the capacious hearth, port and sherry were ranged along the tables, and the door opening into the withdrawing room, disclosed to view the cask of claret. The idol to which such sacrifices were to be made, on altars so well attended and so devoutly served — and before the palate was blunted by the coarser contact of port or sherry, the new tap was tasted, and it required no skill in augury to divine that the claret would be out before the company.

“Jeemes, is it on the Persia carpet ye lave them dishes; what are the cheers for, man?”

James Kelly in vain sought a vacant chair for the dish he was replacing with a tureen of soup.

Before the cloth was removed, one of the party was asked by Miss Mac Taaf (who was passionately fond of music) “Might we take the liberty of troubling you, Meejor, for a song; may be you’d feavor us with ‘Molly Astore?’”

The “Meejor,” with looks of conscious merit and anticipated success, cleared his voice, and took another glass of claret, pulled up his stock, and fluttered out his hair, and running through a few modulations at last began,

“Had I a heart for falsehood framed,” &c., &c., &c.

Applause, loud and long, followed this beautiful air, which, being sung with true Irish pathos and the finest possible voice, produced an enthusiastic effect upon organs the best adapted to respond to such an influence.

“Cousin O’Mailly, I’ll take a glass of wine with you, and to your health and song.”

“With the greatest of pleasures, madam.”

The cloth being removed, James Kelly announced to Miss Mac Taaf, that "the tay was wet, and the griddle cake and Sally Lun buttered an sarved." She arose and gave "The King," after which, the ladies they withdrew to the "best bedrome," amidst many prayers and supplications to remain—always expected as a matter of form from the gentlemen. On the ladies retiring, the claret jugs were again replenished, the punch was placed by Father Festus on the table, and the company continued their joyous orgies till midnight, when the hall was cleared out for the ball. As many as had preserved their centre of gravity were now busied in looking for partners for jigs and country dances.

Miss Mac Taaf consented to move a minuet with Mr. Joyce (a custom of theirs for the last thirty years on similar occasions). Jigs, danced with a grace and spirit that gave the lovely, animated performers, another "renown" than that acquired by simply "*tiring each other down*." A supper, plenteous as the dinner, was served up as the morning sun shone upon the unwearied votaries of pleasure celebrating the last rites of the "Jug Day" over a "raking pot of tay," which assembled as many of the party who had not found it absolutely necessary to avail themselves of Miss Mac Taaf's barrack beds and shake-downs. Horses, carriages, cars, &c., then filled the bawn, while sails were hoisted in the creek; and of the merits of the claret there could be no doubt, for not a drop was left in the cask.

Miss Owenson's letters to Mrs. Lefanu, always tell more of her own personal feelings than those to any of her other friends.

Sydney Owenson to Mrs. Lefanu.

LONGFORD HOUSE, SLIGO, 1807.

"Here in cool grot and mossy cell
We rural fauns and fairies dwell."

It is really supremely ridiculous to think by what shabby circumstances and paltry concerns the best intentions of our friends, and the dearest feelings of our hearts, are opposed and circumvented in this time-serving world! For three months back my heart has incessantly addressed itself to you, without your ever knowing a syllable of the matter (except instinct or sympathy favoured the intercourse), and all this for want of knowing how to free a letter or serve your purse the deduction of a seven pence! The mere speculation has so harassed me, that my dear Lady Crofton's fresh eggs and crammed turkeys have been nearly counteracted in their nutritive effects; and though I do look something more substantial than when I left town, it is like Father Paul, "*not feasting but mortification that has blown me up.*" Thus impelled by my *morale* and *physique* (though you paid the forfeit of a *tenpenny* bit), I must write to you and prate of your *whereabouts*.

Well, and how are you, and where are you, *belle et bonne maman*? Are your great stag-eyes as bright and your arms as white as ever? and do you rise superior to the ridiculous rheumatism, and other contemptible proofs that you are not quite immortal? and are you sitting in your little boudoir in Cuff Street, or in your *Cabinet de Fées* at Glasnevin, with the little stool near your feet that I have so often usurped? and the little man beside you, I have so often endeavoured

to seduce? Wherever you are, from my soul I wish myself there too, though it were only to talk once more over Miss Carter's poetical homilies (all of which should end with an Amen), and to be treated, as I always am, without any manner of deference to the red *nightcap* of authorship, or the *bas bleu* of literature; for all you seem indeed to care about it, I might as well never have written a book — been cut up in the reviews, and cut down in the papers; but there is no answering for a want of taste! Since we parted, I have run the risk of being taken up on the Vagrant Act, and have been actually beadled about from house to house like a parish pauper. General Brownrigg's curricule beadled me to Sterling, Mrs. B—'s barouche beadled me to Bracklin, Mrs. Featherstone's carriage to South Hill, Mrs. Tighe's part of my way to Frybrook, Mrs. Fry's to Holybrook, whence I was beadled to Longford House, where, like other vagabonds, I am expiating my past heinous offences by hard labour, though not *spare diet* — in a word, notwithstanding the fatal effects to be expected from the villanies of last winter, "all my original brightness" is not lost, and my "glory, though half obscured," still sends forth some transient scintillations. I write, and read, and think, seven miles a day, and have only to lament that Helvetius on the Mind, Montesquieu on the Laws, or Smith on the Wealth of Nations, have left me nothing to say on the only subject worthy my talent or attention, so, as a *pis-aller*, I have begun a very charming novel, with which I mean to delight the world, if the world will not persist in *delighting me*. What a pity we are never destined mutually to delight each other at the same moment, and that we are still

fated to play the respectable parts of two buckets in a well! By-the-bye, a little work of mine will shortly make its appearance in this world; it is another sketch of Ireland, and might serve as a — what do you call it? — to the *Wild Irish Girl*. However, since I sent it two months back, no tidings have ever been heard of it. So *Vive la Philosophie*, for I lose only two hundred pounds, and, heaven knows, how much fame! Now write by return. I shall calculate the day and hour your letter should come — so no delay; and when you write, tell me *how* you are, with all the exactitude you would to your family physician (to whom, dear, good, kind saint, my most affectionate regards), and tell me if my dear, long-suffering Bess is quite well, and gay, and wicked as ever; and if the infallible Tom is the same ridiculously-perfect, and provokingly-insensible Sir Chas. Grandison I left him; and if Mr. Lefanu cherishes the same unhappy passion as first assailed him under the shade of a *new straw hat*; and if Mishter Moses commits the same extortions on people's approbation, as when he played off his Israelitish tricks upon an unsuspecting crowd; but before you tell me a syllable, present my best love and kisses to the whole dear party without exception; and do you ever see Mr. W. Lefanu, and does he still waste his sweetness on a desert air? By-the-bye, that man has committed a flagrant breach of trust against the confidence of Nature, who never intended him to

Give up to party what was meant for mankind.

I wish Mr. and Mrs. Le Bas were comfortably seated in a sledge, driving a pair of rein-deer over the snows of Lapland Hill, like the couple in the magic

lantern; and that their "*superior friend*" would give a little of those talents to the world which are so much confined to her fireside. I don't know how it is, but I feel I am writing myself into a passion! so, before the paroxysm gets strong, adieu, dearest, kindest and best of friends.

S. O.

It is pleasant to find her keeping up her correspondence with her old pupils at Bracklin Castle; for some cause or other, her connection with the family of her second set of pupils at Fort William, had not ripened into a permanent friendship. The Featherstones had never lost the affectionate admiration with which they had from the first regarded her.

Miss Owenson to Miss Featherstone.

LONGFORD HOUSE,
October 13th, 1807.

I was so surprised, and, indeed, mortified by your silence, that at a hazard I wrote to South Hill. I had, however, some presentiment that poor, dear mamma's health was far from being what her friends could have wished. The account you gave me of her danger shocked me very much, for I believe there are not many after her own immediate family that feel a deeper interest in her; indeed, it would be extraordinary and ungrateful were it otherwise, for our knowledge of each other is not a matter of yesterday. Pray present her my most sincere congratulations on her recovery, and assure her I look forward with great pleasure to seeing her well and gay as ever next November;

indeed, more so, for this severe attack has, most probably, cleared her constitution of all her old lingering delicacies.

Here I am writing and reading every day until I am black in the face; and eating, and drinking, and sleeping till I resemble nothing on earth but a full-blown peony. I have, not ten minutes back, broken down poor Sir Malby's garden chair with my ponderous weight; little Malby insisted on yoking an old ass and a little mule to it, and then insisted on my gracing it with my presence; so, in I got, he mounted the ass, and away we drove towards the mountains, followed by a flock of ragged children; when, lo! in the midst of a pool of water down came my vehicle, the mule broke his traces, and plump I came into the mountain stream, to the great horror and delight of the surrounding multitude. I am now just enjoying the comfort of *dry clothes*; and while Lady Crofton's maid is actually in the act of curling my unfortunate hair, I am scribbling to you. So much for my morning's adventure.

After an *age* of solitude, during which period a new *face* would have been a matter of astonishment, we have our house at present pretty full; we have, among others, Mrs. and Miss Dowdell (the latter a very accomplished nice little girl), who seem to know your papa and Uncle John, with Sir Thomas and Captain Featherstone; I believe, they are intimate; we are now, therefore, jigging away, every night, at an amazing rate; notwithstanding, I long for my old solitude again. I like to live either completely *in* or *out* of the world, but a *second-hand* business, a *Birmingham* gaiety, is *woeful*!

I am getting on famously with my new work; there

is but one defeet in it, namely, I cannot read a line of what I have written, — I wrote in such a furore of authorship! I am sure you will condole with me on the probable loss of my *MSS.* and *bills*, for I never have heard a word about them since I saw you. Lady Cunningham's approbation is *worth* having, I know her character; she is esteemed a woman of superior taste, and 'tis said, contrived to convince the Emperor *Napoleon* his heart was not so adamantine but a woman could melt it. I triumph in Mr. *Goode's* approbation; as much news of that kind as you will, I can take flattery in any way; lay it on with a *shovel* or administer it out of a gallon, I can open my mouth and *gulp* it down — all! I sincerely want to see you all some time in November; but I cannot get dear Lady Crafton to say when she will let me go. Yesterday she said early in November — to-day she talks of *Christmas!* And I am wholly dependent on her, as she takes me herself to *Holy-brook*, 120 miles — *Connaught miles*. I find I shall not be in to *Mullingar* till eight in the evening; now I greatly fear it will be inconvenient for papa to send any kind of a vehicle for me; pray use no ceremony, I can easily get a chaise there, at all events, I think I had better sleep that night at *Mullingar* — *advise me*. Well now, bye, bye, dear little gentle Margaret, my love a thousand times to all your *fireside*, and best compliments and wishes; as well as I can judge, I shall kiss your fair hand about the middle of November, as I am anxious to go to *town* before the 1st of December; till then and ever

Most affectionately

. Yours,

S. O.

18*

CHAPTER XXV.

A NEW FRIEND AND A BROTHER-IN-LAW.

THE following letter marks the commencement of a friendship which lasted unbroken and unclouded till death set the final seal upon its permanence. Lady Charleville loved and esteemed Lady Morgan; she had a great respect for her as a woman, and a profound admiration of her genius. That Miss Owenson won such a friend for herself in the height of her first flush of worldly success, that she was able to retain her as a friend for life, speaks with emphasis for the sterling quality of her character. Lady Charleville was herself a very remarkable woman, remarkable for her own strength of character and soundness of judgment; a woman not to be led away either by affection or vanity. If Miss Owenson had not deserved Lady Charleville's friendship, it would not have been bestowed upon her.

"So many deaths we suffer ere we die,"

that it is a singular felicity when an early friend continues a friend to one life's end.

Lady Charleville was the daughter and sole heiress of Thomas Townley Dawson, Esq.; she married first, James Tisdall, Esq., and after his death, she married, in 1798, Lord Tullamore, who was created Earl of Charleville in 1806.

The letter which will introduce this clever and

charming woman to the reader, is endorsed by Lady Morgan, "Lady C.'s first letter to me."

The countess of Charleville to Sydney Owenson.

CHARLEVILLE FOREST,
June 11th, 1807.

MADAM,

I return you a thousand thanks for the honour of your letter, and I can only say in reply to those too flattering illusions, which you teach me to believe at present exist in my favour, that, what though a very few hours intercourse must put them all to flight, — you shall not find me deficient in taste to acknowledge your merit, or zeal to prove it by every attention in my power.

Lady Asgill certainly intended me the pleasure of presenting Miss Owenson, and has a genuine wish to make known a person whom she esteems and admires; but crowds and local matters defeat half the time our most rational objects; however, as neither my health nor taste permits me to lead a life of hurry anywhere, I shall request your company in Dublin the first time I am there, with the select few who are willing to enjoy a little society, and if anything should bring you to this country, I should rejoice in the honour of seeing you at Charleville Forest.

I am, madam, with perfect esteem of your character and sincere admiration of your very elegant talents,

Your very faithful, humble servant,

CATH. MARIA CHARLEVILLE.

It is only by the incidental mention of them in letters that we can gather any particulars of Miss Owenson's life at this period. She kept up a constant correspondence with Mr. Walker, who was not only her friend, but her book of reference and her encyclopædia of all things connected with Irish history or antiquities.

Mr. Walker to Sydney Owenson.

ST. VALERI, BRAY,
48th February, 1807.

(In great haste.)

MY DEAR MADAM,

You are perfectly right in enjoying the gay season of life. When time advances, we must be content to look on the world through "the loopholes of retirement," as Cowper says. The delicate state of my health has, in a great degree, banished me from society; but I am not the less sensible to its charms, and do not yet despair, if it should please God, of enjoying them again.

Lady Worthington is an old friend, for whom I have the highest regard. I beg you may remember me to her in the kindest manner. She is not only lovely in her person, but has a most amiable disposition, and an elegant mind. Cherish her as a friend.

Poor Mrs. Tighe! Still, however, I am not without hopes of her perfect recovery. Of Lady Moira's illness I heard last Wednesday, with the deepest concern. I have since heard, with infinite pleasure, that she is recovering. Heaven, I trust, will yet spare her many years to her friends. I have no friend whose dissolution I should more deeply deplore.

I am rejoiced to find that you have another work in contemplation. From you more than *common success* will be expected. Your name (to use, perhaps, a vulgarism), is *up*; and I have no doubt that your future productions will raise it still higher. As you visited a part of the country where society is, in some degree, in a primitive state, you will, of course, be minute with regard to customs and manners. You should also give all the traditions that prevail, particularly those relating to the heroes and heroines of the metrical tales of the Irish, some of whom, it is said, may be traced to oriental tales. It is not improbable but you may have heard stories similar to some of those which you have read in the *Arabian Nights Entertainments*. Keep these hints in your mind when you are reflecting upon the days you spent on the shores of the "Steep Atlantic." Allow me further to observe, that you should look over the Irish historians (Keating, O'Hilloran, Leland, &c.), for such remarkable events as may have occurred in any of the scenes which you mean to describe. By relating, or referring to such events, you will give a stronger interest to your work. But, above all, do not neglect to describe particularly, all the ancient buildings (either houses or castles), and the gardens. You will thus render your work historic in regard to the early state of architecture and gardening in Ireland. You will, I am sure, excuse the liberty I am taking with you, as I write *en ami*.

I shall embrace an early opportunity of sending you the romances. In the meantime I would beg leave to recommend it to you. Borrow and read Mr. Ellis's *Specimens of Early English Romances*, particularly the

first volume. Mr. Ellis read your *Wild Irish Girl*, and was much pleased with it.

I have not seen any of the criticisms on your publication in the *Freeman's Journal*. Permit me, as a friend, to recommend it to you not to disregard the critics. If they should point out any faults (for no human work is perfect), silently correct them in a second edition. Adieu, dear madam. Make my best compliments to your father, and believe (in haste),

Your obliged and obedient servant,

J. C. W.

I think you should look over the antiquity papers on the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy. Any of the members could get you access to the library, where you might pass two or three hours with pleasure and advantage.

It is not, I am sure, necessary to recommend it to you to avoid all political reflections in your tour.

Miss Owenson had been a *collaborateur* in writing a musical operetta, called "The Whim of the Moment." She wrote the words, and Mr. Cooke, a popular composer of the day, wrote the music, or adapted old national airs. The operetta itself has long since disappeared, but an occasional copy of the songs and music may still be found at old book-stalls. It is quite impossible to guess from them the story of the drama. The scene was laid in Spain. Spanish ladies and Irish lovers, who seem to have escaped from shipwreck, sing pleasantly together. The old-fashioned music lesson for young beginners, which used to be strummed in all school-rooms, under the inscrutable title of "Tink a

Tink," occurs in this operetta; it forms the *refrain* of a Spanish girl's song to her guitar:

"Tinkle, tinkle; tink a tink!"

Miss Owenson's songs are lively and spirited, and seem to sing of themselves. There was one charming, rollicking, Irish song, written with a view to her father, all about kissing and fighting. The "shilelah" figures as "This Twig in my Hand," and serves both to swear by and to fight with. Mr. Atkinson wrote the prologue. The operetta was produced in Dublin, before a crowded audience. The Lord-Lieutenant went in state to the first night. It was completely successful; and it was the last play in which Mr. Owenson sustained a character. He had not acted in Dublin for many years previously; and the year following the production of the "Whim of the Moment," he quitted the stage entirely.

One of the few letters existing from Mr. Owenson to his daughter relates to this operetta, and is very touching: it shows how completely Sydney Owenson had become the stay of her family.

Robert Owenson to Miss Owenson.

[No date.]

I am afraid my dear *Syd* your little head will be quite turned giddy with pleasure and applause. Your dear sister, my darling *Livy*, will leave me on Monday, and I should be willing my life should leave me at the same time; for parting with her, and you away, is separating soul and body; remember, however, what I say, as if they were my last words to you, that the

very first time she finds the least thing disagreeable, that you take her away and send her back to me. She is, I am afraid, in a poor state of health. I have made her take four glasses of wine every day for ten days back, and it has done her, I think, much good. Be kind to her, and keep her two or three days with you before she goes. I got her three gowns, and some other clothes, as well as I knew how. Be sure you meet her at the coach-office on Tuesday evening, and have a coach ready. Bring some *male* friend with you, that she may not be imposed upon. She will leave me in *very, very* low spirits; and God only knows what I hourly feel for her, and what I am still to feel when she leaves me. She goes in the same coach you did.

I think the terms you mention for your farce, hard. If Cooke is concerned, of course he will exert himself for the benefit.

Paying the full expenses, which I hear will be a hundred pounds, is out of all reason. I would stipulate for sixty pounds, or guineas, at most.

Bargain I shall go up to play for you, and which I think he will not refuse, and it would be a great deal in your way. Phillips, like all the rest, is a thief. Write fully by Saturday night's mail.

God bless you,

ROBERT OWENSON.

The foregoing letter refers to the separation between Mr. Owenson and his youngest daughter Olivia. His circumstances had become more embarrassed, his health was breaking, and he was not able to keep together such a home as was desirable for a young and

very beautiful girl. Nothing but the sense of what was for her welfare would have induced him to allow her to leave him. He was proud of Sydney, who was his friend as well as his daughter; but for Olivia he had a peculiar tenderness. Amongst the many friends and acquaintances which Sydney had made for herself was Mrs. Brownrigg, whose husband, General Brownrigg, held a high military position in Dublin at that time. They had two little girls and they proposed to receive Olivia as governess. Olivia's health was delicate; and she needed care and comforts which her father could not supply. The Brownriggs were most kind and considerate, and treated her as though she had been their own child. The separation that was so grievous to Mr. Owenson, proved to be a most fortunate event. Olivia had been but a short time in the family, when Dr. Clarke, physician to the navy, and a man of high reputation in his profession, saw her and became attached to her. Arthur Clarke was in those days one of the curiosities and celebrities of Dublin. A dwarf in height, a buck in dress, a wit, a musician, a man of science, a lover of quips and anecdotes, a maker of pleasant verses, an excellent table talker, a lion and a lion-hunter, an adorer of learning, and genius, and success; such was the tiny, seductive, and most respectable gentleman, who proposed to the charming governess of General Brownrigg's children. Arthur Clarke belonged to the same Irish set as Tom Moore; and the brilliant little men had a good deal in common, especially in wit and song, though Moore had both in far more affluence than his friend. Clarke, however, had more good sense and solidity of character. Soon after his ac-

quaintance with Olivia Owenson began, he made her an offer of marriage eligible in every way; for he was not only a most excellent and intelligent man, but he had a good house in Great George Street, and he kept a carriage, an advantage which a woman must have lived in Dublin thoroughly to understand. He possessed the means of raising his wife above all the harassing anxieties of which she had seen so much. Mr. Clarke offered a home for her father and for old Molly, their faithful servant for so many years. These advantages were too substantial not to be thankfully considered by the beautiful Olivia. Pleasant in countenance and agreeable in manner, as Dr. Clarke was, he was not exactly the man to captivate the fancy of a young girl; but the prospect of a home for her father was an attraction stronger than personal romance, and Olivia Owenson engaged herself to become, in due season, Mrs. Clarke.

CHAPTER XXVI.

IDA OF ATHENS.

MISS OWENSON, on her return to Dublin after her visit to Longford House, had established herself in handsome lodgings, in Dublin, with her faithful Molly Cane for her guardian angel.

She was now very much the fashion; all that was best and pleasantest in Dublin society was at her disposal; she went everywhere, and knew everybody best worth knowing. But what was far more valuable than social success, was the increased number of those who

became her true and sterling friends. In addition to Mrs. Lefanu, and her family, Dr. and Mrs. Pellegrini, the Atkinsons — who had all proved themselves friends when she most needed them — the circle now included the Countess of Charleville, the Dowager Lady Stanley (of Penrhôs), with whom she had become acquainted through the interest of the *Wild Irish Girl*, and many others. She had the gift of making friends, and the still more valuable gift of retaining them. No one ever better understood the difference that exists between true friends and pleasant flatterers; and she estimated both at their real worth.

In the midst of the first flush of celebrity, flattery, the homage of society, and the pleasant things of all kinds that at this period came to her, with the consciousness that she owed everything to herself, and had earned her own position, she never relaxed her labour, but held fast to industry as her sheet anchor; she took all the rest at its true value — a tide that might ebb, and not a stream that would flow for ever. She had an intuitive sagacity to discern between what was really valuable, and what possessed mere glitter; but she was none the less delighted at having effected her entrance into high society; it marked the measure of the distance she had placed between Miss Owenson, the distinguished authoress, with a success as brilliant as a blaze of fireworks, and the two forlorn little girls left in lodgings, under Molly's care, with no money to meet their expenses. To the end of her days she always thought of her position in life as a conquest — the titles and equipages of her great acquaintance were to her what scalps are to an Indian "brave," outward and visible signs of conquest, not inheritance.

Mrs. Tighe, the authoress of *Psyche*, was one of her intimate friends. Here is one of her graceful notes: —

Mrs. Tighe to Sydney Owenson.

MY DEAR MISS OWENSON,

I have very often thought of you, and the pleasure you kindly promised me since I had last the pleasure of seeing you; but the weather has been so unfavourable for walking, that I could hardly wish you to come so far unless you dined in the neighbourhood, and could steal an hour for me, as you did before; if it should happen that you could dine with us *at five*, on Thursday, it would make us very happy; but I am so uncertain about Mr. T—, that at present I cannot name my other day. You know you promised to try and prevail on your sister to accompany you; but indeed, I am ashamed to ask, to a sick room, two so much fitter for a ball room. If this does not find you at home, do not trouble yourself to send an answer till my messenger can call again Tuesday.

I am, very truly,

M. TIGHE.

Miss Owenson paid another visit to England in 1808, in all respects a complete contrast to her journey thither, two years previously. In the *Book of the Boudoir* she describes her first party at Lady Cork's; but now Miss Owenson took her place in society as a guest, not as a curiosity.

The object of her journey was to arrange with Sir Richard Phillips for the publication of a new novel. "Violent delights have violent endings," and the gal-

lantry of the man of the Million Facts was destined to give way over this novel to the trickery of a publisher's dispute.

On her way to London, Miss Owenson paid a visit to Lady Stanley, at Penrhôs; and a letter addressed whilst there to Sir Charles Ormsby, lets us into the secret of a romantic flirtation which occupied much of her time at this period of her life.

Charles Montague Ormsby, was a barrister at law, a King's counsel, and a member of Munster. He was of Irish blood and of Irish temperament, being a grandson to Charles M. Ormsby, of Cloghan's Castle, County Mayo, Ireland. He was older than Sydney; had buried a first wife, who had left him with a family of sons; was the ugliest fellow and the most accomplished gentleman in Dublin. Sydney Owenson's graces and successes had charmed the brilliant man of fashion and society; intimacy between them ripened into friendship and affection. How far either of these sparkling players in this comedy was in earnest, who shall say? Let the sagacious reader judge.

This letter shows the acquaintance of Sydney Owenson and Sir Richard Ormsby to have stood on the debateable and dangerous ground between love and friendship.

Sydney Owenson to Sir C. Ormsby.

ANGLESEY,

May 8th, 1808, Saturday morning.

I am still here, delighted with everything around me — let me add (and not in the mere vanity of my heart) not undelighting. All here is stamped with a

character new and impressive to my fancy. The fine old Welsh mansion, ponderous furniture, and, above all, the inhabitants! The figure and person of Lady Stanley is inimitable. Vandyke would have estimated her at millions. Though old, her manners, her mind, and conversation are all of the best school. She is a wonderful woman! The daughter advanced *et une peu passée*, has a character all her own. Sir John Stanley (the eldest son, and just come into possession of his property) is a man "*comme il y' en a peu*." Something, at first, of English reserve; but when worn off I never met a mind more daring, more independent in its reflections, more profound or more refined in his ideas. He said a thousand things like you; I am convinced he has loved as you love. We sat up till two this morning talking of Corinne. Oswald, Ormsby, and Stanley, seemed to speak and feel with one heart and one voice.

I have found a harp and piano here, and Sir John has given me a splendid little edition of Burns for singing one of his songs. They have loaded my dressing-box with perfumes and such simple things as you know I like. All this brings you to my recollection — oh, what does not? In all my joys and sorrows you have a part. The flattery, the kindness addressed to me here! I think it is all to you it is offered, and it is most gratifying. I have been obliged to sing "Deep in love" so often for my handsome host, and every time it is *as for you* I sing it — people of true taste have but one opinion.

Adieu; write directly to London. I leave this to-morrow.
Aimons toujours comme à l'ordinaire.

S. O.

PS. I forgot to mention in my last, *Parkhurst* was not on board. I never thought of him — of whom did I think? Ingrate!

A great number of letters from Sir Charles to Miss Owenson remains among her papers; they are certainly the letters of a lover. Miss Owenson encouraged his addresses, and even gave him the pledge of a ring. But they had begun to quarrel long before she left Dublin, and her present visit to England was destined to be the occasion of a violent quarrel, from which their intimacy never thoroughly recovered. It is evident from the letters written by him, that he was very much attached to her and she to him. It seemed probable that they would marry each other; but there was no engagement between them. The intimacy continued on and off for several years, and they were generally quarrelling. He was *criblé des dettes*, and involved in difficulties and embarrassments of various kinds which excited her impatience, and she was a great coquette, surrounded by a crowd of admirers, who excited his jealousy. Ormsby was unable to extricate himself from his entanglements so as to be free to marry again. Miss Owenson, at length, definitely broke with him; but he always continued to evince a friendly interest in her career. Lady Morgan left behind a packet of his letters endorsed in her own hand, "Sir Charles Montague Ormsby, Bart., one of the most brilliant wits, determined *roués*, agreeable persons, and ugliest men of his day!" It was not until after his death that she received back her letters to him and the ring she had given him.

A visit to her relations at Shrewsbury came into

this journey to England; but although they were the same, she was not, and she found the place much less enchanting than on her first visit, but she always continued on the most friendly terms with them.

The Lady Stanley, with whom she stayed at Penrhôs, on her way into England, and to whom the next letter from Sydney Owenson is addressed, was Margaret, daughter and heiress of Hugh Owen, Esq., of Penrhôs, in Anglesea. She married, in 1763, Sir John Thomas Stanley, Bart. Lady Stanley died February 1, 1816. They had two sons and three daughters. The letter will explain itself.

Miss Owenson to the Dowager Lady Stanley.

SALOP,
Friday, July 28th, 1808.

It is so natural to anticipate the return of hours that were dear to us, and take the enjoyment we can estimate by experience, that you cannot be surprised, my dear madam, if the *Wild Irish Girl* again seeks that welcome at Penrhôs which has been already so kindly lavished upon her. In the midst of the inebriety of London pleasures — of gay connexions and kind and flattering attentions equally beyond the hopes or merits of their object; Penrhôs, its perfumes, drawing-rooms, its gardens, the *strawberry plants*, and above all, the endearing and accomplished circle of its cheerful fire-side, have never been forgotten. Oh! no, the mind and the heart had too many sweet subjects of recollection afforded them to become so far insensible, or not to court their return with pleasure and anxiety.

I shall leave Salop on Wednesday next (2nd of August); I shall stay Thursday at Llangollen, with the Ladies of the Vale; on Friday, I suppose I sleep at *Capel-Cerni*; and on Saturday evening I shall be at Holyhead. Such are my arrangements, if I am not disappointed in a place in the Shrewsbury coach, for I shall not go by mail.

If, therefore, dear madam, you do not repent your kind and flattering invitations, I shall be delighted to pass a day with you in going back to Ireland; but I hope your Ladyship will be entirely governed by your convenience, without taking my wishes or inclinations into the account.

I have brought with me a little plant from London as a companion for the strawberry plant. I do not know that it is very rare; but it is very curious and VERY SENTIMENTAL; I like it selfishly for its resemblance to her whom your kindness touched so deeply. It is a little twining, clinging thing, that fastens gratefully on whatever is held out to its support; it is humble and unattractive, but perennial! You shall, if you please, call it the *Wild Irish Girl*, for I really believe it has no name; and so observe, I imagine it forms a little class by itself. Adieu, dear madam; I request my affectionate *souvenirs* to Miss Stanley, and as tender respects to Captain Skinner as you may think prudent to deliver.

I am with every grateful sentiment,

Your ladyship's obliged friend,

SYDNEY OWENSON.

PS. St. Pierre says, a woman always keeps the part of her letter in which she is most interested for

the postscript — dare I then add my respects to Sir J. Stanley, whose little *premium* for singing the Scotch songs is now before me.

I send this by hand to Holyhead.

Lady Stanley received her youthful and lively guest. A note, dated Penrhôs, tells Mrs. Lefanu of her doings in London: —

Sydney Owenson to Mrs. Lefanu.

PENRHOS, ANGLESEY, HOLYHEAD,
August 12, 1808.

Since I left London (until within this week back) my life has been so unvaried, so wholly devoted to the irksome labours of my *trade*, that I have not written to you, because I wished to spare you the *ennui* of reading the effects of my stupidity, or being teased with unavailing complaints at the distress of a life no longer in consonance with my habits and my feelings; while that anxiety which never slumbers for YOU — dearest of dear friends — and all that concerns you, depended upon Olivia for information, who always mentioned you in her weekly letter, either *par rapport*, or from what she herself had ascertained. It is from a letter I received from her yesterday, that I learn that that miserable and treacherous constitution, which can keep no pace with your mind and spirit, is again betraying its weakness, in spite of change of air and place. Think of me as you will (and my frequent negligences and inadvertencies must inevitably lessen me in your opinion). I feel towards you the mingled tenderness of a child and friend, and whenever I hear

of your ill-health, I suffer not only for you but for myself. I never expect to meet one who shall exactly resemble you; perhaps I may find some one who excels you in one way, and some in another, but it is you I *should want*.

My affection for you is connected and associated with some of the most interesting moments of my early life; it does and must influence, in some degree, the present and future events of my existence — your tender little councils, your affectionate solitudes, your smiling reproofs, your kind indulgences, dear friend, *they are all present to me*. You are sometimes neglected, and I am a wretch; but never has my heart ceased to love or to remember you — and when I hear you are not all your friends could wish you in health and spirits, my tenderness to you increases with *reprobation* towards myself.

I suppose Livy told you how gaily I closed my campaign in London. Mrs. Sheridan continued her attentions to the last. I spent two dear mornings with lovely Mrs. Tom Sheridan; he was at Lord Craven's lodge, fishing. My six weeks in Shropshire were industrious, but stupid — *à faire mourir*, I passed two singular and charming days with Lady Eleanor Butler and Miss P—, in Langollen, of which you shall hear an account when we meet, and have been now near a fortnight the guest of one of the most superior women in the world — Lady Stanley. Oh! how you would like each other. She wishes much for the happiness of being known to you; we talked you over this day. She is a woman who has seen much of the world, lived a great deal abroad, and carried away many foreign graces which she has blended with the strongest and

most original mind I ever met. She is old, "*mais il-y-a des graces dans ses rides.*" She has a princely fortune, and though she has one of the finest houses in London, she lives most in elegant retirement on her own estate in Anglesea. I know not when I shall be able to get away from her, but I long much to see you all, and think it will *not be long* till I do. Till then and ever, best and dearest friend,

Most truly yours,

SYDNEY O.

A thousand loves and kisses to Mr. Le F—, to the Tom, Bess, and Joes; respects to Silky.

The book goes on *swimmingly*.

A few days later she crossed the Irish Channel, when she was seized upon by all the heroine seekers in the Irish metropolis. A series of visits to the Asgills, Alboroughs, and Arrans, broke upon her time, but scarcely interrupted her new story. At length, she got down to the house of her old friend, Mr. Atkinson, Black Rock, near Dublin. From this kindly home she wrote the following letters, which contain notifications of her works and days.

*Miss Owenson to the Dowager Lady Stanley,
Penrhôs, Holyhead.*

MELFIELD, BLACK ROCK,
Sept. 15, 1808.

Am I never to hear from you, my dear madam?
am I to admire and to love you, and to have received
a thousand kindnesses from you, and is it all to end
thus?

The day after my arrival, I wrote to you and sent you the songs you flattered me by approving. I sent them by hand, under cover to Mrs. Spencer. Of course, you have received them, and I am reduced to the pleasant alternative of believing that you are ill, or I am forgotten. Write me but a single line merely to say, "I am well, and you are remembered," and I will try and be contented.

Since I have left you, I have been in one continued round of dissipation. They have actually seized me and carried me off to this little Versailles by force of arms. I have been on a visit to Judge Crookshank's. I am now with the dear Atkinsons, and I have been a day or two with the Asgills, Alboroughs, and Arrans, and am now going off to the other side of the country. Poor Lady Arran! what a loss, and what an unexpected loss is hers. My heart bleeds for her. I am just returned from visiting her — she was not visible; but her woman told me she is still poorly. Lady Cecilia is quite inconsolable.

I write with Mr. Atkinson at my elbow, waiting to take this into town, and with General Graham and his lady, and twenty more in the room.

A thousand loves to dear Miss Stanley; if you won't write, perhaps she will. I shall be delighted to hear from either.

Miss Owenson to Lady Stanley, Dowager.

September 28th, 1808.

I have this moment reached town (for I live at the Black Rock), and am seated at dinner with Olivia, and dinner and Livy are all thrown by till I tell my own

dear kind mamma of Penrhôs how much her charming and affectionate billet delighted me. Mr. Atkinson is not the only one who longs to know and see you. A dear family, Judge Crookshank's, are languishing to have you at their beautiful seat, and many others worthy of being known to you, long to have you amongst them. Do, do come; it is Sydney (and never call me odious Miss O.) who requests it.

Why not come and live amongst us? We are full of heart — we have some talent, and we should idolize you.

I go off the 8th to the Bishop of Ossory's, and shall remain till the plays at Kilkenny are over (three weeks). Then I go to Cork, to General Graham's, who commands there, and proceed with him and Mrs. Graham to Killarney; so that I shall not return to town till December. Oh, if you would meet me there, I should have such a nice house ready for you, and on such reasonable terms! *Do, do think of it, it would be worth coming to a "creature who knows how to love so well."*

I am just sending my maid over with this to Daddy Atkinson and to Lady Asgills, with whom I return to meet the commander-in-chief at dinner to-morrow, meantime the poor book lies by — heart still taking the lead of the head in the old way,

Ever yours,
S. OWENSON.

Miss Owenson, notwithstanding that she had her literary credit at stake, and a half-written novel on hand, accepted an invitation to join in all the "gaieties of the season," at the Bishop of Ossory's. How *Ida of Athens* was ever written at all is wonderful. At that

period she had an inexhaustible fertility of resource, and writing a novel was as natural as breathing, and not more fatiguing. She obtained, through the kindness of one of her friends, a plan of the City of Athens, with the different sites marked upon it to which her story refers. It did not render the story less romantic and unlike real life, but it showed a commendable desire to obtain all the information in her power, illustrative of manners and customs, scenes and places. The next letter to Lady Stanley is from Kilkenny.

Miss Owenson to Lady Stanley.

KILKENNY CASTLE,

October 15th, 1808.

Your kind letter and highly estimated present reached me two days before I left town, and I thought the best way to express my gratitude for both, was to wait until I could address you from a scene of splendid gaiety, that might enhance the value of my otherwise valueless letter.

A sentiment of affection and friendship must have deeply penetrated a heart, which, when united to a young, a gay, and giddy spirit, turns from pleasure and amusement, and pauses in the midst of its little triumphs, to think of the friend that is far away, and almost to regret the solitude which that dear friend rendered so gracious to every better feeling.

This, dear madam, I assure you, is frequently my case, and in the midst of ovations decreed me, I think of the sweet walks and quiet crags of Penrhôs; I think of the mass of black rocks I have so often scrambled over with Miss "Munchee," of Mam'selle Gavotte, and

the bathing-house; and, above all, I think of HER who gave the spell, the charm to the whole. I write to you from a fine old Gothic episcopal palace, and one of the oldest of our Irish families, and I certainly write to you from one of the gayest scenes in Ireland. All Dublin has removed to Kilkenny, and seems wonderfully improved by the journey. The Atkinsons, and many of the friends you have heard me gossip over are here. We have crowded and sumptuous dinners every day, at night the theatre (open three times a week), after which *petits* or rather *grands soupers* — and on the other nights balls and concerts. All day we drive about the town and gossip, and in the shops; and we are wearing ourselves to death that we may enjoy life. You would tremble for *Ida*, but I have sent off three volumes to London, the other I have brought to finish here (!!!!!), and these are the only notes of admiration that ever will be made on it.

This is my first appearance in this part of my native country, and the attention I receive produces the desired effect; but the little heart is still worthy of you, so don't fear for me. Your gown is quite beautiful, and has been a great ally, for never wardrobe was so called on. Dressing three times a day, without interval or cessation, for dinner and the theatre leaves one's dress quite unfit for the ball afterwards. Now do, dearest madam, if you will not come, write to me. Your kind and affectionate letters, your friendship and esteem, are infinitely more necessary to me than balls and concerts. I hourly feel the strong line of demarcation that exists between pleasure and amusement, and that it is to the heart we must all return. I am indignant against Miss Munchee, and send her no *souvenir*.

She is a recluse, and might spare a moment from lilies and roses to ask me how I do. I do not believe a word of the *baise-mains* you send me on her part, but I believe her to be a very ungrateful young woman. Adieu, dearest madam. If you love me, you will write and tell me so,

Your devoted,
S. O.

A note from John Wilson Croker is curious in its voluntary politeness, as contrasted with the subsequent rancour of that critic towards Lady Morgan and her works.

Croker was one of the Irish crowd of Miss Owen-son's adorers, and his vanity led him to believe that his person and address were invincible. Miss Owen-son, courted by the most wealthy and accomplished men of Irish society, had no eyes for the briefless barrister; not much patience with his audacities and personalities. Croker's talents had begun to make the disreputable noise in Dublin which talents like his always do make in a society loving scandal and sarcasm more than truth, for he had not only published — anonymously, of course — his *Familiar Epistles to J. F. Jones*, and his *Intercepted Letter from China* (papers which no man of good feeling could have written) but the more important essay on *The State of Ireland*. This work had brought him into notice, and was soon after to bring him into Parliament for Downpatrick, when he rose into favour and office by his vigorous subserviency to the Duke of York, then on trial at the bar of public opinion for the sale of army commissions. A man of such attainments and such principles was not

likely to find grace in the eyes of Sydney Owenson. But she was civil to him, and he approached her, as will be seen, with what diplomatists call "the expression of his high consideration."

October 19th.

Mr. Croker takes the opportunity of this frank to request that Miss Owenson will present his best respects to the Bishop of Ossory and Mrs. Kearney, and to inform them that he would have written specially to them, but that on his return, he found his brother so dangerously ill that it occupied all his time and thoughts; and that a sea voyage having been advised to his brother, Mr. Croker sails this very day to accompany him to Cork, on his way to Spain and Madeira.

Mr. Croker requests Miss Owenson's pardon for taking the liberty of requesting her to deliver this message to his friends at the palace.

The bitter fruit of Croker's disappointment will be seen by and bye. Meanwhile, there are pleasanter things in our way. Another letter from Lady Charleville. One secret of the preservation of this friendship between the noble lady and the working authoress, was the punctilious politeness and high breeding evinced — there was never the abrasion of familiarity. Lady Charleville placed some valuable prints and views of Greece at the disposal of Miss Owenson, for her assistance whilst engaged upon *Ida*; and it was probably through Lady Charleville's means that Miss Owenson obtained her plan of Athens.

The Countess of Charleville to Miss Owenson.

WORCESTER,
November 2nd, 1808.

MY DEAR MADAM,

I received your letter at Shrewsbury, where I have staid five weeks under the care of Dr. Darwin; from some part of his prescription I have benefitted, and my case seemed to me of that nature which warranted applying to an eccentric practitioner. Life is certainly valueless under torments; and I think it right to struggle with physical calamity, and yet endeavour to be ultimately resigned to the will of the Supreme Disposer of all events.

I thank you very much for wishing for my return to Ireland, inevitably postponed, now, until next summer; I hope in God to be then able to reside where only I feel myself useful, and consequently happy. I am delighted that your last effort promises a fair superiority over your former productions. You should think so, that it may in fact attain it; nor am I slow to believe that every work you shall write the next thirty years will still deserve a higher degree of estimation. A person gifted as you are with fancy, taste and feeling, requires only a correct attention to the language and the ripening hand of time (to prune away juvenile exuberance and consolidate the judgment,) to write well. A woman's writings, too, should ultimately forward the cause of morality and virtue; and, I believe, the novel writer can do more in that way than rigid spirits allow; for we are apt to acknowledge the principles are right that a very lovely object professes, who is skilfully presented to amuse and not to *preach*

to us! Therefore, my dear Miss Owenson, much, very much, is in *your* power, who have all the talents to attract your reader, without, thank Heaven! like Madame Genlis, a possibility of the truths you shall *sing* losing their due estimate from the suspicion of hypocritical assertion in the authoress. Quintillian tells us very often that none but a man morally good can ever become a great orator, can affect truly his auditors, or exercise the rights of genius with due effect.

Now I do think, though you may smile at my notion, that you had written with more simplicity and verve, and had less chance of your talent being tainted and sullied, under the humble roof of Mr. Hill, than in the circle you describe to me. Virtuous, laborious life offers no sophisticated views, though sometimes, perhaps, coarse ones; but, from those refined and alive to refinement as you are, you had nothing to fear; whilst empty circles and ignorant fine ladies will taint your nicer judgment, by not offending your lighter tastes, they will corrupt your talents and reduce you to the vacuum of their conversation, which you must (to mix with them) of course, form yours upon, and they shall (like cards) soon level all distinctions, which talent and genius marked originally out for you, and lead you imperceptibly on to the standard they, as fine ladies, have a right to unfurl with *éclat*, and that is *at best* idle, lively mediocrity!

What did poor Versailles ever do, you should in your wrath compare it with Dublin? The ghosts of Maintenon, Sévigné, Coulanges, nay, even Fontany, La Valière and Montespan rise against you. Some of them had hearts — and most of them talents; they were at least elegant and refined in the manners of the

politest court in Europe. In our days that court showed us, in the Duchess of Coigny, most extraordinary talent; and even in Diana de Polignac, a woman who could write as a gentlewoman and act as a friend. But what can *your* Versailles say or do, that shall tempt the heart of feeling to sympathy, or the eye of genius to rest with complacency upon them? Nature seemed to have intended Lady Aldborough for an exception to this sentence, the world, even their own world, has long since pronounced upon them! And I have felt deeply shocked for what she must have lately suffered.

But, wherever you are, accept my best wishes, burn my nonsense, and only consider it as a proof of the pleasure I find in corresponding with you that I have written so long a letter. And that I am, dear madam,

Your very faithful servant,

CATH. MARIA CHARLEVILLE.

I am on the road to Bath.

The year ended pleasantly with the marriage of Olivia Owenson to Dr. Clarke. She was married to him from the house of General Brownrigg in December, 1808, and became a happy and attached wife. Mr. Owenson went to live with them in Great George Street, and if Dr. Clarke had been his son, he could not have shown more tender and constant filial duty to the wearied comedian and musician.

For the remaining years of his life, Mr. Owenson was freed from the anxieties he had suffered for so many years; his declining age was made happy in the society and care of one of his daughters, and in wit-

nessing the increasing fame and prosperity of the other. He had been an exemplary father to the utmost of his power, and he had his reward. The Doctor was knighted by the Lord Lieutenant for his public services, and the son of Clasagh na Valla had the pleasure of hearing his younger daughter addressed as Lady Clarke. Sir Arthur and Lady Clarke wished Miss Owenson also to reside with them, but her love of being independent in all her movements and her many engagements in society prevented her acceding to this; she continued in her own lodgings with Molly for her maid; but Sir Arthur's carriage and house were as much at her disposal as though they had been her own.

CHAPTER XXVII.

FIRST TASTE OF CRITICISM.

MISS OWENSON, in spite of episcopal gaieties and dissipation, had finished her novel, *Ida of Athens*; but Sir Richard Phillips, her "prince of publishers," was showing himself tenacious of his "right divine to govern wrong." The exact cause of their quarrel is not recorded, beyond Miss Owenson's declaration, "that he had used her barbarously." She possibly asked too much money for her work, — or Sir Richard had not the same faith in its value, seeing the haste and distractions under which it had been written; he threw up the work after the first volume had gone to press, and Miss Owenson had to look elsewhere for a publisher. The novel was accepted by Messrs. Longmans. There was a good deal of "perilous stuff" in the work, and the letter to her publishers, shows her to be quite con-

scious of it, and yet capable of taking her own part. Previous in date, however, comes a fragment of a kind letter from Lady Stanley, with a motherly present of a piece of velvet for a dress. Her knot of true friends kept her from much of the evil incident to her present position in the world; they preserved her from the intoxication of over praise and the ardent sunshine of worldly success; they also deadened the influence of the envy, malice and uncharitableness which followed her as dark shadows upon bright lights; she often used to say that no one but herself knew what she owed to her friends.

Lady Stanley to Miss Owenson.

PENRHŌN,
January 21st, 1809.

Yes, my dear Sydney, I would we were placed *vis-à-vis* in some chimney corner; that I should understand you well, I have no doubt, nor should I laugh, or rally at your romance, as you call it; for I have not forgotten the aspirations of a youthful heart, and I have *some* sense of the fastidiousness of a refined spirit; and I do think, that somehow, I might be able to insinuate some little drop of cordial towards the serenity of your's. May we some day meet and discourse in peace! but, alack! here am I now in all the agitation of an impending journey, methinks, a sort of dreary and perilous pilgrimage, and my thoughts are all distracted; I dispatch to you, therefore, but these few hurried lines, just to say I love you well, and to bid you cheer your spirit; believe me, its droop is but a passing cloud. Often shall I think of you, and wish

for you, when in that tumultuous yet vague city of London; think you of me sometimes, and as a being who can feel, yes, and fellow feel; and when you have leisure, and are not in tune for the pleasures of the world, write to me; and farewell, my precious Glorvina.

Ever truly yours, &c., &c.,

M. STANLEY.

I am tempted to send you a bit of black velvet for a warm winter garment; 'tis only English velvet, as you will see, but it looks nearly as well as the best by candlelight, and is much wore, and will, I think, be a convenient gown for many occasions, especially at this freezing season.

It has been said that there was perilous stuff in *Ida*. The Messrs. Longman remonstrated against some parts of it; and put Miss Owenson on her defence.

Letter to Longman on his disapprobation of some parts of *Ida*, which he published in 1809:—

Miss Owenson to Messrs. Longman, Hurst, &c., &c.

GREAT GEORGE STREET,
December 10th, 1809.

SIR,

I am honoured by the attention with which you have perused my work, and obliged for the hints you have suggested for its improvement. I am at all times open to conviction, but particularly so, when I observe great nicety of judgment united to great kindness of intention, as in the present instance; as far as is consonant with my feelings, my principles, and the true

and LASTING interest of the little work in question, I shall gratefully submit, sir, to your criticisms and alterations. While I regret that my approbation of your judgment in a *general* sense is not accompanied by a perfect coincidence in our opinions in a *partial* one.

Your apprehension that some of my readers will suspect the work of being tainted with the philosophy of the new school of French moralists, and of promulgating Deistical principles, give me leave to say, I think unfounded. I solemnly assure you I am wholly unacquainted with the works of the persons alluded to (except a very partial perusal of Helvetius and the travels of M. Volney come under that head); the habits of my life and situation have all thrown me dependent on my own mind, and have been as favourable to the study of Nature in her moral operations and an admiration of her works in their spirit and their forms, as they have been inimical to that description of information and system which books are calculated to bestow.

Whatever, therefore, are my errors, they are exclusively my own; are, consequently, free from the *criticisms* of common-place imitation, and in an age when human intellect has nearly reached its goal of attainment, the writer who has (in the least degree) the power to be *original*, inevitably possesses the spell to be *attractive*. Were I writing for *certain sects*, or for a *certain class* in society only, some part of your apprehensions, sir, might be justified; but I trust I am writing for society at large. I do not assert it in the egotism of authorship or the vanity of youth, but in the confidence of a mind whose principles are drawn

from Nature; and who, FEELING what it believes to be the *truth*, has no hesitation to declare it; but, though sir, your private opinions may harmonize with mine, you will observe that the interest of the persons who publish the work is also to be considered, and in *this* I perfectly agree with you; but it would argue great want of knowledge of human nature in general, and of literary experience in particular, to suppose that a work original in its sentiments, or remotely inimical to an established system of opinion, will, by the boldness of such an effort, be injured in its circulation. On the contrary, the fermentations in public opinion, which it gives rise to, awakens a public interest, and rouses a species of fanaticism in its readers (whether for or against the leading tenets of the work,) which eventually promotes its sale and circulation, and, consequently, the interests of its *publisher*. God forbid, however, that I should attempt to procure emolument to them, or a transient fame for myself, by any other means than by the honest exertion of my little talent, contributing its mite to the well being and happiness of society; and so *invariably true* have I ever found myself to its moral and religious interests, that though I knew it was almost impossible to limit the inference of prejudice and bigotry, yet I did not suppose the utmost stretch of sectarian zeal could have tortured out an immoral or irreligious sentiment from anything I have ever written, until your letter, sir, suggested the possibility. If, therefore, any correction is made in the conversations between the *Diako* and his pupils (which I submit to *with the very greatest reluctance*) I request it may be with very great delicacy; as there is not a word in them which (in a moral point of view)

I should wish to erase even on my death bed, or which I think would be received with *the shadow* of disapprobation by an enlightened, a tolerant, or philanthropic reader.

If I have, in the hurry of composition, asserted that the union of social and selfish love constitute the perfection of human Nature, I have written nonsense, for the union might exist upon very unequal terms, and the SELFISH preponderate very much over the social. I meant to assert that the subjection of the selfish passions to the social or general good of mankind constituted the perfection of human Virtue; but of *human virtue*, I do not believe that any peculiar mode of faith is to be considered, as it must be admitted that a Brahmin or Mussulman, a Catholic or Protestant, may all be perfectly virtuous men, though they differ in points of faith, and that a man who promotes the happiness of his fellow creature is a virtuous man, even though he is a Jew, which is but his misfortune, and it might have been yours sir, or mine, had we been born of parents of that persuasion; for, after all, we must confess, that our religion is more frequently our inheritance than our *conviction*; though it may be both — and certainly, when Mr. Pope asserted, that, “his faith can’t be wrong whose life is in the right,” he broached a much more heretical tenet than I ever wrote, or, indeed, thought, either true or justifiable. I believe, therefore, if you substitute VIRTUE for NATURE, I believe you will find the passage perfectly innocent. As to the allusion to Mr. Addison, you may do with it as you please; I always thought highly of him as a writer for the age he lived in, and weakly of him as a man for any age. His ostenta-

tious speech was false in its tendency, both as to experience of human nature and to the humility of religion. Multitudes of infidels, or even of criminals, have died with equal fortitude and calmness.

SYDNEY OWENSON.

This letter to Lady Stanley shows the natural reaction, after the life of over-work and social dissipation she had been leading for so many months. She was always subject to fits of depressed spirits, though she carefully kept them to herself. In the present case, her relations towards Sir Charles Ormsby had, no doubt, a good deal of influence in producing this discouragement; they had assumed a very uncomfortable aspect.

Miss Owenson to Lady Stanley.

[No date.]

I have not answered your letter immediately, dear lady, first, because you advise me not to be in too great a hurry, and next, because I did not find myself worthy to answer it; but, nevertheless, it has been a precious letter to *me*, it is full of the *heart* that I love and the spirit I admire; it raises me in my own estimation, and I turn to it as my resource against that *internal oppression* which at intervals preys on me so heavily; it is but *too* true, dearest friend, I feel that, young as I am, I have lived long enough; my existence (made up of epochs) has given a high and false tone to my feelings, which calls for that *excitation* no longer to be obtained. I live in a state of torpor — nothing touches me — and I resemble some unfortunate animal whom experimental philosophy has placed

in an *exhauster*, with this difference, that it is still susceptible of vital powers, but that I am beyond the possibility of renovation. This will all seem romance to you, and you will laugh; but were I sitting with you over the fire, I could make you understand me, though I know it would not be easy to make you *feel* with me; you, who bear about you the animation of the greenest youth! My general apathy enters into my feeling for *Ida*. I know she is published, *et voilà tout!* I dined yesterday at my Lord Arran's, Mrs. Mason was of the party, and I was delighted to be with persons who had seen and know something of you. Just as I had received your last letter, Lady Charlemont came to sit with me, and brought her little boy, Viscount Caulfield with her; it was in vain I sought for your letter, and it was many days before I found it, as my sister's maid had carried it away with some papers. I, however, repeated verbatim to her Ladyship, the flattering things you said of her; so deserved by her, and so happily expressed by you. Dublin is *attribilaire*, and though I am asked to whatever is going on, I scarcely appear anywhere, except at *les petites parties* of the dear Psyche.

S. O.

Ida of Athens encountered more criticism than any of its predecessors. It had been written under distractions, of which it bears the traces. It possesses, however, the merit of being very interesting, and extremely romantic. The descriptions both of the personal charms of the heroine, and the declarations of love to which they give rise, are ardent and eloquent, and of an intrepidity which, in these days, would be

highly astonishing. Ida is not only a heroine — a houri and a woman of genius — but she is also “a woman of the strictest principle,” and never goes even “a kennin wrang;” indeed, we never recollect to have heard or read such logical arguments as Ida sets forth on behalf of female rectitude, nor to have seen such a signal instance of female virtue and feminine imprudence. Her maxims are her guardian angels, and, strange to say, they are strong enough to save her in situations of peril. Although she is pleased to dress in “a tissue of woven air” for a best gown, it is as effectual a protection as the tenfold shield of heavy petticoats in which Knickerbocker’s Dutch heroines attired themselves. Ida discourses like a very Corinna about Greek art, literature, morals, and politics, in a manner eloquent, pedantic, enthusiastic, and absurd. The real interest of the book lies in the unexpressed but ever-present parallel between the condition of the Greeks, their aspirations after liberty, their recollection of old glories, and the condition of Ireland at that time. This gives a touch of earnestness and real feeling to what would be otherwise high-flown nonsense. The story is hampered and overlaid with the classical and topographical illustrations, which Miss Owenson had got up with so much diligence.

This novel procured for her the thorny honour of a review in the *Quarterly* — a foretaste of what was to be her lot hereafter! The bitter ill-nature of the article is more remarkable than its brilliancy or its justice; and the ill-nature defeated its object. It would be difficult to find a novel offering fairer mark for ridicule than *Ida*, and the *Quarterly*, in its heavy cannonade, entirely missed it. Lady Morgan was always

rather ashamed of *Ida*, and spoke of it as "a bad book;" but she wrote out in it many thoughts and feelings which were fermenting in her own mind, and the novel carried them safely off.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE CONDEMNED FELON.

IN the month of February, 1809, the incident of the condemned felon occurred. The letters now to be published tell their own tale. It is difficult to realise, in the present day, the disproportion betwixt crime and punishment which then existed, and which, as a rule, neither shocked nor startled even humane and thinking people. Among Lady Morgan's papers is this memorandum: —

"A person condemned to death, after sentence was passed, wrote to me from his dungeon in the confidence that I could save him. I received his letter on the Saturday — he was to be hanged the Tuesday following. I hurriedly addressed, by letter, the Judge, the foreman of the jury, and the Lord-Lieutenant. I procured a reprieve of a month in the first instance, and finally saved his life. The man's name was Barnaby Fitzpatrick, and he had been tried and condemned to death by Baron Smith. The correspondence tells the rest."

S. O.

Miss Owenson to Baron Smith.

SIR,

February 22, 1809.

An unfortunate man, who was yesterday found

guilty before you for the embezzlement of a bank post-bill out of a letter, was induced to cherish a faint hope of salvation from your eloquent and humane charge to the jury. To this hope he still clings, not from the consciousness of an innocence he cannot plead, but from the belief that you, sir, who seemed to think one solitary instance of error in the life of a human being was scarcely sufficient in the eye of morality or of mercy to extinguish that life; and that as one whom a transient weakness seduced, or a temporary distress impelled — as a father and a husband, he might awaken your interest in his unhappy destiny, and by benevolently recommending him to the mercy of the Lord-Lieutenant, restore him to a life of future honesty and exertion — to a young and helpless family who depend solely upon his exertions for subsistence and support.

For myself, sir, I am at a loss almost to account, still more to excuse, the liberty I take in thus presuming to address you; but your character has been long known to me.

SYDNEY OWENSON.

Miss Owenson to Sir Charles M. Ormsby.

A circumstance of *life and death* induces me to write to you. An unfortunate man — a husband and a father — was found guilty, two days back, of embezzling a bank note out of a letter. There were many extenuating circumstances in his favour; his judge felt them, and recommended him to the mercy of the jury; but in vain. The wretched man sent to me (why I know not) to request I would use my interest with

Baron Smith, who spoke so eloquently in his favour — this was late yesterday. I sent instantly to him; but he had gone to the country. I wrote a petitionary letter which he did not get till this morning in Court; I have yet received no answer. I have been all day driving about to try my interest; but all my legal friends were engaged on business. Pray let me know, by a line, *any time to-morrow before two o'clock*, to whom I ought to apply, or what can be done? If Smith recommends him to the Duke's mercy, or if I get a memorial presented to the Duchess, will it be of avail? The interest I take in a wretch who thus throws himself on me is beyond all expression.

Pray forgive this liberty, this trouble; it is my *dernier ressort*. I should not like to commit myself unavailingly by getting a memorial presented to their Graces. You, perhaps, know to what purpose I should do it. I fear you cannot read this; I write it in a carriage at Lord Arran's door.

S. O.

Baron Smith to Miss Owenson.

COMMISSION COURT.

February 24th, 1809.

MADAM,

I am just favoured with your letter of the 22nd. Your benevolent interference on behalf of the unhappy man whom it regards, required no apology; and as I concur in the sentiments and opinions which you express, it is with deep and unfeigned concern I communicate my apprehensions that I shall not be able to second your humane wishes in the degree in which it would be my inclination to co-operate with them. I

fear that under the circumstances of this case, a recommendation, *coming from the judge*, of this poor man to mercy, might neither be considered as justifiable, nor produce the desired effect.

I agree entirely with you, madam, in thinking that the principles of moral justice would not be infringed by an occasional extension of mercy, under special circumstances, to the case of offences, which, like the present, are not of great enormity in the criminal scale. But taking into consideration the pernicious consequence, in the present state of society, of such transgressions, not only the Legislature has annexed to them the punishment of death, but Government, I am afraid, is accustomed upon these occasions, to act with a severity bordering upon rigour.

I, however, have to add, that any co-operation with your compassionate wishes, compatible with a due regard to the (sometimes painful) duties of my situation, which you can suggest, you also may command. In the mean time, your good sense and your humanity will demonstrate to you the necessity for discouraging those expectations of mercy, which are but too likely to be disappointed; and, in short, for preparing this poor man and his friends for the worst.

Applications to Government in his behalf might, perhaps, especially in the first instance, come from another quarter; at once more correctly and more efficaciously than from me. For the making of such applications I will give you a reasonable time; and, as I have already mentioned, shall be happy to receive from you the suggestion of any step which, consistently with my duties, I can take towards saving the life of this unhappy young man.

With many thanks for the obliging terms in which you have been pleased to express yourself with respect to me,

I have the honour to be,

Madam,

Your most obedient

and very humble servant,

WILLIAM C. SMITH.

Miss Owenson wrote again, begging an interim with the judge. To this letter Baron Smith replied: —

Baron Smith to Miss Owenson.

February 27th, 1809.

DEAR MADAM,

I am just favoured with your letter, and assure you that the compassionate anxiety which you feel, and the consequent exertions which you make, and which I think are highly honourable to you, I am very far from considering as importunate.

I cannot see the slightest objection (quite the contrary) in point either of prudence or propriety to the step which you suggest. I will do everything in my power towards having the honour of paying you my respects between one and two o'clock to-morrow.

I have the honour to be, my dear Madam,

Your obliged and humble servant,

WILLIAM SMITH.

The first consequence of this intercession was a respite of execution for a month. Baron Smith communicated this result to Miss Owenson.

Baron Smith to Miss Owenson.

MADAM,

February 28th, 1809.

In order to afford time for any interference which may take place on behalf of the unfortunate person in whose fate you take an interest, and, on the other hand, to avoid exciting hopes which it might be cruelty to encourage, I have appointed Saturday, the 25th of March, for the execution. I think it right to apprise you of this fact without delay, and

Have the honour to be, Madam,

Your most obedient and very humble servant,

WILLIAM SMITH.

She also wrote an eloquent appeal to the Duchess of the Lord Lieutenant. This appeal she entrusted to Sir Charles Ormsby, whose friendship for her had survived their old and unforgotten flirtation. There is an air of coquetry in the letter which enclosed the note addressed to her Grace.

Miss Owenson to Sir Charles M. Ormsby.

I enclose you the letter for her Grace. St. Augustine be your speed (who was the patron of all pretty women, and of course *your* titular saint as well as mine).

I should wish that if you did not dine at the Park to-morrow, or the day after, you would enclose my letter directly to the Duchess, as I wish her to have it whilst she reigns lady paramount, and before the Duchess of Richmond comes over. This is the season for urging requests — so let us make hay, &c., &c. Seriously and without sentiment, my dear friend, rally

your deceased feelings in my favour. I depend on you for ONCE — forget yourself and remember me.

S. O.

Lady Morgan, who kept copies of all the correspondence about Barnaby Fitzpatrick, must have read this note in afterlife; perhaps have felt that, as manners had changed since 1809, it was open to misconstruction. She has carefully endorsed it: "This application was relative to a poor man condemned to death." The next letters are from the judge, and show that her humane design succeeded.

Baron Smith to Miss Owenson.

March 5nd, 1809.

DEAR MISS OWENSON,

I return you many thanks for your Athenian air, and the *bon voyage* by which it is accompanied. I this day received and answered a letter from Sir Charles Saxton, and sincerely wish that what my duty permitted me to say, may tend to the accomplishment of your humane wishes. I have not yet received any memorial from the jury. If, and when I do — it shall be transmitted without delay.

I shall proceed upon my journey at an early hour to-morrow. But the memorial can be sent after me; and if it form a bulky packet, Mr. Taylor will give an official frank.

With best wishes for the speedy and complete re-establishment of your father,

I remain, dear Madam,

Your obliged and humble servant,

WILLIAM C. SMITH.

PS. — Since writing my acknowledgments of Miss Owenson's note, I am favoured with her second, enclosed along with the memorial. This latter shall be forwarded to Government at an early hour to-morrow.

Friday evening.

Baron Smith to Miss Owenson.

DERRY,
March 24th, 1809.

MADAM,

I had at Lifford the honour of receiving your letter relative to the case of Barnaby Fitzpatrick.

Upon a reference to me, by his Grace the Lord-Lieutenant, I had, before my leaving Dublin, delivered my opinion that the ends of justice and mercy would be reconciled by extending a pardon to this convict, on the terms of transportation.

As I apprehend it to be usual, when Government calls for the opinion of a judge, to abide by his recommendation, perhaps some hopes may be founded on the usage in this respect. But whatever hopes you, madam, may indulge, I must strongly dissuade you from encouraging the unfortunate man in whose fate you take an interest, from entertaining any; both because the prerogative of mercy is not in my hands, and that from the Government (whose wisdom and clemency are to decide upon this case,) I have not been favoured with any communication of their intentions; and, consequently, am ignorant whether they mean to neglect or attend to my recommendation. I

have further to apprise you, that the day after to-morrow is appointed for the execution.

I have the honour to be,

Madam,

Your most obedient

and very humble servant,

WILLIAM C. SMITH.

Baron Smith to Miss Owenson.

NEWTOWN FARM,
April 7th, 1809.

DEAR MADAM,

I am this moment favoured with your very obliging letter of the 5th; and have sincere pleasure in felicitating you on the success of your interference on behalf of poor Fitzpatrick. To me he is not under the slightest obligation. I have done no more than, my duties as a judge permitting, my duties as a man required.

To the clemency of Government, indeed, I feel that he is much indebted; and it must afford you great satisfaction to reflect — that your compassionate exertions have essentially contributed to procure for him the mercy which he has obtained.

With every respect for the humane feelings which led to those exertions,

I have the honour to be,

Dear Madam,

Your sincere and obliged humble servant,

WILLIAM C. SMITH.

CHAPTER XXIX.

1809 — FRIENDS AND COUNTRYMEN.

THIS girl's letter from Miss Stanley is amusing for its details of fashions long since changed.

Miss Stanley to Miss Owenson.

23, NEW NORFOLK STREET,
March 20th, 1809.

With the greatest pleasure and ease have I executed your little commission, and only hope it will meet with your approbation. I should have been something happier had you given me a hint of about what breadth you would have liked it, but what I have sent is between broad and narrow; and should you like more of that kind, or any other, pray send me a line and I can procure it with the greatest ease. You particularly mentioned *mitred* lace, but I think the present fashion rather runs on the scalloped edge.

I shall be very glad of a few lines from you, announcing the arrival and your opinion of the lace, but let the money remain in your possession till a better opportunity. I had almost forgot to tell you the price. I, myself, did not think it dear; it was nine shillings a

yard. And now, as I am writing from London, you will perhaps expect some account of the fashions; I am afraid I can give you but a very imperfect account, for I go out but very little, and have not been at any smart parties; but the greatest novelty is gold lace, which in a morning appears on hats and pelisses, and in the evening on the head and on gowns; and you may wear a broad gold girdle and clasp with any gown you like. They now wear the girdles rather broad, and it is by no means necessary they should be a piece of the gown, as formerly. Very few white muslins are to be seen; either velvet, cloth, gauze, crape or colored muslins. Waists are making a bold attempt to get long, but I do think a very long waist gets stared at. Young ladies are certainly very economical in the quantity of materials they put in a gown, for I saw a few the other night who looked as if they were sewed up in bags. Spanish hats, turned up in front, with feathers, are a good deal worn; but the account I now give you is but the winter one, and in about a month the spring fashions may have more novelty; but I dare say I have told you of nothing but what you already know, for fashions must pass with great rapidity from London to Dublin. I imagine you at present in the height of gaiety. London is said to be very dull at present. I go out so very little that I know not what is going on. Alas! one pleasure is greatly curtailed: only think of the two great theatres burnt to the ground within five months. I have not yet been to the opera, but I hear the singing is very bad, but the dancing tolerable. I think our stay in London will not be much longer.

Good bye, then, dear Miss Owenson, and believe me to remain ever,

Yours sincerely, &c.,
EMMA STANLEY.

I have just heard that the Duke of York has resigned.

Few letters are better worth reading than Lady Charleville's, and her criticism on *Ida* is in curious contrast to what such a novel would suggest in these days. Although "social evils" and "pretty horse-breakers" are discussed with composure, as familiar themes, so much rhetorical female virtue in such hazardous situations as abound in this Greek novel, would drive the whole class of readers from their propriety.

The Countess of Charleville to Miss Owenson.

41, GROSVENOR STREET,
May 1st, 1809.

DEAR MADAM,

I hasten to do away any painful impression you could feel at my silence. I never received any letter from you since I left Weymouth, which I answered from Shrewsbury. Your politeness and kind inquiries for my health, after my having the pleasure of being known to you in London, were quite flattering, nor could I imagine, so well employed as your pen may always be, that it was to be trifled with often in casual correspondence. The expression of solicitude for me now, I beg to offer you ten thousand thanks for; and

though I have nothing comfortable to say of my miserable confirmed state of suffering, yet it is certainly a sort of alleviation to think I have obtained sympathy more than common, from so amiable a mind as yours.

I read *Ida* before it was all issued from the press, a volume being sent me as soon as sewed: and I read it with the same conviction of the existence of excellent talent, great descriptive powers; and in this work I find particular ingenuity, in the novel attempt to interest us for a woman who loved *two*; and for each of the lovers, the episode was happily contrived in this plan and executed with great taste and spirit.

I could have wished the situations had been less critical in point of delicacy, as the English gentleman has incurred great blame from all sides for having suffered her to escape; and the poor Turk too. The politics of Athens are ingenious; but, alas! our poor Emmet hanging so recently in our streets, does not suffer us to enjoy our miseries in any fiction for some years to come.

I have not read the *Monthly Review*, where it is criticised. I choose to be pleased with what you write now; though I do heartily reprobate your putting off the period of polishing and purifying your language for pique to those censors, who, after all, may be the best of friends, if they point out a path so attainable to fame. Assuredly to those whom God has given fancy, and a touch of the ethereal spark, it is doubly a duty to write pure language, under the penalty of else rendering the very best gift of heaven valueless. Where little is to be done, it is inexcusable to neglect that; and assuredly you promised me that *Ida* should be

more correct than your former publications, even, as you imagined, at the expense of fancy Now we found as much imagination as ever, and not more of the square and compass than hitherto.

Now I hope I have fulfilled your notions of goodwill by this essay on the fair Greek, and at all events effaced every idea you could have conjured up to scare away the recollections of politeness and sympathy for my sad state which you have often so prettily and kindly expressed.

C. M. CHARLEVILLE.

This amusing letter of criticism and compliment, very Irish and jolly, from Sir Jonah Barrington, whose *Memoirs*, when subsequently published, made such a noise, reached Miss Owenson at the Marquis of Abercorn's.

Sir J. Barrington to Miss Owenson.

Friday, 5th July.

MY DEAR MISS OWENSON,

I hasten to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, not because it is friendly, nor yet because it is flattering, but simply because it was yours. Fate, alas! my grand climacteric is in view — my years are beginning to outnumber my enjoyments, and abominable fifty tells me I must now present to Glorvina and to Ida that incense which in my early days would have burned at the shrine of their mistress; I therefore cannot afford to lose a single pleasure, and your letter was a substantial one.

When your note arrived I was merged in politics — my circulation was moving historically slow — the head was in full operation — the heart a-slumbering — of course my state was drooping, and the theory of patriotism was sinking under the pressure of application. You changed the scene. Refreshing ideas crowded on my fancy, and gave birth to some of the best sentences I ever wrote in my life.

What an advantage you writers of *fiction* have. If Homer and Virgil had been confined to fact they would have been wretched poets. Milton triumphs over Hume because he treats of impossibilities; and Ovid eclipses Sir Richard Musgrave because he is somewhat more incredible. Fiction is liberty — fact, incarceration. Our correspondence is unequal — you write to a slave, I to a free woman; and I plainly see I must either curb my volatility or give up my reputation. In truth, I hate bagatelle — I wish it was high-treason. It has been my bane all my life, and you see I am trying to get rid of it. Be assured that in these days a good steady impostor, who cuts out his risible muscles, and ties his tongue fast to his eye-teeth, is the only person sure of succeeding, or, indeed, countenanced in rational circles; and as I have undergone neither of these operations I intend to die in obscurity.

But come, I had better stop this sort of farago in time, or Heaven only can tell where it might end. I have heard of a tragic poet who went on very well until he wound himself up to the enthusiasm of composition, and gave a loose rein to the flames of sublimity; but having at length written:

"When gods meet gods and jostle in the dark,"

the idea expelled his reason, and he went stark mad.

- Of all your characters I love Glorvina most. I hate to doubt of her existence — like a she Prometheus (as you are), I believe you stole a spark from Heaven to give animation to your idol. I say all this because I think the society in which one writes has a great influence over their characters. You wrote the *Novice* in retirement — you wrote *Glorvina* in your closet — but you wrote *Ida* in Dublin; and depend upon it, if you are writing now, you will have your scenes and character in high life — Lady B— to the Duke of Q—, and Lady Betty F— to the Countess of Z—. I really think luxury is an enemy to the refinement of ideas. I cannot conceive why the brain should not get fat and unwieldy as well as any other part of the human frame. Some of our best poets have written in paroxysms of hunger. I really believe even Addison would have had more point if he had less victuals. I dined a few days ago with the Secretary, and never could write a word since, save as before mentioned: and in the midst of magnificence and splendour, where you now are, if you do not restrict yourself to a sheep's trotter and spruce beer you will lose your simplicity, and your pen will betray your luxury. I hope in a few days to get the better of the Secretary's dinner, and resume my labours for your amusement and that of Lord Blaney, to whom I beg my best regards.

Upon reading over this letter it is easy to perceive my head is not perfectly settled. Have you any recipe to cure a wandering fancy? If you have, do let me

have it, and you will, if possible, increase the esteem with which I am,

Very faithfully yours,
JONAH BARRINGTON.

One of her friends at this time, whose notice she considered a distinction, was Richard Kirwan, of Cregg Castle, in the county of Galway, one of the most ancient and respectable families of Connaught, a province where few families condescended to date from a more modern epoch than the *flood*.

The Kirwans are the only aboriginal family who were admitted into the thirteen tribes of Galway. "As proud as a Kirwan," is a Galway proverb.

Richard Kirwan was a distinguished chemist; and there is an account of him in the *Book of the Boudoir*.

Mr. Kirwan induced Miss Owenson to write a *History of Fictitious Literature*, which was published many years after as a magazine contribution. Miss Owenson gathered her materials diligently; but they always retained their alluvial character; they were brought together by the reading of the moment, and likely to be carried away by the next current that set in. Nothing she read ever seemed to become assimilated by the action of her own mind — everything retained its form as imported from books. Her mind was too active and incessantly in action; she lived too much on the surface, and amid the turmoil of passing events, to leave her time or inclination for meditation. She allowed neither facts nor sentiments to sink deeply. Whatever information she obtained (and she was always reading and picking up facts and opinions) was

reproduced immediately, either to illustrate the subject upon which she might be writing, or to decorate her conversation as a quotation or allusion. A vivid imagination, and a lively fancy threw off bright, glancing lights, and made her allusions to facts in history or philosophy, as brilliant as pebbles under a flowing brook in the sunshine; but they did not indicate any deep vein of quiet thought. She had vivid instincts and a quick insight into things; but she hated to dwell upon any subject.

END OF VOL. I.

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LADY MORGAN'S MEMOIRS.
IN THREE VOLUMES.
VOL. II.

LADY MORGAN'S MEMOIRS:

AUTOBIOGRAPHY,
DIARIES AND CORRESPONDENCE.

COPYRIGHT EDITION.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

LEIPZIG
BERNHARD TAUCHNITZ
1863.

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LADY MORGAN'S MEMOIRS.

CHAPTER I.

DR. MORGAN AND DR. JENNER.

As yet, Miss Owenson had not met the man who was to win her from the vanities of her own fancy. At this date of 1809, Thomas Charles Morgan, doctor of medicine, was mourning over a dead wife, tenderly nursing a little girl, the child of his lost love, helping Dr. Jenner to make people believe in vaccination, struggling into London practice, and proceeding to his degree of doctor in medicine. Morgan had been born in London, in 1783, being the son of John Morgan, of that city, and his early life had been spent in the neighbourhood of Smithfield. He was several years younger than Miss Owenson; in later life Lady Morgan confessed to having two years of disadvantage over Sir Charles: but the unromantic truth may be set down without exaggeration at five or six. From the Charter House, he was sent to Cambridge, where, in 1801, he graduated at St. Peter's, and, in 1804, took his degree of M. B.; thence he removed to London, set up in his profession, became a member of the College of Physicians, and entered heart and soul into the contro-

versies about cow-pox and small-pox. Handsome, witty, prosperous, with a private income of about £300 a-year, and the prospect of a great name in his profession; he was not long left to the miseries of a bachelor's life. Miss Hammond, daughter of Anthony Hammond, of Queen's Square, then a fashionable part of town, the residence of judges, privy councillors, and bankers, became his wife, but died in about a year, in giving birth to her child. Little Nannie was left the Doctor's chief playmate; while his serious study was bestowed on his profession, little dreaming of the brilliant distraction then preparing for him in Dublin.

Jenner's letters to him are well worth reading; and there will be no need for any apology in introducing some of them, episodically, at this early stage. They show the difference between the condition of a hero, after he has been accepted by posterity, placed in his niche, and his reputation rounded into "one entire and perfect chrysolite," in which nobody sees any flaw, and the same man when he was alive — his views misunderstood, he himself painfully struggling against ignorance and calumny, and his heart nearly broken by petty vexations and hindrances. Jenner is now an acknowledged benefactor to the human race, he has a statue in London; but it was scant reverence that "hedged him," and small justice he obtained in the days of his life. Dr. Morgan was the friend and supporter of Jenner in the time of contradiction, and it is pleasant in the correspondence which passed between them to remark the tone of cordial respect in which Jenner addresses him.

Dr. Jenner to Dr. Morgan.

BERKELEY,
December 20, 1808.

MY DEAR DOCTOR,

There is nothing enlivens a cottage fire-side, remote from the capital, so much as a newspaper. The *Pilot* of last night was particularly cheering, as it told me you had finished your academic labours and received your honours. Allow me to congratulate you, and to assure you how happy I shall ever be in hearing of anything that adds to your fame, your fortune, or to your general comforts.

The horrid fever my eldest son has undergone, has left him quite a wreck; but I don't despair of seeing him restored. I should be quite at ease on the subject, if a little cough did not still hang upon him, and too quick a pulse.

The Regius Professor of Physic in the University of Cambridge, corresponding with the contemptible editors of that miserable catch-penny Journal, the *Medical Observer!!!* What phenomenon, I wonder, will vaccination next present to us? Atrocious and absurd as this man's conduct has been, there will be a difficulty in punishing him, as he seems insensible to everything but his own conceit. However, he is in able hands, and my excellent friend Thackeray (to whom I beg you to remember me most kindly) I know will not spare him.

Sir Isaac has certainly out-blockheaded all his predecessors. Pray tell me what is going forward. Alas! poor thing! He has been too daring, and I tremble for his fate. The scourge is out, and I don't see that

he erased a single line that was pointed out to him as dangerous. This venomous sting will produce a most troublesome reaction, and injure the cause it was meant to support. You know the pains I took to suppress it; but all would not do.

I have not heard anything of the new Vaccine Institution since my arrival here, except a word or two from Lord Egremont, who says the Ministry are so incessantly occupied with the affairs of Spain, that matters of a minor consideration cannot at present be attended to. I shall thank my friend in Russell Square, for the communications which, through you, he was good enough to make to me, but am of opinion that the proper time to object will be when anything objectionable rises up. Whatever is going forward either in the College or out of it, is at present carefully concealed from me. The proposition hinted at by Dr. S—, respecting an equal number from both Colleges to form the Board, I mentioned to Sir Lucas as the certain means of keeping off those jealousies which otherwise I thought would show themselves.

It affords me great pleasure to assure you that your pamphlet is *much* liked by all who have read it in this part of the world, and by no one more than by myself. A few trifling alterations will be necessary for the *next edition*. I think you may be more copious in your extracts from some of those letters of which Murray availed himself. By the bye, it might not be amiss, perhaps, if, by way of firing a shot at the head of your knight, the extract from Sacco's letter (see Murray's Appendix) and that from Dr. Keir, at Bombay, were to appear in the Cambridge newspaper.

With the best wishes of myself and family, believe me, dear Doctor,

Most faithfully yours,

EDW. JENNER.

Mr. Jenner to Charles Morgan.

BERKELEY,
March 1st, 1809.

MY DEAR SIR,

I ought to make a thousand apologies to you for suffering your last obliging letter to remain so long unanswered. Did my friends whom I serve in this manner but know the worrying kind of life I lead, they would soon seal my pardon. However, I feel myself now more at ease than for some time past, having crept from under the *thick, heavy* Board, which so unexpectedly fell upon me and crushed me so sorely. To speak more plainly, I have informed the gentlemen in Leicester Square, that I cannot accept of the office to which they nominated me. Should the business come before the public, as I suppose it will, I am not afraid of an honourable acquittal. Never was anything so clumsily managed. If Sir Isaac himself, instead of Sir Lucas, had taken the lead, it could not have been worse, as I shall convince you when we come to talk the matter over. By the way, what is become of this right valiant knight? Thackeray, I hope, has not done exchanging lances with him, unless he is ashamed of the contest. I was glad to see your pamphlet advertised on the *yellow cover*. Give it as much publicity as you please, and remember, you are to draw on me for all costs. Does it go off, or sleep with the pages of Moseley? Opposition to vaccination

seems dead — at least in this part of the world we hear nothing of it. Through a vast district around me, I don't know a man who now ever unsheaths that most venomous of all weapons — the variolus lancet; and the small-pox, if it now and then seizes upon some deluded infidel, soon dies away for want of more prey.

I have not written to my friend Dr. Saunders a long time, but if you see him, assure him he shall hear soon from me. If he considers the business between me and the Board, and looks steadfastly on all its bearings, I am confident he will not condemn my conduct. If it should be thought of consequence enough for an inquiry, I shall meet it with pleasure; but, though I say "with pleasure," I had much rather they would let me alone, and suffer me to smoke my cigar in peace and quietness in my cottage.

My boys are better. How is your little cherub?

Adieu, my dear Sir,

Most truly yours,

EDW. JENNER.

Mr. Jenner to Charles Morgan.

BERKELEY,
11th July, 1809.

MY DEAR SIR,

You have some heavy accusations I know to bring against me on the subject of my long silence. I have no other excuse to offer you than that of pecuniary bankrupts, who have so many debts, that they discharge none. However deficient I may have been in writing, I have not been so in thinking of you and

your kind attentions. If you have seen your neighbour Blair lately, he must have told you so.

You supposed me at Cheltenham when you wrote last. Unfortunately, I have not yet been able to quit this place, and have been detained by a sad business, the still existing illness of my eldest son, the young man who was so ill when I was in town. His appearance for some time past, flattered me with a hope that he was convalescent, but to my great affliction he was seized on Saturday last with hæmorrhage from the lungs, which returned yesterday and to-day exactly at the same hour, and almost at the same minute — seven in the morning. This is a melancholy prospect for me, and I scarcely know how to bear it. The decrees of Heaven, however harsh they may seem, must be correct, and the grand lesson we have to learn is humility.

I wrote two long argumentative letters to Dr. Saunders soon after I received your hint, on the subject of the new institution; but from that time he has dropped his correspondence with me. When next you fall in with the doctor, pray sound him on this subject. Have you seen the last number of that infamous publication, the *Medical Observer*? There is the most impudent letter in it from the editor to me that ever was penned. I think our friend *Harry* would at once pronounce it grossly libellous. The thing I am abused for, the effects of an epidemic small-pox at Cheltenham, is as triumphant as any that has occurred in the annals of vaccination. A child that had irregular pustules, and was on that account ordered by me to be re-vaccinated, which order was never obeyed, caught the small-pox. This is the whole of the matter, and

on this foundation Moseley, Birch and Co., have heaped up a mountain of scurrility. Between 3,000 and 4,000 persons have been vaccinated there and in the circumjacent villages, *who remained in the midst of the epidemic untouched.* This *trifling* circumstance, these worthy gentlemen did not think it worth their while to mention. Adieu, my dear Sir, I hope you are very well and very happy.

Most truly yours,

E. JENNER.

Mr. Jenner to Charles Morgan.

BERKELEY,
9th October, 1809.

MY DEAR SIR,

You may easily guess what a state of mind I am in, by my neglecting my friends. This I was not wont to do. I am grown as moping as the owl, and all the day long sit brooding over melancholy. My poor boy still exists, but is wasting inch by inch. The ray of hope is denied only to a medical man when he sees his child dying of pulmonary consumption; all other mortals enjoy its flattering light. You say nothing of your little girl in your letter from Ramsgate. I hope she is well and will prove a lasting comfort to you.

If Dr. Saunders is displeased, his displeasure can have no other grounds than caprice. I never did anything in my life that should have called it up. I wrote twice to him in the spring, and since that time he has not written to me. Why, I am utterly at a loss to know. In one of these letters I went fully

into an explanation of my conduct with regard to the National Vaccination establishment. Depend upon it neither Mr. B. nor Sir Lucas will ever make it the subject of public inquiry. They know better. I have always treated the College with due respect. They made an admirable report to Parliament of vaccination; but in doing this they showed me no favour. It was founded on the general evidence sent in from every part of the empire. I love to feel sensible of an obligation, where it is due, and to show my gratitude. If the College had published the evidence, which they *promised* to do, then I should have been greatly obliged to them. Why this was not done, I never could learn, but shall ever lament that such valuable facts should lie mouldering on their shelves, as they must from their weight have lain too heavy on the tongue of clamour for it ever to have moved again. I wish you had been there, and that I had first made my acquaintance with you. Our strenuous friend in Warwick Lane would have effected everything by filling up this lamentable chasm. I enjoyed your dialogue. *Poor* Sir Isaac! Your pamphlet is highly spoken of, wherever it is read. After this *spice* of your talents in lashing the anti-vaccinists, I hope you don't mean to lay down the rod. Moseley, as far as I have seen, has not taken the least notice of it. A proof of his tremors; for he has not been sparing of his other opponents. And now my good friend let me request you, without delay, to let me know the expenses of printing, advertisements, &c., &c. I don't exactly know where this may find you, but shall get a cover for Ramsgate. If you are not there it will pursue you. Dr. Saunders's throwing me off, I assure you, vexes me; but I have

the consolation of knowing that it was unmerited. Remember me kindly to our friend *Harry*. He will soon climb the hill, I think. He may be assured of not reaching the top a day sooner than I wish him. Will you have the goodness when in town to order Harward to send the *Annual Medical Register* with my next parcel of books? I have not seen it, but shall, of course, turn to the article "Cow-pox" with peculiar pleasure. Do you recollect my exhibiting some curious pebbles which I had collected during my stay in town, to some friends of yours in your apartment? By some mishap they were left behind me. They were good specimens of wood and bone converted into silex. I don't think there is a corpuscle of the globe we inhabit that has not breathed in the form of an animal or a vegetable. Adieu!

Believe me, with best wishes,

Most truly yours,

EDWD. JENNER.

We must leave the two doctors to their controversies and incriminations. The story of the introduction of vaccination into this country is one of deep interest, and especially to female readers; but that story is not the property of Lady Morgan's biographer. We shall not see Mr. Morgan again for a year or more.

CHAPTER II.

OLD FRIENDS AND NEW.

MISS OWENSON'S visit to Lady Abercorn has been mentioned. It was in her hospitable house that Miss Owenson received the riotous letter from Barrington. Lady Charleville refers to this visit, congratulating her young friend on "acquiring" the favour of Lord and Lady Abercorn's protection. Lady Charleville's good sense and strong affection for Miss Owenson, and her total freedom from the jealousy that old friends too often feel privileged to indulge, is very pleasant.

The Countess of Charleville to Miss Owenson.

CHARLEVILLE FOREST,
December 12th, 1809.

DEAR MISS OWENSON,

I am extremely sensible of the politeness of your inquiry for my health, which remains nearly stationary, or if any ways changed, certainly not for the better. It is such as to preclude any idea of town amusements mixing with my scheme of enjoyment; but, indeed, at all times I greatly prefer Charleville Forest to residence in any city.

I congratulate you very sincerely on your acquiring the favour of Lord and Lady Abercorn's protection. It is not always that both parties accord to approve of the same person's character and abilities, or indeed,

to make due allowances for them. As I believe the noble lord to be, like many others, omnipotent in his own family, I am to suppose HE acknowledges the existence of those charming talents, which certainly must be improved by the intercourse of highly educated people; and once more I congratulate you on the enjoyment you must find in such society.

I am glad you write for every reason of emolument and amusement; and I do hope your next publication may have as beautiful fancies interspersed, and give less room to the gentlemen to criticise Englishmen's *sang froid* than the last has done ! ! !

I believe you will find Lady Costre settled in London, and very happy to do you service in her way.

I am grieved to find Mrs. Henry Tighe is very ill; I know how good she has been to you; and I think her taste should bias every creature who has a heart to feel for her, or soul to acknowledge her, as the first genius of her day

I am, Dear Madam,

Your very faithful servant,

CATH. MARIA CHARLEVILLE.

Sir Jonah Barrington to Miss Owenson.

MERRION SQUARE, Thursday.

DEAR MISS OWENSON,

I hasten to acknowledge what I value — a note from you. But why remind me of my advancing years by supposing me capable of *forgetting* a promise to Miss Owenson, which, at the period of my second climacteric, would have been a suspicion of my honour and an insult to my gallantry. Think you, that because I

approach my year of *jubilee*, — because the freezing hand of Time has checked the rapid course of my circulation, and seized in his cold grasp a heart whose ardour would once have bid defiance to his icicles, — that, therefore, my memory and truth must have taken flight with my passions and left your unfortunate correspondent a mere *caput mortuum* — if you think so, you err, for my *vanity* has survived and could not be more highly gratified than by your acceptance of my labours.

The book, such as it is, is the true and unadulterated offspring of Irish feelings, and as such too congenial to your own, not to excite your attention and demand your indulgence. Our works differ, however, in a point the widest in the world — yours much the most difficult — all the talent of *inventive* genius must be cultivated by you — anything in the nature of invention would destroy my reputation. You must invent incident, I need only tell it; you must combine events, my events are already combined, and I have only to recite them. You must describe passions which you never felt; I felt all the passion I have to describe. You write to *please*; I write to reprobate; and in *that* alone *you* will find the less difficulty.

However, my vanity is not like other people's, for it is perfectly *candid*, and desires me to tell you that I think you will like the book — at least, I like it myself, and that is all that can be expected by any author.

The second part will rise from the dead, I trust, in January next; and a most flattering letter received from the Prince of Wales, at once feeds my ambition

and promotes my courage — so on I go — and heaven send me a good deliverance; there will be ten parts, one hundred portraits, thirty vignettes, all comprised in two volumes — eleven engravings, *very superior*, to those you see, will honour the next number; but I do not think anything can much exceed Bush and Curran in the last, except Durginan and Napper Tandy in the next part. You see, gentlemen must keep bad company on those occasions.

You greatly mistake if you suppose the *ravenous appetite* you mention can be at all sated by my morsel — it will only be a mere lunch; I hope, however, it may increase your appetite, and give you relish for the second course which I am cooking for your table.

I wish you a happy Christmas, as I entertain no doubt you will have a merry one; and if the good wishes of Lady B— &c., can add to your pleasures, be sure you possess them.

I am, with real sincerity,

Your affectionate brother author,

Vive Irlandois.

JONAH BARRINGTON.

The following letter is from “a sound divine,” and a dignitary of the Church, who was one of what her sister used to call “Sydney’s Army of Martyrs;” at that period a tolerably numerous train! It would be curious to speculate on the effect it might have produced on the orthodoxy of this ardent admirer, had his prayer been granted and Sydney Owenson had become an Archdeacon’s wife instead of Lady Morgan!

Archdeacon King, to Miss Owenson.

DEAR MISS OWENSON,

1840.

Enclosed is the elegant trifle* you were desirous to obtain. I have lost no time in executing the little commission with which you have honoured me. Oh that I were destined to contribute to your felicity in the serious and important circumstance which was the subject of this evening's conversation! — to contribute to your felicity and to complete my happiness. But the unfortunate Rector of Mourne Abbey cherishes the hope, that if he cannot be blest with the *hand*, he will be *immortalized* by the pen, of the elegant and interesting Glorvina.

RUPERT KING.

Mr. F— is not permitted to give a copy of the song; you must prevaricate, and pretend that you retained it in memory after having heard it repeated.

R. K.

The “white lies” recommended in this postscript are surprising in a divine; possibly, Sydney Owenson, like Sweet Kitty Clover, had “bothered him so,” that the poor archdeacon was bewildered. It is not surprising that Miss Owenson should have refused to become his wife.

Miss Owenson had begun to collect materials for another novel, upon an Indian subject. Her old friend

* A copy of some song, by P. Fitzgerald, Esq.

— not now her lover, though some folks thought so — Sir Charles Ormsby, lent her a number of very valuable works of reference from which, as her custom was, she made extensive notes.

The following letter refers to them; the date is omitted, as generally happens in her letters.

Miss Owenson to Sir C. Ormsby.

I have, at last, waded through your *Oriental Library*, and it is impossible *you* can ever feel the weight of the obligation I owe you, except you turn author, and some *kind* friend supplies you with rare books that give the sanction of authority to your own wild and improbable visions.

Your Indian histories place me upon the fairy ground *you* know I love to tread, "where nothing is but what is not," and you have contributed so largely and so efficiently to my Indian venture, that you have a right to a share in the profits, and a claim to be considered a silent partner in the firm. I have to request you will send for your books, as I fear to trust them to a porter.

Yours always,
S. OWENSON.

CHAPTER III.

BARON'S COURT.

LADY CHARLEVILLE, in her last letter, congratulated her young friend on having obtained the favour and protection of Lord and Lady Abercorn. These Abercorns were very great people. John James Hamilton, ninth earl and first marquis of his line, was of kin to the ducal Hamiltons, with their triple titles in Scotland, France, and England. He enjoyed in his own person the honour of four baronies, — Paisley, Abercorn, Hamilton, and Strabane; of two viscounties, — Hamilton and Strabane; as well as an earldom and a marquisate. In one respect he could boast of an advantage in rank above his cousin, the Duke of Hamilton, Brandon, and Chatelherault, — he was a peer in each of the three kingdoms, and could take his seat in the parliaments of London, Dublin, and Edinburgh. Only two other peers, Lord Moira and Viscount Grimstone, shared with him this great distinction. His Lordship had been married three times, had been the hero of a wretched and romantic divorce, and was now living at Stanmore Priory, with a third wife and a grown up family of children. This third wife, Anne-Jane, was a daughter of Lord Arran, and the widow of Mr. Hatton. Lord and Lady Abercorn had read the *Wild Irish Girl* and *The Novice of St. Dominic*, and been pleased with them; they had seen the authoress herself, and been equally

pleased with her, and they thought they would like to take the young woman of genius to live with them and amuse them in their own house.

Lady Abercorn proposed to Miss Owenson, in a very kind and flattering manner, the wish of herself and the Marquis, that she should pass the chief part of every year with them, either at Baron's Court, in Ireland, or at Stanmore Priory, their seat near London; in short, that she should belong to them altogether, and only leave them occasionally to see her other friends.

Miss Owenson was, at that time, living in Dublin, more pleasantly situated than she had ever been in her life. She was quite independent, and yet close to her father and sister, enjoying for the first time the comfort of a family position surrounded by friends and pleasant acquaintances. She did not, at first, feel inclined to relinquish all these things for the sake of accepting Lady Abercorn's offer.

The friends who had, for so many years taken an interest in her welfare, joined in representing the great advantages of the position offered to her, and induced her to consent to go to Baron's Court for a time, without, however, binding herself to remain there. It amounted to a complete banishment from her own circle of society, as the Marquis and Marchioness were far too grand to recognise Dublin society. They were, however, eager to make their proposal pleasant to her in every way, and both before and after her acceptance, nothing could be more kind or highly bred than their conduct towards her on all occasions.

The Marquis was a very fine gentleman, the type of a class now extinct. He was convinced that the

people of the lower orders were of a different nature, and made of different stuff to himself.

The groom of the chambers had orders to fumigate the rooms he occupied after liveried servants had been in them; and the chambermaids were not allowed to touch his bed except in white kid gloves. He himself always dressed *en grande tenue*, and never sat down at table except in his blue ribbon with the star and garter.

He was extremely handsome; noble and courtly in his manner; witty, sarcastic; a *roué* as regarded his principles towards women; a Tory in politics; fastidious, luxurious; refined in his habits, fascinating in his address; *blasé* upon pleasure and prosperity, yet capable of being amused by wit, and interested by a new voice and face. Altogether, he was about as dangerous a man for a brilliant young woman to be brought near as could easily be found. Miss Owenson had, however, the virtue for herself which she bestowed upon her heroines; her own sentiments and romance found their outlet and exercise in her novels, and she had, for all practical purposes, the strong, hard, common sense which called things by their right names, and never gave bewildering epithets to matters of plain right and wrong. She had no exaggerated generosity, nor sentiments of delicacy about other people's feelings. The veracity of common sense had become the habit of her mind, and she never tampered with it.

The Marchioness of Abercorn was as genuine a fine lady as the Marquis was a fine gentleman. In after years, Lady Morgan drew her portrait in *O'Donnell* as Lady Llamberris. She was good-natured and *inconséquente*. She took up people warmly and dropped them

easily; she was incapable of a permanent attachment except to those belonging to herself.

Her enthusiasm for Miss Owenson was, however, marked by steady kindness for a considerable period; but their intercourse was of quite a different nature to that which existed between Miss Owenson and Lady Charleville, or Lady Stanley, or Mrs. Lefanu.

Miss Owenson's letters tell their own tale of the scenes and impressions of this period of her life.

She used to say, in referring to her life at Baron's Court and Stanmore Priory, where there was a succession of visitors, how little toilette was required in those days. Whilst at the Marquis of Abercorn's, she seldom wore anything except a white muslin dress with a flower in her bosom, until after she married; ornaments she possessed none, and her hair was dressed by the simple appliance of a wet brush to her abundant curls.

Miss Owenson to Mrs. Lefanu.

PRIORY,
January 18th, 1840.

Well, I am everything that by this you have said. I am "an idle, addle-pated, good-for-nothing thing," who, at the end of three months' absence, begins to remember there is somebody whose demands upon her grateful and affectionate recollection are undeniable; and who, in fact, she never ceases to love and respect, though she does not regularly tell her so by the week, "in a double letter from Northamptonshire;" and now, I dare say, a very clever letter you will expect. Alas! madam, that which in me "makes fat the ribs but bankrupts out the wits," the *morale*, in its excellence,

bears no proportion to the physique, and I am, at this moment, the best lodged, best fed and dullest author in his Majesty's dominions. My memory comes surcharged with titles and pedigrees, and my fancy laden with stars and garters, — my deep study is pointed towards the red book, and my light reading to the French bill of fare which lies under my cover at dinner; but you will say, "hang your fancy, give me facts." *Hélas! ma belle*, I have none to relate, that your philosophic mind would not turn up its nose at. What is it to you that I live in one of the largest palaces in England? and that the sound of a commoner's name is refreshment to my organs, wearied out with the thrilling vibrations of "your Royal Highness," "your Grace," and "your Majesty!" Aye, now you open your big dark eyes, not knowing all the time (as how should you, poor soul!) that I am surrounded by ex-lord-lieutenants, unpopular princesses, and "deposed potentates," (for in the present state of things, we here are in the wrong box); on either side of me I find chatting Lords Westmorland and Hardwick (poor dears!) pop, then comes the Princess of Wales, with "quips and cranks and wreathed smiles," and "anon stalks by in royal sadness," the "exiled majesty of Sweden," who certainly deserves to reign, because he boldly *affiche's* himself as *not* deserving to reign and says *toute bonnement*, "that his people were the best judges, and they were of *his opinion*." This is *fact*, not fancy. The truth is that the *wonderful variety* of distinguished and extraordinary characters who come here, make it to me a most delicious *séjour*, — and though I am now going on my *fourth month* it seems as if I was beginning my first day. It were in vain to

tell you the names of our numerous and fluctuating visitors, as they include those of more than half the nobility of England, and of *the first* class; add to which, many of the *wits*, authors, and existing ministers (poor dears!) The house is no house at all, for it looks like a little town, which you will believe when I tell you that a hundred and twenty people slept under the roof during the Christmas holidays without including the under servants; and that Lords Abercorn and Hamilton have between them nine apartments *en suite*, and Lady A. four. The Queen's chamberlain told me, indeed, that there was nothing like the whole establishment in England, and, perhaps, for a subject, in Europe. I have seen a great deal of the Devonshire family; the daughters are charming, and I am told, Lady G. Morpeth very like her mother, whom they all say, actually *died* in consequence of the shock she received from the novel of *The Winter in London*. What will please *you* more than anything is that I have *sold my book, The Missionary, famously*. That I am now correcting the proof sheets, and that I have sat to the celebrated Sir Thomas Lawrence for my picture, from which an engraving is done for my work.

I was presented almost immediately on my arrival to the Princess of Wales, who received me most graciously, and with whom I have dined. The Duchess of Gordon has been particularly kind and attentive to me, and is here frequently. We have at present a very celebrated person, *Payne Knight*, and Lord Aberdeen, who has a farm *at Athens*. He is married to one of our daughters.

I swore like a trooper to Livy I *would* be back by the 1st of January, but as that is past, I will be back

before the 1st of March, for these folk then move themselves for Ireland, and it will be then time to move off myself; so I propose myself to take a family dinner *with you* the 1st of March *new style*. Poor Mrs. Wallace! she held out wondrously. The last day I saw her I did not think she would live a week, and she lived twelve. I hear he is *inconsolable* (poor man!!) (do you perceive through all this a vein of tender pity!) I wish he would get a star or garter that I might smile on him, as it is "*nothing under nobility* approaches Mrs. Kitty.") The majesty of the people!! Oh, how we laugh at such nonsense! My dear Mistress What-do-ye-call'em, can I do anything for you, or the good man, your husband? command me. As to the worthy person, your son, I have nothing interesting to communicate to him, but that we have had the Archbishops of York and Canterbury, and they have exorcised the *evil spirit* out of me, so that I shall go back to him a saint in grain. Have you seen Livy? Love to all in a lump, and pray write to me under cover to the Marquis, St. James's Square, London.

Yours affectionately,

S. O.

The Mr. Wallace, who is referred to in the foregoing banter, was an eminent barrister and Q.C. at the Irish bar. A very warm friendship and esteem of long duration had subsisted betwixt him and Miss Owenson. His wife had been a confirmed invalid, who did not go out into society. It may be inferred by the sagacious reader, that Mr. Wallace had pretensions to the hand which Sir Charles Ormsby and Archdeacon

King — not to speak of the minor crowd — had not succeeded in winning. There is a sly undertone of love-making in the following note of good advice: —

J. Wallace to Miss Owenson.

[No date.]

I cannot tell you, my sweet friend, how much pleasure your letter has given me! not because you have been panegyricizing me to your great friends, — nor because I have any, the most remote fancy, that those panegyrics can ultimately produce benefits to your friend; but because the unsought, disinterested, spontaneous testimonies of friendship, are with me above all value! Even if they were not *rare* they would be *precious*, — but when one who has seen as much of mankind as myself, and knows, *au fond*, how seldom a heart or a head can be found that is not exclusively occupied with its own cares, or pleasures, or interests; when such a one meets an instance of gratuitous and friendly solicitude about the interests or reputation of an absent connection, he gets a new consciousness of the value of his existence, by finding there is something in his *species* better than he expected. I profess to you to feel a sentiment of that kind from this last instance of your recollection of me; for I am so far a misanthrope, that I should not have been much surprised if a volatile little girl like *yourself*, fond of the pleasure and of the admiration of society, should have forgotten such a thing as *myself*, when immersed in the various enjoyments of such a circle as you are now surrounded by; not that I doubted you had friendship for me, — for of that I would have been certain; but I would have been easily persuaded that

present pleasure might, for a time, have superseded *memory*, and postponed a recollection of *distant* friends and *past* scenes till a more convenient season. I confess, however, my sweet friend, that I entertained some fear that your zeal may have carried you a little too far in the conversation you mention; for anything in the way of *solicitation* or *canvass* would certainly, my dear Sydney, be to me one of the most mortifying things on earth; it would be at war with all my feelings and outrage all my principles; for there is but one thing in this world of which I can be vain — and it is a source of pleasure which nothing would induce me to forego — a *consciousness* that whatever I am, or whatever little success I may have in life, it is the pure and unmixed result of my own labours, uncherished and unpatronised. One instance only occurred in the course of my life, in which any attempt was made to promote my interests by the solicitation of friendship, and that became a source of great vexation to me, — it was that Mr. C. adverted to when he spoke of Ponsonby. Grattan, meaning to do a kind thing for me without my knowledge, applied to T. when he became Chancellor for a silk gown for me, and having got what he considered an explicit promise, he then mentioned the thing publicly, and it was known to half the profession before I heard of it. T. afterwards falsified his promise — by pretending that the promise was not for the *next* creation of king's counsel, but for the next but one. The consequence was the open declaration of war I made upon him — which most probably will for ever prevent me and Chancellors from being very good friends; for those fellows, like other classes of men, have a certain *esprit de corps*, and make common cause.

Speak of me, therefore, dear Sydney, *as your friend* as much as you please, praise me in *that* character as far as you can, and you confer an honour on me of which I shall ever be most proud; but beware, my sweet girl, of *patronage* or solicitation. Here has been twenty times too much of myself; but *you* have made the subject valuable by the attention you have paid to it.

What is the meaning of your question, "What are you to do with the rest of your life?" Can it be possible that a mind like yours should prove itself so feeble, that the passing enjoyments of a few months in "splendour and comfort" would disgust you with the ordinary habits of the world? This would be neither reason, nor philosophy, nor good taste; for good taste is good sense directed in a particular way; and good sense has a very *assimilating* quality and always fits us for "*existing circumstances*." I do hope, notwithstanding the horror with which you seem to look at your *descent* from the pedestal, that you will be capable of enjoying the circumscribed, social, laughing, wise, foolish, playful little suppers which Mrs. * * * has given us, and, I hope, will again. By the way, *when* will you return? Mrs. Lefanu told me, on Saturday, you mentioned to her that you would be here in a fortnight and go back; and yet Mrs. C. knows nothing of it — *nor I*. I cannot help recurring again to your question, *What will you do with the rest of life?* I put the interrogatory to *myself* when I read your letter, — indeed, I have often asked myself the question — and what do you think I am likely to do? Most probably I shall retire to some very remote spot, where a small income will be an independence — and what then?

J. W.

Miss Owenson had been slyly asking Mr. Wallace what he meant to do with the rest of his life; and the dull gentleman had not seen her joke. It was the fashion for all the men to adore her; Sir Charles Ormsby, Lord Guildford, Mr. Archdeacon King, Sir Richard Phillips, even the Marquis of Abercorn; and the crowd of lovers who were always flying about her was the standing comedy of Lady Abercorn. Some weeks after the death of his wife, Mr. Wallace received a droll and wicked note from his fair correspondent. Voltaire himself has nothing more droll than the alternative consolation offered to the widower — some being who could think and feel with him — *or* a perusal of the Essay on Manners. The political gossip is no less amusing than the personal.

Miss Owenson to Mr. Wallace on the death of his Wife.

[No date.]

I write to you with reluctance, in which my heart has no share; its natural impulses are always true to pity and affection; to solace the afflicted is in me *no virtue*, it is at once my nature and my habit, and if in prosperity and joy my feelings vary their direction, and ebb and flow to the influence of peculiar circumstances, in sorrow and in sadness they become fixed and invariable, for, “laugh with those who rejoice,” is less natural to me than to “weep with those who weep;” yet respecting your grief (and the grief of a man is to me always awful), not knowing in what mood of mind my letter might find you, I waited till it could be naturally supposed the first strong impressions of scenes of suffering and of melancholy

might be softened if not effaced, until nothing but a tender sadness not ungracious to the feelings remained. I know not how to use the common-place language of condolence; death has broken a tie which sometimes *galled* you; but it has also taken from you a *friend*, a sincere, an affectionate and faithful friend: for myself, young as I am, I have tried long enough to know and to feel the in consequence of *life*. To *act right* according to those moral principles which nature has interwoven with our very constitution, and from which all the moral institutions of man are derived, is, I most *sincerely* and *solemnly* believe, the *sole good*, imperishable and lasting as long as we shall ourselves last, whether here or hereafter; that all the rest is subordinate and frail, I can assert upon my own experience. To-day, glancing my eyes over the *Novice of St. Dominic*, I was struck by the ardour, the enthusiasm, the fertility of invention, in short by all the brilliant illusions of untried youth, which gleamed in every line. I opposed them by the old, tame nature of my present feelings; — my *disappointed* heart, my *exhausted* imagination, and I had the weakness to drop tears on the page as I read; but *I dried them soon*, and I could not help thinking, that while the pleasures of the senses and the fancy of youth and the world, left behind them but idle and transient regrets, the consciousness of having always *acted right* alone remained to comfort and support, to cheer and solace; it is a triumph purchased, indeed, by many temporary sacrifices; and many an imperious wish, and many a fond desire is trampled on to obtain it. This is a very *triste* style for me, you will say, but it is my prevailing tone at this moment, and, indeed, in spite of those

states of vivacity to which I am subject, my susceptible spirits reflect back the trouble of gay and brilliant objects. My natural character is that of one who thinks deeply, and who naturally loves to repose in the tranquillity of meditation, who "sets loose to life," and who is almost wearied out by the harassing vicissitudes which "flesh is heir to." This you will not believe; for it is among the things I have most to lament, that you have not had *tact* to come at the real character of your friend, nor the confidence to believe her own assertions on the subject; you would be surprised to see me here, stealing away from the dazzling multitude, and passing whole days in my own room, reading some *grave* philosophical work; thinking deeply — and feeling acutely — going to the *source* of some obscure subject — or giving myself up to tender and pensive memories, which have for their object those that are *most dear* and *most distant*. Yet this I do constantly . . . and yet I return to society — not its most undistinguished or least brilliant member.

If I could be of the least use to you, I should not hesitate to fly to you in your afflictions; believe me, when I solemnly assert, *that nothing on this earth should prevent me*, neither the *pleasures* of the world or its OPINIONS; but you are surrounded by friends, and I think you have that confidence in my friendship, that you would *call* on me if *you wanted me*. My return to Ireland is uncertain. I am pretty *weary* of the *sameness* of things *here*, where there is nothing in the least to *interest the heart*, — they are all extremely anxious I should stay till March, as they then mean to have private theatricals; but I would fly to the end of the world from a species of amuse-

ment to me, of all others, the most faded and egotistical; it is, therefore, most probable, I shall abide by my original intention and leave this early in February.

I hear of nothing but politics, and the manner in which things are considered, give me a most thorough contempt for the "*rulers of the earth*;" I am certain that the country, its welfare or prosperity, never for a moment, make a part in their speculation; it is all a *little miserable system of self-interests*, paltry distinctions, of private pique, and personal ambition. I sometimes with difficulty keep in my indignation when I hear them talk of such a person and his *eight* men, and such an one and his *five*, and so on, for there is not one of the noted demagogues you read of, who do not carry with them a certain number of followers, who vote *à tort et à travers*, as their leader bids them; it is thus we are *represented* — the order of the day is as follows, Lord Grey, *Premier*, with the *common consent* of the nation, (except the particular party going out) Lord Erskine, Chancellor; Lord Moira, Commander of the Forces; Lord Lansdown, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Lord Manners resigns — they *murmur* something of *Plunket* succeeding him; Lord *Holland nothing*; notwithstanding what the papers say, nothing has been laid out for *Ponsonby*, he is looked on as the captain or ringleader of the House of Commons. Sheridan is held in contempt on *all sides*; but the Prince, who is cold to him, will make him, they say, *Paymaster* to the Navy. Such are the appointments the Prince has made out; but *Lord Abercorn* thinks they will not take place, as the King is mending fast. The anxiety and solicitude in all whom I see here, and

who are interested for the issue of the business, *have disgusted me* for ever with those *falsely* called the great. Lord Abercorn, who always votes himself a *King's man*, preserves an armed neutrality, and though, according to *my* principles and feelings, he is *decidedly wrong*, yet it is impossible not to respect his independence. All wonder at Erskine's elevation, as he is deemed *literally mad*. Your future viceroy proposed, some time ago, for my sweet new friend, whom I believe I have mentioned to you — *Lady Hamilton* (don't mention this to any one): but was refused by *Papa*. She has become a great tie to me now, and her obvious affection for me is my greatest pride. She is a most superior and charming woman, though cold in her general manner and rigid in her principles. She is, in her person, like Lord Abercorn more than any of his children; but her character is composed of firmer stuff. I hope, one day or other, to present her to you. She met lately, by chance, at Brighton, with the *Grattans*, and is an *enthusiast* in admiration of *them*, as they *must be* of her. She says she envies that middle rank of life, and would give up her own situation willingly for *theirs*.

Farewell; this is a dull epistle, but I am as little in the mood to write gay letters as you are probably to read them. I hope Clarke has made you the offer of his house till your own is made comfortable for your residence. How and where is your dear boy? How is Mr. Hande — and where? It was in a letter from *Old Atkinson* that I first heard of your loss. I was shocked and surprised, for I all along thought that, though perfect recovery was impossible, yet that *years* of life might be still enjoyed, or rather endured. To me death has

little terrors. I always look to it as to a wished-for, and necessary repose; they alone know to estimate life who, like me, have known *is great extremes*, and, let me add, they alone *can despise it*.

Once more farewell.

PS. Let me *entreat* that you will take particular care of my letters. Did you receive one from me dated the 12th. I have written *five* letters to the Clarkes since Twelfth-night, and they deny getting a single letter.

Nothing, perhaps, under your present feelings would so much *distract* your mind as an interview with some being who would *think* and *feel* with you, for sorrow *can* know no solace. With the sympathy of intellect and sensibility blended in one, but next to that, you will find most relief from a particular style of reading which *awakens*, without fatiguing, the mind. Let me, therefore, recommend to you a work in which this moment I am deeply engaged, and which is beside me. It might be called "L'Esprit de la Raison," for never was so much delicate wit, such exquisite irony, and such incomparable humour, applied to the development of the most profound subjects that Philosophy ever *called* to the tribunal of human reason. I mean Voltaire's *Essai sur les mœurs et l'esprit des nations et sur les principaux faits de l'histoire depuis Charlemagne jusqu'à Louis XIII*. Read it, if you have not already read it, or if you have! —

Ah! what a woman's postscript!!!

CHAPTER IV.

THE MISSIONARY.

WHILST at Baron's Court, Miss Owenson completed her Indian novel of the *Missionary*, and every day, when there were no visitors, she used to read aloud, after dinner, to the Marquis and Marchioness, what she had written in the morning. She said, when talking of these times in after life, that the Marquis used to quiz her most unmercifully, declaring that the story was "the greatest nonsense he had ever heard in his life," which did not, however, prevent him from listening to it with great amusement. Lady Abercorn yawned over it very dismally. Certainly, a more romantic or a more foolish story could scarcely be imagined.

When the book was completed, she purposed to go over to England to arrange about the publication, and left Baron's Court on her way east for that purpose; but she delayed her journey, loitering in Dublin to see her friends. The Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn wrote to her whilst she was there.

From their letters, by the way, a few amusing extracts may be culled. The "glorvina," about which her ladyship writes, was a golden bodkin for fastening up the hair, after the pattern of an antique Irish ornament, and was called a "glorvina," in honour of the *Wild Irish Girl*, who, in the novel, wears one of similar fashion. The Marchioness had a passion for ordering

anything she heard of, and she invariably disliked it, or grew tired of it, before it could be sent to her — a peculiarity extremely embarrassing to those whom she honoured with her commissions. The reference to *le bien aimé* is to Sir Charles Ormsby, whom Lady Abercorn still regarded as Miss Owenson's adorer.

Marchioness of Abercorn to Miss Owenson.

[No date.]

DEAR MISS OWENSON,

You know so well the way we contrive to find no time for anything in this house, that I am sure you will not accuse me of ingratitude in not having thanked you, either on Saturday or Sunday for two delightful letters I have of yours, as well as for the songs and French letters, and the designs for glorvinas, &c., &c.; but Saturday was so delightful, that I was out from breakfast till dinner, and yesterday, I went to church (where, *par parenthesis*, there is the most delightful singing you can imagine), and after church, my usual Sunday walk with *mon époux* filled up the morn. You also know, that after dinner, what with hot wine and hot dishes, I am never in a state to write a *clear* letter; and after this *exposé*, you will not be surprised that I have not sooner taken notice of what I neither admire or like the less for not having said so.

I hope you yourself did not suffer from fatigue and anxiety, and that you are now in as perfect health, beauty, and spirits, as you ought to be.

Now for my glorvinas. Could you not enclose the one you think "*precisely what I should like*," the price three guineas, and I can order the others after I have

seen it. I think I should like to have the motto on Lady Hamilton's glorvina "Our hopes rest on thy dear black head." Now do not laugh at my way of expressing what I wish *you* to put in *better language*, and in Irish; but I think we might unite *notre espérance* and the *black head*, which we fixed upon, for this glorvina.

As to the Princess's, I intend only a glorvina, and the motto you mention would be very pretty; but that must be very handsome, and as it will not take long to make, I conclude, it shall be the last.

I should like to see a small ten guinea Irish harp; but it would not be advisable to risk sending it by post.

Before this, you will have seen Miss Butler; I did hope to have heard from her to-day. I trust she did not catch cold on the journey, and that she will find the *festivities* of Dublin repay her for the inconvenience.

Nothing new has occurred since you left us; you, and your harp, we miss in every possible way. It was a pity you did not wait till the *Councillors* returned to town, for perhaps, had you been with us, we might have invited *le bien-aimé*, who will, of course, be at Armagh this week; as it is we shall not.

Have you sent the *Luxima* to England, yet? pray tell me, for though I never wished to hear it read ten pages at a time, I am very impatient to see it all together, and sincerely anxious for its success.

Yours, dear Miss Owenson,

Very sincerely,

A. J. A.

This is a most horrible griffonnage; but if I attempted to write it over again I should never send

it, and I dare not even read it for fear I should think, for my own credit, it should be consigned to the flames.

The "Jane" mentioned in Lord Abercorn's note, which follows next, is Anne Jane, his third wife and Marchioness. The "Livy," with whom Lord Abercorn threatened to fall in love, is Lady Clarke, Miss Owen-son's beautiful sister.

Lord Abercorn to Miss Owenson.

Wednesday.

This, you know, is audience-day, *dear little Glo.* (what familiarity to a great Princess!), so I have not a minute of morning to myself. But, as to-morrow is audience-day too, and next day Friday, I determine to thank you for your letter, in a hurry, rather than seem ungracious and ungrateful in the first instance; for though I have made my bargain to be allowed dryness and delay in general, I must begin with sweetness and punctuality.

So here I am, with my dinner in my throat, and my coffee in my mouth (having left my arm chair and your "boudoir," to console each other in our absence), just to assure you what you know well enough, that I have not yet forgotten you; and also what I have already assured you through Jane, that I understood, and (in your own phrase) appreciated your dislike to parting words and looks. I was going on, but will stop for fear of falling into the tender and sentimental, so, once for all, assure yourself that I feel your feelings as they deserve — as our friends the Orientals say, "what can I say more?"

I think, under the various circumstances of the case, I have written as much now as I well can, or you will wish, so, till your next letter and "Livy's" postscript bring me fresh materials, bye! bye! Have you told her that I have some thoughts of falling in love with her, if we ever meet?

Need I say, that I am and ever shall be,
Your affectionate,

A.

Lady Abercorn to Miss Owenson.

[No date.]

DEAR MISS O.,

I received the Glorvina this morning, which I do not very much admire, and as *I do know* you do not mind trouble, I sent it back to you, and wish you would ask the man what he would do one for me of Irish gold, with the shamrock on the head in small Irish diamonds, which I think would look very well.

My harp will be beautiful, and of course I chose Hawk head, and should also like the threefold honours as ornaments; it is a pity we cannot introduce the crest and the garter, that it might be perfect. I believe, when the Garter was instituted, that the wives of the knights had a right to a bracelet with the motto; if so, I do not know why I should not introduce it on my harp, as it will, I hope, be a specimen of Irish ingenuity long after I am in another and a better world, and may be the cause of considerable curiosity (to some persons unacquainted with the history of the noble house of Hamilton) in future ages, which is an interesting consideration to me. I hope *the groupe* will not be preserved so long, unless you write a novel in

which you introduce the modern Solyman and his sultanas, for I confess I should never lament that such a quiz had lived a generation before. Seriously, it is quite a monster; I hope you did not really see him as you drew him. Julia was quite angry that such a thing was intended for *pretty brother*.

Why do you tell me of Mademoiselle Espinasse's letters if you cannot get them for me? perhaps you could get them at Archer's — pray try. *Alfieri* has been long promised to me from England, but has never arrived.

I do congratulate you upon the conquest you have made of the Duchess of Gordon. If she does not *find you in her way*, you will find her pleasant; but beware of that.

You know I never felt much for any mortifications the Miss G— might receive, so the present does not make me very unhappy. I dare say the Duchess of Gordon will be more kind to them.

We have had Captain Pakenham here some days; he has just gone to Lifford, but is to return on Wednesday. He is a very pleasant young man; I wish he had been here when you were, that your recollection of Baron's Court might have been more lively.

I have got two cantos of the *Lady of the Lake* — as beautiful as possible. You cannot write too much or too often, so make no excuse for doing so; but do pray fold your letters as *I do*, and put a cover over them, as I lose half of your precious words by the way they are put up.

I am very glad your friend Mr. Atkinson will not give your money to the Granards; it would be too

foolish to lose one's *all* out of delicacy. When it is well disposed of, let me know, as I shall feel very anxious.

As I cannot, in any other way, copy Glorvina, I am trying to make my handwriting as unintelligible as possible, that at least in something there may be some similitude, and, therefore, scratch and blot at a great rate, and console myself, when I look at a horrid griffonnage, by the conviction that it is a proof of genius!!!

Remember, I am only joking about the garter and crest.

Yours, dear Miss O., sincerely,

A. J. A.

Lord Abercorn thinks you very foolish not to send your novel to London immediately, as the season is passing over. So mind you do.

The Missionary was sent over from Dublin; and Phillips, who was her regular publisher, put it to press. But the publisher and author began to quarrel about terms, as they were pretty sure to do; the young Irish girl being quite as sharp as the experienced Welsh tradesman. On which side the wrong lay, and on which the offence, it would be idle to enquire. Most authors quarrel with their publishers, and will probably do so to the end of time. Miss Owenson had the highest sense of her own worth, not only to the public but to the trade. She thought her right to the lion's share of profit on her book clear; a pretension which Phillips would not allow. After printing a volume, the press was stopped. The manuscript had

to be recovered, and a new "adventurer in setting forth" found. Stockdale and Miller were the rival powers in the trade; and, with these gentlemen, Lady Abercorn, on her removal to Stanmore Priory, began to negotiate for her friend, who still remained in Ireland.

Lady Abercorn to Miss Owenson.

[No date.]

MY DEAR MISS O.,

I shall go to town in a few days, and I will call on Miller, and see whether he is worthy of introducing your *Wanderer*. I am sorry you had anything to do with that shabby man — Phillips; I hope, however, you have recovered the manuscript, and that you will learn wisdom from experience, for I think, notwithstanding your talents — which I do not underrate, I assure you — a little worldly wisdom is one you do not possess; so pray set to work and acquire some small share of it, if you can. If you should think coming to England will forward any of your plans, *you know where to come*, and this is a very convenient distance from London, you can get there as often as you like.

My harp, I have no doubt, will be perfect; alas! who is to play it? for Lady Aberdeen is the only one in this family who can, and she is soon going to the sea — the rest of the family will remain here till after Christmas.

You do not say to whom you have consigned my harp, nor do you mention having sent your picture, which I was to have if I liked it better than the one I now possess.

Walter Scott's success exceeds everything; the quarto edition of two thousand did not last a fortnight, and upwards of four thousand of the octavo are gone; it is liked much better than any of the others.

I have seen both Mr. Knight and Mr. Price, here, since my arrival, and many other friends; but none that you know from reputation, except those two. I think Mr. Knight more agreeable than ever. I am sorry to tell you Lord Guildford is to be married next Thursday, so you must think of some one else.

None of your friends forget you, I assure you; Julia often talks of you — she is as *violent* an Irish girl as she ever was. Her brother Charles has been here for a week, which gave her great pleasure. He is a very fine boy — or a little man, I may venture to say.

Pray who are your two new lovers?

I am not a little stupid at present, I can tell you. I want the harmony of the Irish war harp to revive me. I have felt a little *le mal du pays* since I returned here; but you must not tell, mind!

God bless you, my dear Glorvina,

Yours, sincerely,

A. J. A.

Lady Abercorn to Miss Owenson.

STANMORE PRIORY.

DEAR GLORVINA,

Your harp is arrived, and *for the honour of Ireland*, I must tell you, it is very much admired and quite beautiful. Lady Aberdeen played on it for an hour, last night, and thought it very good, *almost* as good

as a French harp, and perhaps will be quite as good when it has recovered the *fatigues* of the journey; pray tell poor Egam I shall show it off to the best advantage, and I sincerely hope he will have many orders in consequence.

The Baron's Court field flowers were very well received; but as Frances is thanking you herself I have nothing more to say. The harp suffered a little in the journey; but I shall, I hope, be able to get it repaired.

I went to Miller, the day before yesterday, and was as civil as possible to him; paid him many compliments upon his liberality to people of genius; talked of Walter Scott, and proposed his publishing your new novel, saying, you expected five hundred pounds for it; but I do not think he answered as *your proud spirit* would quite like, for he said he would not purchase a *novel* from any one in the *United Kingdom* (nor did he except Walter Scott) without reading it first; and, in short, I did not proceed, for I know how high Glorvina is, and I was satisfied he was not the person who was to introduce her *Missionary*. He is, however, to be in Dublin in three weeks, and I was to give him a letter to you; but I did not, as I am sure he can *find you out* in Dublin.

I shall be very happy, I assure you, to see you when you come to England, nor do I at present see any thing that would make it necessary for me to say, "your hour is not come." I know of nothing that could, except what I trust in God will not occur — the illness of those dear to me. I have seen your friend, Mr. Gell, and heard him speak very *prettily* of you.

If you knew how much I am hurried, and what a pain I have in my shoulder from the rheumatism, you would say, I was *very good* to write to-day; but I had those things I wished to *express* immediately — my failure with Miller, my admiration of the harp, and that I shall have great pleasure in seeing you here whenever you come.

A. J. A.

CHAPTER V.

VISIT TO LONDON.

WHEN Miss Owenson at length came to London to arrange with the publishers about her *Missionary*, she took up her abode with Captain and Mrs. Patterson, who resided in good style in York Place, Portman Square, a residence more convenient to her than Stanmore Priory. She mixed eagerly and freely with the best people in London, and was particularly at home with the lions and lionesses. At this time she made the acquaintance of Lord Cockrane, then just home from his glorious exploits in the Basque roads. A note to Lady Stanley will also show that she had also become an acquaintance of Nelson's Lady Hamilton — "the famous" — as she calls her, by way of distinction from the Lady Hamilton of Stanmore Priory. The letter is franked by Lord Cockrane.

Miss Owenson to Lady Stanley.

12, YORK PLACE, PORTMAN SQUARE, LONDON,
April 20th, 1810.

Your letter made me roar. I was in Berkshire

when it arrived, and only got it three days back, but as my franker is not in town, I must defer placing the *Missionary* in your hands until the same moment I kiss them, which will be this day week. I leave this the 30th (*the evening of Tuesday next*), so that is pretty plain. My trunk goes directed for your ladyship's *to-morrow*. To-night I expect your enchanting son to sup with me; were it not a *sin to love him*, what a passion I could feel for him! I have asked Lady Hamilton to meet him — *the famous*. I will explain the mistake of the book when we meet — till that, *joyeuse revoir*, and ever

Your devoted

GLORVINA.

Will you not send for me to Holyhead?

Lady Morgan used to tell a story about herself in these early days of her first introduction to fashionable society. She had little money, and but a slender wardrobe of smart things. In those days, dress was expensive, and white satin shoes were *spécialités* that every young lady did not command. One evening, at some party, the company were practising the waltz, then very recently introduced into England; Lord Hartington was Miss Owenson's partner; she was dancing with energy, when her foot slipped, and in the effort to recover herself, one of her white slippers, the pride of her heart — her only pair — was split beyond retrieval. She felt so mortified at the accident that she burst into tears. Lord Hartington was distressed, and entreated to know the cause of her sudden affliction. "My satin shoes are ruined, and I have not another .

pair!" Lord Hartington did not laugh, but said very kindly, "Don't cry for that, dear Glorvina, you shall have the very prettiest pair of white satin shoes that can be found in all Paris."

He was then on the point of starting for France, and he was as good as his promise. The shoes came in the next ambassador's bag, and were sent to her with the following note.

*From the Duke of Devonshire, when Lord Hartington,
to Miss Owenson.*

Tuesday.

MY DEAR MISS OWENSON,

I send you the long-promised shoes, which, however, without your encouragement last night, would not have dared present themselves to you. They are not what I intended, being like all other shoes; but Paris could never produce anything like the vision of a shoe that I had in my mind's eye for you. I depend upon your sending me Luxima, and beg you to believe me, dear Miss Owenson,

Most truly, your obliged servant,

HARTINGTON.

In the reply which she sent to this gallant epistle, Miss Owenson referred to the loss of her liberty — meaning that she had made up her mind to close with Lady Abercorn's offer, and go into her household.

Miss Owenson to the Duke of Devonshire.

Before *The Wild Irish Girl* is mit aux abois, and taken alive in the snare that has been artfully laid for

her, she begs to lay at your grace's feet the last offerings of her liberty; and by whatever name your Grace may prefer of the four you bestowed on me — whether *Puck* or *Glorvina*, *Luxima* or *Mother Goose*, she invokes your acceptance of the trifle which accompanies this.

She is ignorant whether her *keepers* mean to exhibit her for her intelligence or ferocity, like the learned pig at Exeter Change, or the beautiful hyena at the Tower, which never was tamed. But whatever part she is destined to play in her cage, it is certain that she will often look forth with delight to those days of her freedom, when, untaught and untamed, she contributed to your Grace's amusement, and imbibed those sentiments of respect and esteem for your character, with which she has the honour to subscribe herself
your

Obliged and obedient servant,

GLORVINA.

There is some mystery about Miss Owenson's relations to Sir Charles Ormsby at this time, which is not wholly explained in Lady Morgan's papers. Among them is a letter endorsed in her own handwriting: —

"Last farewell letter to Sir C. Ormsby, returned with the rest of my letters and my ring after his death, which took place in 1816."

Miss Owenson to Sir C. Ormsby, Bart.

Tuesday.

I am told you have had the kindness to call more than once since your arrival in town at my door. I should have anticipated the intention and endeavoured

to prevent it; but the fact is, I did not wish to intrust a letter to another person's servant, and still less to send my own to your house.

It is with inexpressible regret that I am obliged to decline your visits. I have no hesitation in declaring that I prized your society beyond any enjoyment within my sphere of attainment, and that in relinquishing it for ever, I do a violence to my feelings which raises me in my own estimation, without reconciling me to the sacrifice I have made.

The only intercourse that could subsist between us, proximity has destroyed. I thought your circuit would have lasted five weeks. I thought I should have been in England before your return, and all this would have been spared me. Were I to tell you the motive that detains me in Ireland longer than I wish or expected, you would give me your applause. At least do not withdraw from me your esteem, it is the only sentiment that ever ought to subsist between us. I owe you a thousand kindnesses, a thousand attentions; my heart is full of them. Whilst I exist, the recollection of all I owe you shall form a part of that existence.

Farewell!

Have the goodness to send me my answer to your last letter, — it was written under the influence of a nervous indisposition and exhibits a state of mind I should blush to have indulged in.

The affair between Miss Owenson and the *bien aimé* had cost her a good deal of trouble and anxiety — and it had been for some time on a very unsatisfactory footing. They met in society afterwards, and

he always retained a strong and friendly interest in her career.

Miss Owenson went from York Place to the Priory and remained there some little time. During this visit, Lord Castlereagh, who had been favoured with hearing some of the MS. read aloud — which he greatly admired — offered to take Miss Owenson to town in his chariot, and to give a *rendezvous* to her publisher in his own study; an offer which was, of course, accepted. Stockdale was the publisher with whom she was then in treaty.

He was punctual to his appointment, and was naturally impressed by the environments, which gave him a higher opinion of Miss Owenson's genius than he had felt before. The opportunity to make a good bargain was improved by Miss Owenson, Lord Castlereagh himself standing by whilst the agreement was signed. His lordship was, perhaps, the greatest admirer the *Missionary* ever found; it was not so popular as her other novels. She had read up a great deal for Indian customs, history and antiquities; but India was India to her; and the manners and customs, races and countries, were all confounded together in the rose-coloured mist of fine writing and high-flown sentiment. The subject is the attempt of a Spanish priest to convert a Brahmin priestess; but the flesh gets the better of the spirit in this trial; they fall in love with each other's fine eyes, and elope together. The love scenes are warmly coloured, and the situations of the Hindoo priestess and her lover are highly critical; but the reader feels disposed to say as Sheridan said, when the servant threw down a china plate with a great crash, without breaking, "You rascal! how dare you make

all that noise for nothing?" Nothing comes of all the danger, and everything remains much as it was in the beginning.

Miss Owenson to Lady Stanley, Penrhôs.

PRIORY, STANMORE,
November 20, 1840.

MY DEAR LADY STANLEY,

I ought to have announced my arrival to you before this; but I have been involved, engaged, dazzled, and you who are a philosopher, and see human nature just as it is, will account for and excuse this, and say, she is not ungrateful nor negligent, *she is only human*. My *entrée* here was attended by every circumstance that could render it delightful or gracious to my feelings. A coach-and-four was sent to meet me thirty miles off, and missed me. I remained a day or two in London with my very kind friends the Pattersons. I hold my place of *first favourite*, and the favour I formerly enjoyed seems rather increased than diminished. No words can give the idea of the *extent* or splendour of this princely palace. Everything is great and magnificent. We have had some of the noble house of Percy with us — very good sort of people — Lord Bathurst, and others; at present we are *en famille*, but expect a reinforcement to-morrow. There is something so singular and brilliant in the place that we are almost independent of society. My journey was uncommonly comfortable and snug, and I was very little fagged, all things considered, and went through the two nights without drooping. We are going to drive into town. Kindest of all kind friends, remember

GLORVINA.

Among the visitors at Stanmore Priory was Sir Thomas Lawrence, who painted the exquisite sketch of Miss Owenson prefixed to this volume; the story of which is told in his graceful epistles: —

Sir Thomas Lawrence to Miss Owenson.

GREEK STREET,
December 7th, 1810.

MY DEAR MADAM,

If you knew how little at this moment I am master of my time, you would readily pardon me for the freedom I take with the Marchioness and yourself, in naming Wednesday next for my waiting on her ladyship, instead of the appointment fixed for to-morrow. The considerations you have mentioned, do, indeed, make it necessary that the drawing should be finished in the next week, and upon my word of honour to you, if the Marquis and Marchioness permit me to go to the Priory on Wednesday, the drawing *shall* be finished within the week.

You write to me with so much good humour, and so far below your claims on my thankfulness, for allowing me to attempt this gratification to your friends and the public, that I am the more vexed at my ill fortune, in dooming me to begin it with so ill a grace.

The temple you speak of is a pretty, fanciful building, but there is something very cold and chilling in that said "vestibule." If another door opens, let me go in with you!

Believe me, with the greatest respect,

My dear Madam, yours,

T. LAWRENCE.

Sir Thomas Lawrence to Sydney Owenson.

December 21st, 1810.

My evil genius does haunt me, my dear madam, but not in your shape — on the contrary, I believe that it takes you for my good one, for it is very studious to prevent my seeing you. To morrow I cannot, Sunday I cannot; but I will make it as early in this ensuing week as my distractions will admit.

"*Doldrums and bother*," are weak terms for ladies of your invention — at least, they touch not my state of misery. You tell me that any hour will do, because the Duchess of Gordon and Lord Erskine are satisfied with the likeness. It is because they are enemies of my reputation. The former because I once (as she fancies) painted an arm or a finger too long or too short in her relation's* picture. The latter, because I neglected to make an animated beauty of a dead wife (but good faith and forgetfulness of this fact, I beg of you); but still I have a great respect for him, and will try to think better of the drawing that he has liked. "*Striking and beautiful*," is certainly a most liberal translation of "*flagrant and inveterate*"; but Miss Butler's connections are always on the favorable side. If she knew but how to quiz, she would be very captivating.

I have seen Mr. Campbell,** who is more anxious than you are for the meeting. But I will tell you of his *admiration, delight, impatience, &c., &c., &c.*, when

* The Marchioness of Cornwallis.

** The poet and author of the *Pleasures of Hope*.

we meet, which I repeat shall be as soon in the next week as possible.

I remain, my dear madam,

Most truly yours,

T. LAWRENCE.

PS. I have written in haste, emulous of the restless rapidity of your hands; but it is Scrub's imitation of Archer — you have a happy insolence of scrawl that I never yet saw equalled.

CHAPTER VI.

LADY MORGAN PAINTED BY HERSELF AND
SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE.

THE following passage is a frank confession of principle and practice from a young, much admired, and unmarried woman. It is from a diary of the year 1811. In Lady Morgan's own writing it is endorsed

"Self, 1811."

Inconsiderate and indiscreet, never saved by prudence, but often rescued by pride; often on the very verge of error, but never passing the line. Committing myself in every way — *except in my own esteem*, — without any command over my feelings, my words, or writings, — yet full of self-possession as to action and conduct, — once reaching the boundary of right even with my feet on the threshold of wrong; capable, like a *menage* horse, of stopping short, coolly considering the risk I encounter, and turning sharply back for

the post from whence I started, feeling myself quite safe, and, in a word — *quitte pour la peur*.

Early imbued with the high sentiments belonging to good birth, and with the fine feelings which accompany good education. My father was a player and a gentleman. I learned early to feel acutely my situation; my nature was supremely above my circumstances and situation, the first principle or passion that rooted in my breast, was a species of proud indignation, which accompanies me to that premature death, of which it is finally the cause. My first point of society was to behold the conflict between two unequal minds — the one (my mother) strong and rigid — the other weak and yielding; the one strong to arrest dispute — the other accelerating its approach. The details which made up the mass were — seeing a father frequently torn to prison — a mother on the point of beggary with her children, and all those shocks of suffering which human nature can disdain, and which can only occur in a certain sphere of life and a certain state of society. Man, who has his appetites to gratify, which Nature supplies in his social or artificial character, has thousands of wants which suffering poverty may deny; and even their gratification is not always attended with effects proportionate to their cause. So delicately and fatally organised, that objects impalpable to others, were by me accurately perceived, felt and combined; that the faint ray which neither warmed nor brightened, often gave a glow and a lustre to my spirits; that the faintest vapour through its evanescent passage through the atmosphere, threw no shadow on the most reflecting object, darkened my prospects, and gloomed my

thoughts. Oh! it was this unhappy physical organisation, this nervous susceptibility to every impression which circulated through my frame and rendered the whole system acute, which formed the basis of that condition of my mind and being, upon which circumstances and events raised the after superstructure. So few have been the days on which I sighed not that night close on them for ever — that I could now distinctly count them — alas! were they not the most dangerous of my days; the smiling and delusive preparations of supreme misery which time never failed to administer.

It may be supposed that life hastens to its close when its views are thus tinged with hues so dark and so terrific? But the hand which now writes this has lost nothing of the contour of health or the symmetry of youth. I am in possession of all the fame I ever hoped or ambitioned. I wear not the appearance of twenty years; I am now, as I generally am, sad and miserable.

SYDNEY OWENSON.

July 12th, 1844, Dublin.

This tendency to depression of spirits — which, the reader should remember, was exhibited before the whole world had learned from Byron to turn down its shirt collar, and express the elegant despair of Childe Harold, — induced her to put away sorrow as an evil thing; her cheerfulness was a reality — a habit of mind which she carefully and systematically cultivated.

Another entry in the next page is of the same tone.

“It is a melancholy conviction that all my starts of happiness are but illusions; that I feel I do but dream

even while I am dreaming, — and that in the midst of the inebriety I court, I am haunted by the expectation of being awakened to that state of hopeless melancholy which alone is real — and felt and known to be so. It is in vain that my fancy steepes me in forgetfulness. The happy wreath which the finger of peace wreathed round my head, suddenly drops off, and the soft vapours that encircled it, scathe and dissipate; — all in truth and fact, sad, dreary and miserable —

“ ‘I may submit to occasions, but I cannot stoop to persons.’ ”

“I may not say with Proverbs — ‘Wisdom dwelleth with Prudence.’ ”

The position of this young woman of genius in the household of a great family, if brilliant in outward show, was accompanied by a thousand vexations. The elopement of Marchioness Cecil with Lieutenant Copley had not increased Lord Abercorn's native respect for female virtue. The third wife and her husband lived on terms of excessive politeness with each other; and poor Miss Owenson was expected to bear their tempers and attentions; to sit in the cross-fire of their humours, and to find good spirits and sprightly conversation when they were dull. Add to this, that heavy pressure of anxiety about family matters which was laid upon her before her nerves and sinews were braced to meet it, and before she had any worldly knowledge, produced a feeling of exhaustion. In the material prosperity of her life at Baron's Court, the tension relaxed, and the fatigue of past exertion asserted itself.

Her own ambition had never allowed her to rest; she had been wonderfully successful; but, at Baron's Court and Stanmore Priory, all she had obtained looked dwarfed and small when measured by the hereditary power and consequence of the family in which she was for the time an inmate. She did not become discontented; but she was disenchanted (for the time) with all that belonged to herself, and saw her own position on its true comparative scale. Sydney Owenson, from earliest childhood had depended on herself alone for counsel and support. There is no sign that she ever felt those moments of religious aspiration, when a human being, sensible of its own weakness and ignorance, cries for help to Him who made us; there are no ejaculations of prayer, or of thanksgiving; she proudly took up her own burden and bore it as well as she could; finding her own way and shaping her life according to her own idea of what ought to form her being's end and aim. She was a courageous, indomitable spirit, but the constant dependence on herself, the steady concentration of purpose with which she followed out her own career, without letting herself be turned aside, gave a hardness to her nature, which, though it did not destroy her kindness and honesty of heart, petrified the tender grace which makes the charm of goodness. No one can judge Sydney Owenson, because no one can know all the struggles, difficulties, temptations, flatteries and defamation, which she had to encounter, without the shelter or support of a home or the circle of home relatives. She remained an indestructibly honest woman; but every faculty she possessed had undergone a change, which seemed to make her of a different species to other women.

The portrait of Miss Owenson was at length finished by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and the romance of *The Missionary* printed by Stockdale. The portrait was to be prefixed; but Lawrence, for the reasons given, requested that his name might *not* appear.

Sir Thomas Lawrence to Miss Owenson.

GREEK STREET,
January 21st, 1811.

DEAR MADAM,

I must be indebted to your kindness (and I fear it must put you to the trouble of writing) for preventing the insertion of my name in Mr. Stockdale's advertisement.

I have an anxious desire that the readers of *The Missionary* may be gratified with as accurate a resemblance of its author, as can in that size be given, but from the drawing being so much reduced, the engraving must be comparatively defective; and besides this, I have no wish to be seen to interfere with the province of other artists who are professionally employed in making portraits for books.

There are many of them whose talents I very highly respect, and might reasonably be jealous of, did they encroach on *my* province in painting, but our present walk in art is distinct.

I will take the greatest care that the drawing be as well copied as possible; the engraver has just left me.

Let me beg the favour of you in your communication to Mr. Stockdale, to give it simply as your demand (as a condition of the drawing being lent by you for the purpose,) without stating the reason I have ad-

vanced, which might by that gentleman be made matter of offence to others.

Believe me, with the truest respect,

Dear Madam,

Most faithfully yours,

THOS. LAWRENCE.

On the publication of the book, Miss Owenson came from the Priory to London, to her old friends, the Pattersons. From York Place she wrote to Lady Stanley.

Miss Owenson to Lady Stanley.

LONDON, 12, YORK PLACE,

PORTMAN SQUARE,

April 12, 1844.

DEAREST, KINDEST OF LADIES,

By this you have received my little packet; it is near a fortnight since I sent it to be franked, and I have been rather anxious as to its fate, but perhaps at this very moment you are seated at your fireside, Poll at your feet, and Pug beside you, and *The Missionary* in your hands; but in a few days I shall cease to envy Poll, Pug, or *Missionary*, for I shall be in your arms. I leave this heaven upon earth on the evening of the 30th, so I suppose I shall be with you about the 2nd of May, and you will, perhaps, meet me at Holyhead. And, now, who do you think I am waiting at home for? only Sir John Stanley — it is all very true! Both your sons openly avow their passion for me; and Lady Stanley is the most generous of rivals! I have been now one blessed fortnight in this region of delight, and were I to describe to you the kind of attention I excite and receive, you would either laugh at, or pity me,

and say "her head is turned, poor little animal;" and you would say very true. But I will tell you all when we meet, a period now not far distant. I mean to send my trunks, directed *for you*, to Mr. Spencer's, by one of the *heavy coaches*, so pray have the goodness to mention the circumstance to him, as it will ensure the safety of my poor little property. Your letter was most gracious, and received with infinite pleasure. Dearest and kindest of friends,

God keep you ever,

GLORVINA.

I am on a visit to an East Indian *nabob's*, whose wife and family are all kindness to me.

This "East India nabob and his family," were Captain and Mrs. Patterson; they admired the young authoress, and were glad to have her in their house, and they placed it and their carriage at her disposal. Sometimes Mrs. Patterson was invited to accompany her on her visits, and Miss Owenson received her friends in their house. The Pattersons were not brilliant people; but they were thoroughly kind-hearted; they enjoyed Miss Owenson's success, and also the glimpses of high society which they obtained through the visitors who called on their guest. Lady Morgan used to tell, in a most amusing way, a story of how, one evening, she and Mrs. Patterson being engaged to a grand party, were obliged to go there in — a hackney-coach; some accidental hinderance about the carriage having occurred at the last moment. The thought of this hackney-coach tormented Miss Owenson all the evening, and destroyed both her peace and pleasure;

the idea of what people would say, and, still worse, what they would *think*, if they discovered she had come in a hackney-coach!

She persuaded Mrs. Patterson to depart early, in the hope of escaping detection; but Lord George Granville, who was very much her admirer, perceived her exit, and insisted upon "seeing her to her carriage!"

Lady Morgan used to declare, that her agony of false shame was dreadful; but sooner than confess, she allowed the servants "to call her coach, and let her coach be called"; but of course it did not come. She then insisted upon "walking on to find it," and entreated Lord George to leave them to the servant, whom they had brought with them; but he was too gallant, and still insisted on keeping them company "till they should find their carriage."

The hackney-coachman, who had been ordered to wait, espied them, and followed to explain that he was there and waiting. Mrs. Patterson took no notice; Miss Owenson took no notice; the footman, who guessed their troubles, took no notice either. The hackney-coachman continued to follow them.

"What *does* that man mean by following us?" asked Lord George.

"I really cannot imagine," said the elder lady.

"I wish he would go away," said the younger one.

"What do you want, fellow?" asked Lord George.

"I want these ladies either to get into my coach or to pay me my fare."

"What *does* he mean — is he drunk?"

"No," said Miss Owenson, at last, laughing at the dilemma; "but the fact is, that we were so ashamed of coming in a hackney-coach that we wanted nobody to know it."

Mrs. Patterson proceeded to explain all about how it had happened that they were deprived of the use of their own carriage; but her representations were drowned in the peals of laughter with which Miss Owenson and Lord George recognised the absurdity of the situation.

"So you came in a hackney-coach, and would rather have walked home in the mud than have had it known. How *very* Irish!" was his lordship's comment. He put them into their despised coach, and saw them drive away.

The comparative failure of *The Missionary*, together with the troubles she had met with from her publishers, turned Miss Owenson's mind for a moment from the romance towards the drama. She had an hereditary leaning to the stage. Her father had been a manager and a comedian. She herself had written a successful musical piece. The theatre offered her many inducements to try her hand at a play; and she had so far thought of it as to consult Lord Abercorn on the choice of a hero. Lord Abercorn's answer is among her papers.

Lord Abercorn to Miss Owenson.

[No date.]

I read your letter to the person you desired, dear, and if I did not write "by RETURN" (O you Irish expression, why cannot I write the proper brogue for such a broguey expression?) you must still impute it to the penny postman's life I am living, for when you ask me a question worth an answer, I will never delay it.

What your genius for melodrama, or any drama

may be, I have no other reason for guessing than my suspicion that you have genius enough for anything that you will give proper attention to. I should, however, be sorry that the drama, in any shape, should supersede the intentions of the romance or novel production that you last professed.

Hand-in-hand with it I have no objection; and as you give me my choice of two heroes, I will so far decide that he shall not be Henry the Fourth (Henry the Fourth of France). In the first place he is hackneyed to death and damnation; in the second, between ourselves (and spite of the whole female race whose favourite hero he is) he was no hero at all; he was a brave, good-natured, weak, selfish gentleman, and had he been endowed with higher mind and nature than he was, still his infamous conduct to the Prince de Condé would have blotted him out of my list.

The qualities, virtues, and vices of Francis the First were of a more kingly kind; and though he was hardly a hero, he was a good deal more like one; his time, too, was more chivalric, and the events of it, as well as his own words and actions, having been less hackneyed, may be worked up far more entertainingly and interestingly.

So much for my wisdom with which I shall begin and end.

So bye-bye, sweet Glo.

Lord Abercorn's objection to Henri Quatre as a hero, in spite of all feminine preferences to the contrary, were probably personal. Henri's "infamous conduct" towards Condé, perhaps reminded him of Lieutenant

Copley's "infamous conduct" to the Marquis of Abercorn.

During this visit to London, Miss Owenson made the acquaintance, and won the enduring friendship of that woman of unhappy genius, Lady Caroline Lamb. Born in the highest rank, gifted with the rarest powers, at once an artist, a poetess, a writer of romance, a woman of society and the world, Lady Caroline Ponsonby had been the belle of her season, the toast of her set, the star of her firmament. Early loved and early won by a young man, who was at the same time a nobleman and a statesman, every wish of her heart, every aspiration of her mind, would appear to have been gratified by success. As Lady Caroline Lamb, and future Lady Melbourne, she was an adored wife, with a fixed and high position in society, and with everything that wealth, beauty, youth, talent and connexions can command to make life happy. But the woman was not content. Is any woman of genius ever tranquil? Is not genius, whether in man or woman, the seed of what Schiller calls "a sublime discontent?" Lady Caroline had that restless craving after excitement — after the something unattained and unattainable — which pursues all spirits that are "finely touched." Sometimes she sought this in the exercise of her pencil and her pen; sometimes in the more dangerous exercise of her affections and her imagination. She was not wicked. She was not even lax in her opinions. But she was bold and daring in her excursions through the debateable land which divides the territories of friendship from those of love. If she never fell, she was scarcely ever safe from falling. At the date when her correspondence with Miss Owenson

began, she was a young wife of five or six years, and the image of Byron, beautiful and deadly as the night-shade, had not thrown its shadow on her life. When the letter, which is now to introduce Lady Caroline to the reader, as one of the most charming figures of this correspondence, was written, Byron had just returned from the East, having his *Hints from Horace* and the early cantos of *Childe Harold* in his pocket. His *English Bards*, which he found in a fourth edition, had made him famous; and his poetry, his travels, his singularity of manners, his extraordinary personal beauty, and his reputation for gallantry, made him one of the chief lions of the London season. Half the women were soon in love with him, more or less platonically; among others, at first very platonically, Lady Caroline Lamb. How far this friendship and flirtation went between the noble poet and the noble lady, has never yet, for want of full materials, or in deference to living persons, been truly told. These reasons for observing silence are no longer binding. Lady Caroline made Lady Morgan the depository of all her secrets as to this connexion; the actors in the drama have passed away, and the story of their lives is public property. The details which may now be given, mainly under the hands of Lady Caroline and Lord Byron, will complete an interesting chapter in the poet's memoirs.

Lady Caroline may now appear on the stage.

Lady C. Lamb to Miss Owenson.

LONDON,
1811.

MY DEAR MISS OWENSON,

If it had not been near making me cry, what I am going to tell you might make you laugh; but I

believe you are too good-natured not to sympathize in some manner with my distress. It never occurred to me that I should forget the direction you gave me, so that having ordered the carriage, and having passed a restless night, I was but just getting up when it was ready. I ordered it to fetch you; where, was the question — at York, was the only answer I could possibly give; for York, alas, is all I remember. Now they say there is a York lane, three York streets, a York place, a York buildings, and York court. I knew no number, but immediately thought of sending to Lady Augusta Leith; the *Court Guide* was opened, it was for 1810; Lady A. Leith consequently not where she now is, and where either of you are I cannot think; but as I was obliged to go into the country, I wrote this, and take my chance of its ever getting to you. Should you receive it, pray accept of my regrets and excuses, and do not treat me as ill as I have you, but remember your kind intentions some evening. I shall be back Saturday, I believe; but General Leith goes Tuesday.

See me before you leave town, and send me your number and street, I beg of you; the impression you have made is, I assure you, a little stronger, but I never can recollect one direction — do you think the new man could teach me?

Yours very sincerely, C. LAMB.

My direction is always Melbourne House.

The two ladies soon met to become friends and associates for ever. No contrast could be greater than between these two women of genius; one highly born,

adored by her husband, and every whim gratified, without her own exertion; the other humble, if not obscure; adored by many, but with a dangerous kind of love; compelled to struggle for her daily bread and for her daily safety. Both played, most perilously, with the fire; yet both came from the burning bush unscathed. Lady Caroline was saved by her affections, Miss Owenson by her principles. She, too, was weaving most unconsciously her married destiny. On the death of his first wife, Dr. Morgan accepted the post of physician to Lord Abercorn. A man so handsome and accomplished, made a deep impression on the Marchioness, who set herself to provide him with a second wife. The affair of Miss Owenson with "*le bien aimé*" was now off; and Lady Abercorn's letters to Miss Owenson began to glow with praises of her young physician. Jane Butler (afterwards Lady Manners) mentions him in one of her letters in a rather droll fashion.

"We brought Dr. Morgan," she writes to Miss Owenson, "a physician, with us, who, I believe, is very clever in more ways than one, as he understands simony and all Mrs. Malaprop's accomplishments. I believe he is of your religious persuasion, and seems to think Moses mistaken in his calculations (*this is entre nous*)."

Lady Abercorn, from the beginning, had set her heart on a match between Dr. Morgan and Miss Owenson, and Miss Owenson entered readily into all the fun of such a suggestion. When Lady Aberdeen wrote to Miss Owenson a glowing account of Dr. Morgan's learning, and genius, and qualifications, and desired her to write a poetical diploma for him, Miss Owenson answered in pure *gaieté de cœur*, as follows: —

DIPLOMA NOS UNIVERSITATAS SANTÆ GLORVINA.

We learned Professors of the College,
 The Alma Mater of true knowledge,
 Where students learn, *in memoria*,
 The philosophical amatoria,
 Where senior fellows hold no power,
 And junior sophists rule the hour,
 Where every bachelor of arts
 Studies no science — but of hearts.
 Takes his degree from smiling eyes
 And gets his FELLOWSHIP — by sighs;
 Where scholars learn, by rules quite simple,
 To expound the mystics of a dimple;
 To run through all their moods and tenses,
 The feelings, fancies, and the senses.
 Where none (though still to grammar true)
 Could e'er *decline* — a *billet doux*,
 Though *all* soon learn to *conjugate*,
 (*Eadum nos autoritate*)
 We — learned Professors of this College,
 The Alma Mater of true knowledge,
 Do, on the Candidate *Morgani*.
 (Doctissimo in Medicini)
 Confer his right well earned degree,
 And dub him, henceforth, sage *M. D.*,
 He, having stood examination,
 On points might puzzle half the nation,
 Shown where with skill he could apply
 A sedative, or *stimuli*,
 How to the *chorda tympani*
 He could, by dulcet symphony,
 The soul divine itself convey,
 How he (in verses) can impart
 A vital motion to a heart,
 Through hours which Time had sadly robb'd,
 Though dull and morbid it had throbb'd.
 Teach sympathetic nerves to thrill,
 Pulses to quicken or lie still;
 And without pause or hesitation,
 Pursue that vagrant thing *sensation*,
 From right to left, — from top to toe,
 From head of sage to foot of beau,
 While vain it shuns his searching hand,
 E'en in its own *pineal gland*.

But did we all his feats rehearse,
 How he excels in tuneful verse,
 How well he writes — how well he sings,
 How well he does ten thousand things,
 Gave we due meed to this bright homo,
 It would — *Turgeret hoc Diploma.*

GLORVINÆ OWENSONÆ.

On leaving England Miss Owenson again proceeded to Baron's Court. She used to relate that Dr. Morgan had heard so much in praise of Miss Owenson's wit, genius and general fascination, that he took an immense prejudice against her, and being a very shy man, he disliked the idea of meeting her.

He was one morning sitting with the Marchioness, when the groom of the chambers, throwing open the doors, announced "Miss Owenson!" who had just arrived. Dr. Morgan sprang from his seat, and there being no other way of escape, leaped through the open window into the garden below! This was too fair a challenge for Miss Owenson to refuse; she set to work to captivate him, and succeeded more effectually than she either desired or designed. The following letter gives no indication of the crisis so nearly at hand; it is to Mrs. Lefanu, and the tone is rather depressed.

Miss Owenson to Mrs. Lefanu.

[No date.]

CHERE, CHERE,

May the event your *sweet letter* communicated, and every event in your family that succeeds it, be productive of increasing happiness. Too much the creature of circumstances as they influence my manners or my conduct, my heart, ruled in its feelings by the objects of its affections only, knows no change, and the sym-

pathy, the tender interest in all that concerns you, my *longest, kindest friend*, which chance recently discovered to you, has always existed under an increasing power since the first moment I pressed your cordial hand — I met the kind welcome of your full eyes. If I am too apt to visit abroad, I am sure to come home to you, and the increasing kindness with which you receive and forgive me, hourly quickens my return, and extends my contrition.

Tom and his bride are now as happy as is possible for human nature to be. I rejoice in their happiness. I pray that it may long, long continue, and above all, that it may add to the sum of your's and Mr. Lefanu's; for if ever parents deserved well of their children, you both have. I was received here with the kindest and most joyous welcome. I find the people and the place delightful — there never was such a perfect Paradise; the summer makes all the difference and the magnificent outlines I so much admired in winter, are now most luxuriantly filled up.

We have got a most desirable acquisition to our circle, in the family physician; he is a person of extraordinary talent and extensive acquirements; a linguist, musician, poet and philosopher, and withal a most amiable and benevolent person; he is in high popularity, and he and I most amazing friends, as you may suppose.

Miss Butler is here, merry and pleasant as ever. She is sitting beside me, and desires her compliments, congratulations and best recollections to your ladyship. Olivia writes of nobody but you. She seems in very low spirits about our father, poor dear soul! and *misses* me sadly. I need not say a word to you on the subject.

I am sure you will see her often, and I know you cannot *help* being kind to her, and to any one who may stand in need of your kindness.

We expect the Duke of Richmond and suite the week after next. I expect Sir C. and Lady Asgill will also come at that time, so that we shall be a gay party. Olivia has been asked over and over again, but still declines the honour.

You see the king cannot make up his mind to leave us; he is *too kind*! I believe all things remain on the other side in *statu quo*. Write to me soon like a love, and tell me all that you think I most desire to know; above all, that you continue to love

Your own GLORVINA.

CHAPTER VII.

ENGAGED TO BE MARRIED.

BETWEEN the last letter to Mrs. Lefanu and the next one to her father, not many weeks elapsed. This and the subsequent letters are all the indications that remain of her feelings and thoughts upon an event so important in her life, as her first real struggle against falling into love. She used to say, in after life, how little she was then aware of the blessing that had befallen her and how near she had been to missing it, through her own perverseness. There is no doubt that she had dreamed of making a more brilliant match.

Miss Owenson to Robert Owenson.

BARON'S COURT.

August 20, 1811.

MY DEAREST DAD,

I am the least taste in life at a loss how to begin to tell you what I am going to ask you — which is, your leave to marry Doctor Morgan, whom I will not marry if you do not wish it. I dare say you will be amazingly astonished; but not half so much as I am, for Lord and Lady Abercorn have hurried on the business in such a manner, that I really don't know what I am about. They called me in last night, and more like parents than friends, begged me to be guided by them — that it was their wish not to lose sight of me, which, except I married a friend of theirs, they might, as they never would acknowledge a *Dublin husband*, but that if I accepted Morgan, the man upon earth they most esteemed and approved, they would be friends to both for life — that we should reside one year with them, after our marriage, or if they remained in Ireland, *two years*, so that we might lay up our income during that time to begin the world. He is also to continue their physician.

He has now five hundred a-year, independent of practice. I don't myself see the thing quite in the light they do; but they think him a man of such great abilities, such great worth and honour, that I am the most fortunate person in the world.

He stands in the first-class of physicians in London, having taken his Doctor's degree at Cambridge; his connexions are excellent, &c., &c., and in person very distinguished-looking. Now tell me what you wish

for I am still, as ever, all your own loving and dutiful child,

SYDNEY OWENSON.

On the same subject, she wrote — after a few days — to most of her old friends. The letter to Mrs. Lefanu and Lady Stanley, may be given as specimens of the whole.

Miss Owenson to Mrs. Lefanu.

BARON'S COURT,
August 29, 1844.

MY DEAREST FRIEND,

Your inimitable letter was a source of great comfort to me. Your eloquent and exalted theories are still less powerful in their influence over me than your bright example. I have seen you the Providence of your family, and I admire and revere too much not to endeavour to imitate.

This event, the most unlooked-for and rapid of my life, has been accelerated by my friends here, and by the more than romantic passion of the most amiable and ardent of human beings, so as to leave me in a state of *agitation* and *flurry* that prevented me writing on the subject to any human being but my family — and even to them so incoherently as to leave them more to guess at from inference than fact.

The business was, indeed, *so hurried*, that it was all like a dream. The licence and ring have been in the house these ten days — all the settlements made; yet I have been battling off, from day to day, and hour to hour, and have only ten minutes back procured a little breathing time. The fact is, the struggle is almost too

great for me — on one side engaged, beyond retrieval, to a man who has frequently declared to my friends, here, that if I break off he will not survive it!! on the other, the dreadful certainty of being parted for ever from a country and friends I love, and a family I adore, to which I am linked by such fatal ties, that my heart must break in breaking them.

Lord and Lady Abercorn will not part with Dr. Morgan for a moment, as they suppose the whole family would die if they did; so that, after my marriage, I should have no chance of seeing you all before I went to England, and I have, therefore, at last prevailed on Morgan to permit me to go up for a *week* or *two*, while I am yet a free agent. When I read that part of your letter where you say Tom and his wife were to live with you, I wept bitterly. Oh, if it were my lot to live with those I love! but I am about to leave them all. I write incoherently, for I am feeling strongly; don't read this to Livy, but just what is right and politic to mention to any one. To give you any idea of the passion I have most unwittingly inspired, would be vain; but if I had spirits, I could amuse you not a little. Tell Livy to repeat to you some of his eloquent nonsense which I wrote to her. Barring his wild, unfounded love for me, the creature is perfection. The most *manly*, I had almost said *daring*, tone of mind, united to more goodness of heart and disposition, than I ever met with in a human being. Even with this circle, where all is acquirement and accomplishment, it is confessed that his versatility of talent is unrivalled. There is scarcely any art or science he has not cultivated with success; and the resources of his

mind and memory are exhaustless. His manners are too English to be popular with the Irish; and though he is reckoned a handsome man, it is not that style of thing which, if I were to choose for beauty, I should select — it is too indicative of goodness; a little *diablerie* would make me wild in love with him. To the injury of his interests and circumstances, he has offered to settle with me in Dublin, since I appear so heart-broken at parting from my family; but *that* I would not hear of. He is just thirty; has a moderate property, independent of his profession; is a member and a fellow of twenty colleges and societies, and is a Cambridge man. This is a full-length picture drawn for your private inspection. He read your letter with bursts of admiration. He says you must have a divine mind, and that if all my country-women resemble you, his constancy will be sadly put to the test. We are to live one year with the Abercorns, which will save some income for furnishing a house in London, where we are to reside. *My man* is now playing Handel, and putting me in mind of dear Tom. He does not, however, play near so well; but has more *science* than any one, and sings the most difficult things at sight. He has so much improved me in Italian and singing, you cannot imagine. Ten thousand thanks for your benevolent attention to my poor old father — never did he stand more in need of it, sick, worn down and deprived of the attentions of a child he adores, and who has hitherto lived for him. You are all goodness, and to part from you is not among the least of my afflictions. God bless you ever,

S. OWENSON.

A thousand loves to all the fire-side circle; but above all to Joe. I am quite shocked at the expense of my last letter; but as I saw you got all your letters at the *Castle*, I took it for granted they were free.

Miss Owenson to Lady Stanley.

BARON'S COURT,
1st September, 1811.

MY MOST DEAR FRIEND,

It is an age since we held any communion; in the first instance, I was prevented by the fear of boring you by a *platitude* of a letter, which could only repeat what you know — that I love you. In the second, I have been prevented writing since my arrival here (now five weeks ago) by an event unexpected and critical; in a word, in this little space of time, a man has fallen in love with me, *à tête baissée*, and almost married me, before I know where I am or what it is all about. I mentioned to you before, that Lord Abercorn was to bring over with him a physician, and as they wrote me word that he was a person of distinguished talent, a charming musician, and altogether an interesting person, I sent him some comical professional problems in my letters to Lady Abercorn. He answered them by a poetical thesis — I sent him a *diploma* — and thus prepared, we met under circumstances and in scenes too favourable to the romantic feelings peculiar to his character, and which it was my lot to excite and feed. In short, almost without looking beyond the instant, his empressment, and the anxiety of Lord and Lady Abercorn to forward an event which would place me in England near them, took me unawares, and I

gave a sort of consent to an event, which it is, and has ever since been, my incessant struggle to delay.

The fact is, there is much *pour et contre*, on the subject (Dr. Morgan having but a small patrimonial property, independent of his profession, in which he is still but young). The confidence his medical skill and success have inspired in this family, where there is a continual demand on his attention, have so raised him in their good opinion, that they have declared themselves his fast friends, and promoters of his interests for life. Indeed, it was at their instance, I was induced to listen to a proposal, which could have nothing in it very gratifying to my *ambition*. The man, however, is *perfection*. His mind has that strength of tone and extent of reflection, which you admire so much. He thinks upon every subject of importance with us, and is sometimes so daring in risking his bold and singular opinions, that while it raises him in my esteem, it makes me tremble for his worldly interests, so seldom promoted by this sovereign independence of principle and spirit, which throws rank and influence at such an incalculable distance. He is, with all this deep philosophy of character, a most accomplished gentleman. He speaks and writes well several languages, and is a scientific musician, a devoted naturalist, and has studied every branch of natural history with success. With these resources of *mind*, I never saw a wretch so thrown upon the *heart* for his happiness, or so governed by ardent and unruly passion, of which his most romantic *engouement* for me is a proof. I have refused and denied him over and over again, because if it is not in worldly circumstances a very good match for me, it is still WORSE for him. I

am still putting it off from day to day, but fear I am too far committed to recede with honour. All this is *entre nous*, and should you mention the thing, *prenez* the business as much as you can, for upon all occasions, *il est bon de se faire valoir*. We are to live the first year with Lord and Lady Abercorn, and the next we hope to be in a baby-house of our own in London, and, oh! what happiness it will be to me to have one to receive you, dear Lady Stanley, when you come to town, instead of your going to an hotel; believe me, there is not a human being I should be happier to see, than your dear self, after my own sweet sister. The worst part of my story is, that I must then have to leave my country, and father, and sister, that I adore; when I think of this, I start from my promise, and have more than once *entreated* to be off, and in short, sometimes I am almost out of my mind between contending feelings; you would pity me if you knew and saw my struggles; pray write to me soon, and love me always,

Your own GLORVINA.

We expect the Duke and court here in a few days.

Lady Stanley's reply to the announcement of her friend's proposed, but not yet accomplished, marriage is both wise and kind.

Lady Stanley to Miss Owenson.

PENRHŌS,

September 18th, 1811.

MY DEAR GLORVINA,

Shall I say the import of your letter surprised me? I know not. However, I think surprise was not the

sensation predominant among the many it set afloat; that you should have met with a man who looked, listened, and entered the lists of love, *tête baissée*, was an event much of course; but that an equal to the admirable Crichton should be met at all, and moreover, that the destinies should just place him within the circle of Glorvina's influence, is truly a matter worthy of wonder, and particularly to me, who have hitherto adhered pertinaciously to a persuasion, that kindred spirits were subjected to the same laws as parallel lines, and never could meet on this ungracious planet. But, behold an exception! Receive, my dear Sydney, my sincere felicitations on your view of establishment. Yet rest assured, I do not fail of taking a part in your anxieties, but who can be married without such attendants? If every *contre* was nearly looked to, alack, poor Hymen! But in the main, establishment is good, in some lights almost expedient, since the delights of youth, of friends, of range, and frolic, are but passengers. On the subject of riches, it must be avowed, my worldly wishes are not completely gratified, but on that question, the interests of the heart must arbitrate, nor can I dispute with those sovereigns, and do they not appear with a powerful phalanx? and sweetly chime with the old song — “*Et il sera toujours de même, si j'en juge d'après mon cœur.*” Perhaps, ere this time, the conflict is over; I wish it may be so, and every sacrifice well compensated by the acquisition of a friend and associate, *à tout épreuve*. I have been sadly tardy in writing, but were details worth while, I could show I am more excusable than usual; I have been singularly engaged by company and hampered by business at the same time, and lassitude and

chagrins spoilt every little interval. And now then, farewell, my dear Sydney. Imagine, and you may well imagine (do me but justice) how much I love to hear further of an event so interesting to me, and believe me, by every name,

Most truly yours, &c., &c.,

M. STANLEY.

CHAPTER VIII.

BETWEEN CUP AND LIP.

WHEN she was fairly engaged, Miss Owenson's courage failed her. Dr. Morgan being very much in love, desired naturally that the marriage should take place with as little delay as possible. The Marchioness, to whom the drama and the *dénouement* were a pleasant excitement, had no idea that the ceremony in real life could be anything more than the last page in a novel, or the last words in a play, after the characters have grouped themselves. She sent for the marriage ring and licence, and would have proceeded to extremities, without consulting the wishes of one of the parties most interested.

Miss Owenson, however, contrived to obtain a short respite, and permission to pay a visit to her sister and father, in Dublin. Her father's precarious state of health was the plea she used. She was sent the first stage of her journey in all the state of a carriage and four horses, with Dr. Morgan riding beside the window for an escort. A fortnight was to be the term of her absence, and she promised very fairly, that if permitted to go away, she would return without fail, at the time

appointed. She had no such intention. Her father was ill; his health was quite broken up. As, however, he was in no immediate danger, Miss Owenson had no idea of stopping at home to keep him company. She plunged at once, into all the gaieties of Dublin society. She was more the fashion than ever; and she enjoyed the feeling of freedom and independence after the stately restraints of her life at Baron's Court, of which she had, by that time, become disenchanted.

Dr. Morgan was retained at Baron's Court by his professional duty. Neither the Marquis nor the Marchioness would grant him leave of absence. He was extremely jealous, and knew his fair and slippery lady love to be surrounded by admirers. He was especially vexed by the attentions bestowed on her by Mr. Parkhurst, one of the gayest men about town in Dublin society; but he was unable to do more than write eloquent letters of complaint and appeal, to which the lady paid not the smallest attention. She always owned, afterwards, that she had behaved exceedingly ill, and that she deserved for ever to have lost the best husband that ever a woman had; but at the time, she only thought how she might prolong her absence, if, indeed, she did not meditate breaking loose altogether. The correspondence on both sides is characteristic, and as the subject of love and love-making, of woman's constancy and man's perfidy, is one of perennial interest, some of this correspondence may be given. The letters are printed as nearly according to their date as can be ascertained. Both the Marquis and Marchioness seem to have been kind throughout the whole period, and to have shewn great patience with their refractory *protégée*. In one of Morgan's letters,

under date Oct. 7, there is "a magic —" which requires a word of explanation. When Miss Owenson had been particularly naughty, and wished to make her peace, she would leave in her next note a small blank space to represent a kiss. Morgan was at liberty to believe that her lips had touched the paper, and to act accordingly.

T. C. Morgan to Miss Owenson.

BARON'S COURT,
October 1, 1811.

MY DEAREST GIRL,

Here I am, again, safely returned from Strabane, after going through a day's eating and drinking enough to kill a horse. We had a most heavenly day, yesterday; but to-day, it has rained incessantly; we were not, however, wet, being well provided with coats, so that I am in no danger of dying this trip. Baron's Court to-day is dulness personified. Lady Abercorn received a shocking account of Lady Aberdeen from Mrs. Kemble; and though I know how very little such accounts are worth minding, yet her tears are infectious, and I cannot help feeling alarmed and out of spirits. Receiving, as I do, daily marks of their kindness and good will, I cannot avoid sympathising with them in their worst of all domestic calamities. Yet, *true to human nature*, I am *selfish* enough to think much of the effect a fatal termination of this disease would have on us and our comforts. I trust that I am not laying up for *you* a winter's residence in the house of mourning — whatever the Apostles may say, I infinitely prefer the house of rejoicing. But to return to a more grateful theme, how

is my best beloved after her journey? I hope to-morrow to hear a good account of you, and that you found your father and sister better than you expected.

Have you been gadding about much? Have you seen many people? Are you happy and comfortable? or are you, like me, looking forward anxiously to the happy time that will unite us for ever? Dearest Glorvina, love me as I adore you. How often I kiss the little gold bottle, and think of the sweeter roses on *somebody's* lips. Shorten time, by every means, that separates us, if you value the happiness of

Your ever devoted,

T. C. M.

T. C. Morgan to Miss Owenson.

Monday, October 7.

DEAREST, DEAR LOVE,

Will you, can you pardon my ravings? How angry I am with myself! I have at last got a sweet, charming, *affectionate* letter from you, and half my miseries are over. If my two last letters gave you pain, think what misery (well or ill-founded), what horrid depression must have been mine to inspire them. Your *reasonings* are all very fine and very conclusive; but, alas, I parted with *reason* to a certain little coquette, and I can attend to and feel no language but that of the heart. Still, however, I must insist upon my distinction, that while I am ready to give up *everything* to your lovely, amiable *family feelings*, I can ill brook your associating any unpleasant idea with that of returning to *me*. If I know my heart, neither solitude, sickness, nor slavery would be unpalatable, if it gave me back to Glorvina. I would seek her amidst the

plague, in an African ship, or, if such a place existed, in her *own father's* dominions. I have but one object in life, and *it is you*; and so little can I bear the idea of your preferring anything to me, that I have been angry with Olivia when she has had too much of your attention. Indeed, indeed it is *because I love*, that I cannot suppose it possible any feeling of disgust, or *ennui*, can associate itself with your return to me, and, I would fain hope, happiness. You cannot think so meanly of me as to suppose the dainty chamber could urge me to draw you from your *duties*. Trust me, love, you never win me more than when I see you, in imagination, discharging them; but when I picture to myself the *thoughtless, heartless* Glorvina, trifling with her friend, jesting at his sufferings, and flirting with every man she meets; when I imagine her more in love with the *vanities of this wicked world* than with me, I feel not *sure* of her. Do not think me cruel in reminding you that you have lost one husband by flirting, and that that makes *me* feel it is just possible you may drive another mad. I cannot, give you to the amusements of Dublin. God knows (if he takes the trouble to know) this "pile" is "dreary" enough without you; but it makes me curse the hour I threw away my love on one so incapable of returning it, when I see you looking forward to a *solitary* winter in it; trust me, dearest, a little *natural philosophy* will make time pass pleasantly enough, never fear.

I read part of your letter to Miss B——, relative to "Almighty Tact," and she laughed *tout son saoul*. She says, if there is one human being more thoroughly destitute of *tact* than another, it is Glorvina — and, indeed, I think so. In the instance of myself you have

failed utterly. If you knew me, you would not combat my feelings by your affected stoicism; you would flatter my vanity with the idea of the separation being as painful to you as to me; you would soothe me with tenderness and not shock me with *badinage*. If you knew how much eloquence there was in the magic —; if you knew the pleasure I felt in touching the paper that had touched your lips! Oh, Glor.! Glor.! have you been all this while studying me to so little purpose? In reply to *your orders*, know that I have not opened my lips to say more than — “a bit more,” “very good,” and “no more, thank you, MY LORD,” since you have been gone. Lady Abercorn swears she heard me sing, “*Il mio ben quando vena*,” and says I am Nina Pazza. In good truth, I believe she is right, for surely nothing but madness would distress itself, and what it loves more than itself, as *I* do. I assure you I have made myself quite ill, and others present; my calmness is acquired, unnatural, and deceitful. I am sorry, very sorry, for your poor dear dad; but hope he is not seriously worse; say everything that is kind to him from me, and tell him I hope we shall spend many a pleasant day together yet. Do you know you shock my tenderness by the *ease* with which you talk of Miss Butler. Surely we must adopt two terms to express our different loves, *one* word cannot imply such different affections. I WILL think and speak of nothing but you. As to my commissions, do not, best and dearest, put yourself to any inconvenience about them; when done you may send them by the mail, the pleasure of receiving anything from you is worth the carriage, though it even amounted to gold. There is, however, but *one* commission about which I

am *anxious*, and that is *to love me* as I do you, EXCLUSIVELY; to prefer me to every other good; to think of me, speak of me, write to me, and to look forward to our union as the completion of every wish, for so do I by you. Do this, and though you grow as "*ugly*" as Sycorax, you will never lose in me the fondest, most doating, affectionate of husbands. Glorvina, I was born for tenderness; my business in life is *to love*. Cultivate, then, the latent feelings of the *heart*, learn to distrust the *imagination*, and to despise and quit the world, before the world leaves you. How, dearest, will you otherwise bear the hour when no longer young, lovely, and *agaçante*, you will see the *great ones* lay aside their plaything and forget their companion who can no longer give them pleasure; where, but in the arms of affection, will you then find consolation? Fly, then, to me by times. You have much wisdom to acquire yet, with respect to happiness; and believe me, the *dimity chamber* is a school worth all the Portico's in the world, Mrs. Stoic. *There* nature reigns, and you will hear none but the language of truth. Do you recollect folding up a piece of blotting-paper with one of your letters? I preserve it as the apple of my eye, and kiss it, as I would you, all to pieces.

My sweetest life, I do not mean an atom of acrimony towards you in all this; but misery will be querulous. I determine to pass over my sufferings in silence; but find I cannot. Do not say I am selfish; if I were, I should have pressed you to marriage when I could have done it effectually. I should have opposed your leaving me; and now I should give up all to you for comfort. I flatter myself, that *hitherto* every sacri-

fice has been on my part. My only comfort is, that my wishes have given place to yours.

I do not wish you to *cut* any one; but I think Parkhurst, too *particular* in his attentions; besides, how can I bear that anybody can have the pleasure of talking to you and gazing on you when I cannot. I should be sorry you offended a *friend* on account of any whim of mine; you can be civil to him without encouraging *his daily* visits. Strangely as I show it, I *am* obliged and grateful for your every attention, and in this instance in particular; but indeed I do not wish it. I have not so mean an opinion of myself to be jealous of anybody's alienating your mind from me by exciting a preference, *et pour toute la reste j'en sais assez.*

I have kissed your dear hair again and again, as I do the bottle, twenty times an hour; do not judge of my temper by this instance, for, believe me, I am not always, nor ever was in my married life, in the horrible state of mind I now am. You know I think ill of life in general, and kick against calamity as if I received an affront as well as an injury in it from fate. But trust me, no chance of life can reach me to wound as I am now wounded; when reposed on your dear bosom then my spirits will be calmed, my irritability soothed. If I thought there was the remotest chance of my giving you the uneasiness I know I now do, when once you are mine, I would release you from your engagement *au coup de pistolet*. No, no, my beloved, I hope, after all, we may be enabled to say, in our age, *c'est un monde passable*, at least it *shall* be so to you, if I can make it so. God bless you, my own

dear, sweet, darling girl; don't, don't be angry with me, for I am very wretched without that. Mr. Eliot is come at last, and I must go dress and acquire steadiness for "*représentation*."

Adieu *ma belle, ma chère* Glor.

MORTIMER.

9 o'clock.

Pity and forgive a wretch whom nothing but your presence can console. God, God bless you, dear Glorvina.

T. C. Morgan to Miss Owenson.

DU CHEMIN DE CERBERE A LA PORTE D'ENFER.
Mardi, October 15th, 1811.

Faut-il que je m'égayé toujours? Combien cela est triste! Mais, soyons heureux c'est encore bien plus difficile. Égayons nous pourtant. Pourquoi? — *La reine le veut!*

The Clitheroes are just gone with Bowen for the Giant's Causeway, the latter returns in the middle of next week; the former promise to repeat their visit soon. Oglander and the Major are gone shooting; and the little tail of nobility, Miss Butler and I, are going to ride if the weather permit. I really was *glad* you were not with us last night. We played magical music, "What's my Thought like?" and many other games *equally amusing*, for three or four hours; you would have been bored to death, as was almost your poor Mortimer. They made Lord Abercorn *go out* frequently, and though he was bored as bad as man could be, he did it with an ease and grace that was very pleasing;

he certainly is thoroughly a gentleman on those points. Miss Butler seems thoroughly determined to go to Dublin, and then what will become of us? *Che farò senza mio ben*, we shall be given up to melancholy. What will become of me? *io morirò — ah! ben mio*, how happy should I be could I behold thee and be near thee, and see thee with thy dear family, but what useless wishes, I love thee dearest! my wife, I love thee! and for thee I will do and endure anything, everything! adieu, my love, adieu!

Farewell, dearest Glorvina,

Your own, own

MORTIMER

Miss Owenson to T. C. Morgan.

October, 1844.

“Do the P—s and Castlereaghs go to you at Christmas? when does the Butler come to town, and when do the Carberys leave you?” — answer all. I don't send you a kiss to-day, I am tired of the *diurnal act*, but I lay my head upon your bosom in a wife-like way, and suffer you to press me gently to your heart, which is more than you *deserve!* I am glad you changed your pen — I hate *poesy* —

“When this you see,
Remember me.”

“His mouth was Primmer,
A lesson I took,
I swore it was pretty,
And then kiss'd the book.”

that is the text, vide “Peeping Tom;” but I did not intend to make so free with you this three months, for

you have behaved *very ill indeed* lately, and talked *like a fool* very often. Livy does not know what to make of you! but I forgive — lay by your nervousness, and get some common sense.

S. OWENSON.

Miss Owenson to T. C. Morgan.

October 31st, 1811.

I am not half such a little rascal as you suppose; the best feelings only have detained me from you; and feelings better than the *best* will bring me back to you. I must be more or less than woman to resist tenderness, goodness, excellence, like yours, and I am simply woman, aye, dear, "every inch a woman." I feel a little kind of tingling about the heart, at once more feeling myself nestled in yours; do you remember — well, dear, if you don't, I will soon revive your recollection — I said I would not write to you to-day, but I could not resist it, and I am now going off to a man of business, and about Lady Abercorn's books, in the midst of the snow and pinched with cold. God bless you, love.

S. O.

Your song is charming; you are a clever wretch, and I love you more for your talents than your virtues, you *thing of the world*. What put it into your stupid head that I would not return at Christmas? did I ever say so, blockhead?

Well, I have only the old *story* to tell, no more than yourself —

"And I loves you, and you loves me,
And oh! how happy we shall be."

Take care of the *whiskers* — mind they are not to grow thus — but thus. — [Here follows in the letter a couple of droll portraits of Morgan, with the whiskers grown and trimmed in the two fashions then in favour.]

T. C. Morgan to Miss Owenson.

Thursday, November, 1811.

You are a pretty pair of Paddies, you and your sister. *Only see* how you enclosed your letter for me, to Lord Abercorn, without seal and without direction. Your second letter came at the *usual* time; but judge my consternation, when Lord Abercorn gave me your *first* at breakfast, *premising* he had read *three sides* of it, under the supposition it was for him, till he came quite at the end, to “my dear Morgan,” which rather surprised him. In good truth, the letter is so much like the *Epistle General of St. Jude*, that it will do for *any church*. Well, “the gods take care of Cato.” There was not a word of *his* frolics, of the stupidity of B. C—, of Livy’s not coming, or anything one would much care about his reading; but I was in a special fright till I could get an opportunity of reading it and convincing myself; for Heaven’s sake be more careful. I think he must have laughed at your *jealous suspicions*, though I don’t believe he has a very high opinion of my *Josephism*. I wish I had something to *confess*, just to *satisfy* you; but, ah, alas! you have the best security in the world for my fidelity, the want of opportunity for me to go astray. For unless I made love to a young diablesse or an old witch, and became the papa of an incubus, the devil a chance have I of doing wrong. I should like to know the “when and

the who" of your thoughts; perhaps it would give me *an idea*. Seriously, my best love, if you doubt me, come and claim your own, for *I am* yours and only yours.

Dearest girl, how much I wish I could say anything satisfactory to you about your father. I *cannot judge* accurately, but all your accounts of him have given me an unfavourable impression of his chance of ultimate recovery. I should think the whiskey *bad* for him; at least, if not rendered *necessary* by circumstances, it must be injurious. Your low spirits distress me very, very much. Would to God I could be with you to soothe and comfort you! I am, however, not less so than yourself, as you must see by my awkward attempts at humour. I am very *irritable* at these times, and do not know whether to laugh or cry.

My yesterday's letter (written in this mood) was particularly dull and fade; I am very much pleased, flattered, delighted by your second letter; it is so decisive a mark of your tenderness and affection. Dearest Glorvina, I *have no* love for any but you; you have my *whole, whole heart*, and if my letters vary, it is because my spirits vary, and with them my *tone* of thinking. When, when will the day come that shall make me *yours* for ever. Glorvina, we have both suffered much on each other's account; I feel, however, conscious we shall both be ultimately happy in each other. God, God bless you! I am writing myself into dreadful spirits; I believe catching your tone.

You give a horrid picture of poor dad! He must have been *very ill indeed* to require so much blistering. I find you are quite in raptures with Dublin. Four

dinners beside evening parties in one week; that is pretty well for a person who went there *merely* to enjoy the society of her family for a few weeks. However, if you are amused, I am content. You must want occasional *distraction*, and to be candid, I should be all the better for it, if it were in my reach. Only love me, and write good-humouredly. You do not mention the Butler; she is, I suppose, as happy as the day is long; give my love to her, and tell her I miss her very much — *da l'amantissimo vero sposo*.

T. C. Morgan to Miss Owenson.

BARON'S COURT,
Wednesday, 2 o'clock, Nov. 14th.

DEAREST AND BEST,

Me voici de retour, and I have just read your dear letter. Great God! how little able am I to bear any crosses in which you are concerned. I cannot free my mind from the idea of your having been *seriously* ill. You say you are better, and I must believe you. But once for all I implore and beseech you, in no instance conceal from me the *full extent* of any sickness or calamity that may reach *you* or *yours*. It is only the entire confidence that communications *are* made, and that nothing would be hid that might happen ill, by which absence is rendered supportable. An anxious, fretful and *Rousseauish* disposition (like mine) will let the imagination so much get the start of reason, that, when once deceived, I should never feel happy by any communication however pleasant its nature. I should fancy ten millions of accidents, kept from me *for my good*. I hope and trust you have acted sincerely by

me in this instance, and are as well in health and about one-eighth part as happy as if you really were "on my knee." What an image! how lovely! My bosom swelled in reading it, and the obtrusive drops, for once harbingers of pleasure, danced trembling on my eyelids; *bless* you, BLESS you, dearest love! I do kiss you with my whole heart, and pat your dear *caen dhu* [black head]; and I, too, in my turn, ask your pardon for worrying you in my last but one, and for the two short hasty scrawls of Sunday and yesterday. In each case, however, I really was compelled to be so brief; I should not have written, but, judging by myself, I thought a short letter infinitely preferable to no letter at all; I have just received your parcel, but have had no time to examine anything. You have forgotten my lavender water, of which I am in great want — *mais n'importe*. The ring does *famously*. I kiss it every instant (*now*) and NOW and NOW-W-W-W. Pray take care of the mourning ring you took as a pattern, as I value it much. Lady Abercorn played me an *arch trick* about it. By mistake, she opened the muslin and found the ring; she and Miss Butler *abstracted* it. I missed the expected delight, and flew (*à la moi*) all over scarlet, up to her to inquire if it was amongst her parcels, and very soon discovered by her joking how the land lay. Oh! I am a great fool, and it's all along of *you*, you thing you! God bless dear *you*, though, for all that. Lady Abercorn will be obliged by the Irish extract from *Ossian*; her countenance quite brightened when I mentioned it. At this moment my imagination is wandering in delight. I kiss and press you in idea, and I am all fire, and passion and tenderness; the sensations are rather too

nervous and will leave a horrible depression; but for one such "five minutes" — perish an eternity! This morning, in bed, at Sir John's, I read part of *The Way to Keep Him*, and I see now you take the widow for your model; but it won't do, for though I love you in every mood, it is only when you are true to NATURE, passionate and tender, that I adore you. You never are less interesting to me than when you *brillez* in a large party: "C'est dans un tête-à-tête, dans la Chambre de Basin que vous est vraiment déesse, mais déesse-FEMME." *Apropos de la déesse*, your Paphian orders are not from Paphos, they are from the coldest chambers of your ice-house imagination. Venus disdains them, and Cupid trembles and averts his arrows, fearful of blunting their points: "Je n'ai qu'une seule occupation pour tous les jours, et presque pour toutes les nuits, et c'est de penser de Glorvina." I can neither read nor work, and the weather is horribly bad; how the time passes I can't say, for except writing to you, curse me if I can tell you any one thing I do from morning to night.

The *whiskers* thrive, and so, too, does the hair, but you really!

I cannot write another letter, and yet I cannot bear to part for two days in anger. Imagine all that is harsh and suspicious in this letter *unsaid* — I know you love me, however paradoxical your conduct, and I will try to be content; I cannot bear to give you pain; God bless my dearest love.

T. C. Morgan to Miss Owenson.

November, 1811.

I am very tired and it is late, so I shall write but a short letter to-day, and that is the better for you, dear, as I am thoroughly displeased with you and your cold, calculating, most truly unamiable epistle. As for favours, whatever this tremendous favour that you dread to ask, be, I suppose it will be granted — *if it can*. I have never yet been in the habit of refusing you the sacrifice of every one of my feelings and prejudices. In every instance you have done exactly what you pleased, and nothing else; and my wishes, right or wrong, have been held tolerably cheap by you; but this, I suppose, is to break me into an obedient husband by times. I could, however, better away with that, than the manner in which you have trifled with me in the business of delay. Why could you not at once have told me, when *you first conceived the idea in September*, as I remember by a conversation we had, that you did not mean to return till Christmas. You would have saved yourself some little trouble and me very much pain, besides freeing yourself from the necessity of stooping to something more than *evasion*. But I do not mean to reproach you. I know this is but a specimen of the round-about policy of all your countrywomen. How strange is it that you, who are in the general *great* beyond every woman I know, philosophical, magnanimous — should, *in detail*, be so often ill-judging, wrong, and (shall I say) little. Ah, dearest Glorvina, you know not how I adore you; and what pain it gives me that you think so meanly of me as to imagine this little

trickery *necessary*. Am I not worthy of your confidence? am I not always ready to live or die for your happiness? and though I may complain when I think your affections cold, and your views *merely* prudential, yet to your seriously-urged wishes I shall ever attend. Do not write harshly to me, nor go over again the worn-out theme of your last. It is mortification enough that you can be so dead to feelings that agitate *me*, almost to madness, that you can *wish* to stay from me! You do not mention how the letter missed, or whether you have gotten all mine regularly since. Dearest, I know I am cross; but it is because I *feel* strongly, and, perhaps, not always *correctly*. Believe, however, that none can be more truly devoted to you than your own, own

T. M.

Je vous donne mille mille baisers.

Miss Owenson to T. C. Morgan.

Wednesday, November, 1844.

"*Tout homme n'est pas maître de sa propre vie,*" if he has, by all the arts in his power, made that life indispensably necessary to the happiness of another — this you have done. Your life and love are necessary to my happiness. I did not seek to associate myself with either; it was you involved me, and you must abide by it. You must live to love me, and to be loved by me. Gracious God! how your letters harrow up my soul! I would not willingly, purposely, give *you* one pang for the best joy of my existence, and yet I, too, am cruel, unavoidably so. The various feelings by which I am eternally agitated and distracted, throw

me into various tempers, and I pass from one strong emotion to another, almost insensible to their successive influence. I am the victim of the moment, and moments, and days and weeks, are to me but various seasons of suffering, each, in their way, too acute to be long sustained.

The gaieties I mix in, are unparticipated by others. You mistake me totally if you suppose I am the light, volatile, inconsequent wretch you paint me. Much as I am, and *ought to be*, flattered by the attention and kindness of a very large circle of respectable and distinguished friends; intimately associated as are all my feelings, and habits, and social pursuits with my sentiments for them, still, it is not they nor the festivals they give me, that could have a moment's influence with me. Oh, no, it is a far deeper feeling.

Yes, Morgan, I will be yours, I hope, I trust; God give me strength to go through with it! I mean to leave this house clandestinely; Clarke only in my secret *My poor father!* I am very ill — obliged to assist Livy, last night, with a heavy heart. The fatigue, added to a bad cold and a settled cough, has produced a horrible state of exhaustion and nervous lowness. I scarce know what I write; your letters have overpowered me; my head is disordered and wild. You distrust me, and whether I marry or reject you, my misery is certain. Still I love you, oh! more than tenderly. I lean my aching head upon your heart, my sole asylum, my best and dearest friend. I must cease to write. The physique carries it. Tomorrow I shall be in better health. Adieu.

Yours,

S. O.

T. C. Morgan to Miss Owenson.

November 26th, 1844.

DEAREST LIFE,

After three days of painful, miserable discussion, welcome, welcome to the *holy Sabbath*, and to pure, *unmixed* love. I know not why, but I enjoy to-day a *triste* sort of *calmness* in regard to you, to myself, and to all that life can give, which is ease and happiness when compared with the eternal flow and ebb of hope with which I am *usually* agitated. I will take advantage of it (while it *lasts*) in writing to you, contrary to my previous intention, and I do so, because I *can avoid* at all touching on your affairs.

I should much like to have been present at your *disputation* on the influence of *mental cultivation* on human happiness. You knew *my* opinion, as I had so lately mentioned it, though in a cursory way, in one of my letters. I believe it is not very different from your own. There can be no doubt, as far as the sciences go, with which Davy is more particularly acquainted, their happy influence on human life is considerable, not only in the *aggregate* by "bettering the condition" (that is the fashionable phrase) of man, and multiplying his comforts, but *individually*, in a way not at first sight very visible. The physical sciences all consist in facts and reasoning on facts, *totally unconnected with morals*, and, as Chamfort says, "Le monde physique paraît l'ouvrage d'un être parfait et bon, mais le monde moral paraît être le produit des caprices d'un diable devenu fou." The mind, then, perpetually abstracted from the contemplation of this influence, stimulated by brilliant discoveries,

and absorbed in the consideration of beautiful, well-arranged and *constant* laws, is enlarged to *pleasurable emotion*, at the same time that it rejoices in the consciousness of its increased powers over the natural world. Those pursuits, on the contrary, which have been supposed the most to influence happiness and to tame the tiger in our nature, — the moral and metaphysical sciences, *belles lettres*, and the fine arts, are, in my opinion, of much more doubtful efficacy. Though their influence, when opposed to the passions, is really as nothing (indeed, they too often but co-operate with them in corrupting the heart) yet they cast a sort of splendour about vice by the refinement they create; and render man, if not a better animal, yet certainly a less horrible animal. As to the question whether humanity is bettered by the multiplying wants, and thereby drawing tighter the social bonds and making us more dependent on each other, on police and on Government, we cannot *decide*, — the advantages and disadvantages of each state are so little comparable; most probably what is lost on the side of liberty, is gained in security and the petty enjoyments which, by their *repetition* become important, so that, on the whole, one age is nearly on a par with another in this respect. As for the influence of these pursuits on the CULTIVATOR of them, there can, in my opinion, be hardly a dispute; he is to all intents and purposes a victim immolated for the public for which he labours. In morality, the mind always bent upon a gloomy and shaded system of things, is either tortured in making stubborn fact bend to graduate with *religious prejudices*, or if forced to abandon *these*, lost in seas of endless speculation; consciously *feeling* actually *existing*

evil, and perfectly sceptical to future good. These sciences, too, generally are connected with a cultivated imagination, the *greatest curse in itself* to its unfortunate possessor. Imagination, always at variance with reason and truth, delights in exaggeration and dwells most constantly on what most affects the passions. Its food, its occupation is *pain*; then, again, how constant is that sickly squeamishness of taste which finds nothing to admire, nothing to approve; that sees the paucity of our conceptions and the endless repetition of them. In point of fact, I have rarely seen poets, painters, or musicians (I mean composers), *happy men*. Fretful, irritable, impatient; guided by enthusiasm (another word for *false conception*). [End missing.]

Miss Owenson to T. C. Morgan.

“And if I answered you ‘I know not what,’
It shows the name of love.”

Give me, my dear philosopher, ten thousand more such letters, that I may have ten thousand more excuses for loving you still better than I do. I glory in my own inferiority when you give that exalted mind of yours fair play. I triumph in my *conscious littleness*; I say, “*and this creature loves me.*” Yes, dearest of all the dears, this is a proud consciousness. I think precisely with you, and argued on the same grounds; but not with the same eloquence that you have done. Davy (Sir Humphry), *après tout*, is a *borné man*. I dined with him on Saturday last, and he lectured, tolerably, till every one yawned; I said twenty times in the course of the evening, to Miss Butler, “how much better *Morgan* would have spoken;”

and so you would, dearest. Nothing takes a woman like *mind* in *man*; before that, everything *sinks*. When you talk *en philosophe* to me (even the Philosophy of Love) I adore you. When you make bad puns, and are "PUT IN MIND," I hate you. So, as you see, my love is a *relative*, not a *positive*, quality. You will know how to manage me, and I wish you every success, dear.

I shall not write much to you, to-day, because I am writing a long, long, letter to — to — the — Lord Mayor!!! Aye, and going to send it to the *Freeman's Journal*!! Don't look frightened to death, you quiz! I always have something to talk to the chief magistrate about, at this season of the year, and now it is about *poor children*; but I will send you the paper, and that will best inform you. Just before I sat down to write to you, yesterday, Livy and I had four naked little wretches at the fire warming and feeding, and, to tell the truth, their sufferings added to my nervousness; and *you*, joking and dissipation, had an equal share in the wretched spirits in which I addressed the dearest and the best. "Oh! Father Abraham, what these Irish be!" but so it is, — it is next to impossible to follow the quick transitions of our feelings. Just as I had got thus far, enter Professor Higgins — our Professor of Chemistry. He came to arrange a collection of mineralogy for Livy, which Clarke bought her with a cabinet, and now, here we are, in the midst of spars, quartz, ores, madre-pores, and petrifications. I know the whole thing now, at my fingers' ends, and all in half-an-hour!!! The Professor says, I am a clever little soul! I have got a little collection, myself, which, with a harp, tripod,

fifty volumes, and some music, constitutes all my household furniture — funny enough! Now, *coute qui coute*, no more dolorous letters; *à quoi bon?* if I were not to marry you, it would be because I loved you too well to involve you in difficulties and in distress. If I do marry you (and, like Solus, “I’m pretty sure I shall be married”) I will make you the dearest, best, and funniest little wife in the world. Meantime, I prefer you to your whole sex, and so, dearest of all philosophers,

Adio,

GLORVINA.

PS. — I shall not write to you to-morrow, love, because I am going out about business for poor papa, who is very poorly; but still, if not better, he is not worse. Here is a trait of poor human nature. When his head was blistered, he would only suffer the *size of the blister* to be shaved; but when the pain came to the front of his head, he was obliged to have it all shaven. Yesterday he said to me, “Tell Morgan, my dear, that I have made a great sacrifice to health; that I have lost the finest head of hair that ever man had, and that I prided myself on, because I should like to prepare him *for seeing me in a wig!*”

I wish you would accustom yourself to write a little every day in mere authorship. I mean we shall write a novel together. Your name shall go down to posterity with mine, you wretch. The snow very deep, and the cold insupportable.

SYDNEY O.

In the next note from Morgan to Miss Owenson,

Mr. Parkhurst is again alluded to with bitterness. How far Miss Owenson went in her flirtations with this gentleman, it is hard to say; for when Lady Morgan, after her marriage, made a collection of the love letters of her old sweethearts, and presented it to Sir Charles, under the title of *Youth, Love and Folly*, she included none of Parkhurst's, if indeed she had any to include. Parkhurst had excited Ormsby's jealousy long before he disturbed Morgan's peace of mind. But there was nothing serious between them; at least, they never quarrelled and made each other miserable, as people in love usually do.

T. C. Morgan to Miss Owenson.

MY DARLING, INJURED LOVE,

Thursday.

I have behaved most ungenerously, most unjustly to you, and I am a beast. Do not despise, do not hate me, and I *will* endeavour to amend. I have sat building odious castles in the air about you till I fancied my speculations were realities. Do me, however, the justice to believe, that you have been a little the cause of my irritability. When you reflect that *you* told me * * * was coming to Baron's Court *only*. on your account, and that I found you were not shocked at the indelicacy of his attentions — when you add to this that I found his name mentioned in *every one* of the first few letters you wrote, do you not think that a man *who really and truly loved*, might, nay must, feel anxious and uneasy. Never, for a moment, did I doubt your preference *for me*, nor dread his influence over your mind; but I was *angry* that you should indulge your vanity at the expense of my feelings and your

reputation. I *was hurt* that you mentioned to Lady Abercorn his calling on you with so much apparent delight. But no more of this distressing subject. For God Almighty's sake, for mine and your own, do not again, while you live, seek to hide a feeling or a thought from me; let us sacrifice together on the altar of truth, and communicate with unbounded confidence. Have you, indeed, been suffering and wretched, and have I added to that suffering by my conduct? You thought by hiding *your* grief to diminish mine, and you have overwhelmed me by your apparent indifference; the badinage and frivolity of tone in your letters (excuse me, dearest), have overcome me with a conviction of your indifference towards me, no kindness of *individual expression* could confute. Had you at first told me the extent of your wishes about absence, hard as they were, I *must* have yielded to you. But the little *preaching* of delay upon delay, has impressed me with the idea, that you wished **THAT** *delay* should terminate in *separation*. Tell me, tell me, dearest, even what you wish and *all* you wish, and I will, at any risk, gratify you if I can. Do not wrap yourself in stoicism, nor "disdain" to open your bosom to one whose *privilege* it is to share your griefs and to soothe your sorrows. When *you will* look to me for support, you *shall* find me a man capable of strong exertion, of *self-command* to act and to suffer for you. It is your indifference, your reserve, with which I cannot contend. I confess I cannot see any *adequate* reason for your dread of Baron's Court. They will not return to England till late in the next summer. Do you wish, do you really wish to delay my happiness so long? I do not think you can *avoid* coming

here, without positively affronting the Abercorns, nor can you long *delay* it. But, as far as *I* am concerned, do whatever will contribute to your own happiness, and leave *mine* to its chance. You know I had set my heart upon our being well and intimately known to each other by marriage, before the necessity of domestic arrangements should interfere with our enjoyments. When we go to England we shall have much to do and something to suffer. I was in hopes that by the cultivation of every tender feeling, we should have prepared each other to go through this with cheerfulness. But do as you will.

Sydney Owenson to T. C. Morgan.

November 1811.

I told you I would not write to you to-day, dear, yet down I sat, determined on sending you a long letter when I had finished Lady L.'s; but, lo! a parcel of people (the Cahirs) and their carriage seen at the door, others were obliged to be admitted, and one moment till this (five o'clock) I could not get, to tell you I love you the more I *think* of you, so take it for granted, my *life* is yours, and should be devoted to your happiness. God bless you! "Je t'embrasse tendrement à la hâte." Tell Lady L. that whatever Miss Butler may have written her — Lady Manners *seems*, at least, in too good spirits for anything very serious to be impending.

S. O.

T. C. Morgan to Miss Owenson.

BARON'S COURT,

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 27th, 1811.

And God bless *you*, my dear love, notwithstanding

your shabby apologies for notes. Well, well, *you are amused — e basta cosi* — only, when you are at leisure, write me a dear, good letter, to make amends for your last week's *slender diet*. Your views of life are so different from mine, that at first they gave me great pain and uneasiness; use, however, reconciles to many things and I have already lost the *uneasiness*; perhaps the *pain* will soon follow, at least I feel a satisfaction in submitting my will to your's, which already diminishes it. *Nonobstant*, I wish you were more *independent* in your pleasures, and did not receive the bright lights in your picture of life so much *by reflection from the world*. For myself, I am not without a large portion of personal vanity, and am as pleased with *incense*, when offered, as others, but it is not a *WANT of habit* with me; and, on the whole, I had rather be *loved* than *admired*, and, I fear also, rather than *esteemed*. This you will say, is weakness, “*le bonheur n'est pour (moi) ni sur la même route, ni de la même espèce, que celui des autres hommes; ils ne cherchent que la puissance et les regards d'autun; il ne (me) faut que la tendresse et la paix, ne suis je pas un vrai St. Preux?*” and so much the worse for me, if I am; a slight touch of ambition would *pepper* life; and truly, at little more than *thirty*, it is rather hard to find all “vanity and vexation of spirit.” I am as convinced as of any mathematical fact, that the whole life can give is included in the four magical letters *home*. The *affections* are the only inlets to *real* satisfaction; and they, alas! are so often chilled, thwarted, or, by death and separation, *annihilated*, that I repeat, most sincerely, “*of happiness I despair.*” Ah, Glorvina! you, you have roused me from that enviable state of apathy, in which the world

passed as a panorama, — a dream; you have called forth the violent passions into action, which, I had hoped, slumbered for ever *with the dead*. I am again the sport of *hopes and fears*, and you are at once their cause, object and end. Dearest love, you have much in your power; oh! be merciful, be merciful! nor think it beneath your genius to strew some flowers in the path of him who lives but to adore you! But to *descend* to the common-place of life, Lady Abercorn *has* received another parcel of the books, and now finds she has got a copy of them already. She wishes, therefore, to know if the man will take them back, giving her something else in return? she will not *send* them till she gets your answer. The major is again returned from his *military duties*. How much more palpable his PECULIARITIES are after a little absence. *Have you burned the letters yet?* Why will you not put me at rest on that point? You complain of my temper sometimes, but you should afford the same pardon to sickness of *mind* as to *bodily* infirmity; your absence is the cause of it all.

T. C. Morgan to Miss Owenson.

November 29th, 1844.

How is this Glorvina? twice, already, you have failed writing. Is it so very painful to bestow five minutes recollection on me? though, in truth, I know not whether your silence is not less painful than your letters. How cold — how indifferent — what ill-timed levity, and ill-timed animadversion! I am, and have been, very, very ill; and you are the cause of it. I am sure neither health nor reason could long withstand the

agonies I suffered on your account for these last twenty-four hours. I have not slept, and am now obliged to put myself under Bowen's care. The whole of yesterday was spent in answering your letter; but *I* will not *pain you by that exhibition* of my lacerated mind; I have already destroyed it. On the subject of *delay*, however, one word for all. As long as your presence is necessary to your family, so long (be it a month or a year) I freely consent to your absence from me; *but not one hour longer*; you have no *right* to demand it, and if you knew what *love* was, it is impossible you could *wish it*. But I fear you are a stranger to love, except as it affects the fancy. You may understand its picturesque effects; but of the anxious, agonizing alternations of doubt and confidence, joy and despair — of all that is tender, of all that is *heart* in it, I fear you are utterly ignorant. For what purpose can you wish a *protracted* stay? Your plea about a "respected guest and a part of the establishment," is too childish for a moment's consideration. If you do not love me sufficiently to master such fancies — if my affection is so little esteemed, and my happiness so little valued, why have you led me into this fools' Paradise? You know you will not be able to *refuse* invitations to go out; for *them*, therefore, for your *Parkhursts* and *Ormsbys* (the devil take them) and not for your family, you will leave me in all the miseries of widowhood and solitude. I repeat it, this is *not* love. You say, before you knew me you were free as air; and I, too, was free; but you cannot give me back my former self, my "pleased alacrity and cheer of mind." Seek not, then, to torture me with your *coldness* and *carelessness*. Remember that, *attachment* means *bondage*, and that we are mutually bound to promote each other's

happiness by every means in our power. Remember, that *savage freedom* is incompatible with the *social affections*, and that you have no right to render a being miserable, who lives and breathes only in your love. You cannot imagine the grief of heart, the tears, this early avowal of your wish to lengthen our separation has cost me. By heavens, there is no place so vile, so infectious, that I would not inhabit it with you; and you object to share *my* love in a *place* to which another and a more worthless passion — vanity, *has* chained you for nearly a year at once, with every circumstance that should have driven you away! How every unkind word, every doubtful expression with regard to your future conduct towards me, recurs to my recollection! If you really do not mean to marry me, your trifling with a passion like mine is worse than cruelty. For God's sake, be candid, and let me know the horrid truth at once.

Another thing—why do you keep secrets from me? Why suffer me to learn from others circumstances which so materially affect your interest? — as those of your father's health. For my sake, for your own, let there be no mystery between us, no separation of interests. Trust me, I was rejoiced to learn that he was better again, and that *you* were the cause of it — that is the true balm, the only balm you can pour upon the wounds made by your absence — it gratifies and consoles me.

Miss Owenson to T. C. Morgan.

December, 1811.

Great God! is there to be *no end* of this? is every *idle*, every mischievous person to change your senti-

ments towards me, and to destroy your confidence? what *have* I done, what *have* I said? to bring down this tirade of abuse and reproach? Your letter has distracted me. I thought myself so assured of your esteem, your confidence! I cannot write on the subject. If it is Miss Butler who has done this, I will never speak to her again.

Never mind what I said about *the bond*, no matter about that, or anything else. Your answer shall determine the moment of my departure. I will throw myself into the mail the night of the day I receive it, if you command it — *by all that is sacred* — at the expense of *health and life*, I will do as you desire. Livy goes *to a certainty*, except some misfortune happens, and means to leave this on the morning of the 2nd, so that she will, of course, be at Baron's Court on the night of the 3rd. If I have, indeed, been the cause of much pain to you, what remains of my life shall be devoted to your happiness. How different do we feel towards each other! I am all confidence, all esteem, all admiration, you *are in love* and nothing else. Any woman may inspire all that I have inspired — passion accompanied by distrust and suspicion — still I embrace you, my beloved, as tenderly as ever.

I am far from well. I have a most painful sore throat and oppression on my chest, with some remains of my cough; this is owing to my having gone into a bath at 105 degrees, when there was a hard frost; but the country will soon, I trust, put to flight every symptom of delicacy. God bless you! may your next bring me some comfort.

S. O.

Miss Owenson to T. C. Morgan.

December 5, 1811.

MY DEAREST DEAR,

The horrible struggle of feeling I sought to forget in every species of dissipation of mind, is over — friends, relatives, country, all are now resigned, and I am *yours* for ever — from this moment be it. The study of my life to deserve your love, and to expiate those errors of conduct which had their source in the long-cherished affections of the heart, by a life devoted exclusively to you. Oh, my dearest friend, passionately as you love me, you do not yet justly appreciate me, and know not all I am capable of when imperiously called on by feeling and by honour.

I have gained my point in putting off our marriage for three months, by which I have gratified the independent spirit of my character in avoiding any addition of obligation to those on whom we are already *too* dependent. I have satisfied the feelings of my heart by fulfilling the tender duties they dictate, to my father and my family. I have obtained a more thorough knowledge of your character from the development of your feelings in your letters; and I have satisfied my woman's delicacy, and the *bienséance* of the world, by avoiding the appearance of rashness in uniting myself for life to one whom I knew but a month, which, had I listened to you, would have been the case. I have now done with the little world, here, and shall go out no more; all that remains of my absence from you must be exclusively devoted to my family. I have informed them of my resolution with great firmness; it was received in silence and in tears; but no opposition

was made, the effort is over, and I think we are all calmer, and even happier, than during the late interval of horrible suspense. I will return to you soon after Christmas-day, as we can decide upon a safe mode of travelling. Meantime, my heart and soul are with you, and as for the little body, that will come soon enough. Every moment I can spare from my poor suffering father, I am devoting to collecting everything on Irish story that can be had here. I have made out a most exquisite subject matter for an Irish novel which will help to furnish our London *baby-house*. Well, dear, we are now where we ought to be, and long, long may we remain so. Pray tell Lady Abercorn you are satisfied with me.

Here is one of my *wife-like* demands. Will you send to London for six yards of black velvet for me? Mrs. Morgan will get it, at *Grafton House*, for half-a-guinea a yard, and your friend of Pall Mall, will frank it over. This, dear, is no extravagance. S. O.

Miss Owenson to T. C. Morgan.

Thursday, 11 o'clock, [1844].

I perceive it is easier to *command* your obedience than to *endure* it. You have taken me now, *au pied de la lettre*. Three weeks back you would have made another commentary on the text and tortured it into any sense but that in which you have now taken it. However, I submit uncomplaining, though not unrepining. Ah! my dear Morgan, *les absens ont toujours tort*, and that passion which, a month past, I feared might urge on its disappointment to exile, or even perhaps to worse, has now flown lightly over, like a sum-

mer gale, which leaves on the air scarce a trace of its fleeting fragrance. Well, "*Thou canst not say 'twas I did it.*" The inequalities, the inconsistency of my manner and my letters, the quick alternation from tenderness to reproach, from affection to indifference, the successive glow of hope and chill of despair, the brilliant playfulness of one moment, the gloomy affliction of the next — these were accessory, but not final, causes of your alienation, for your love, like your religion, is a tangible creed; faith alone will not nourish it, you must have the Real Presence; you must touch to believe, you must enjoy to adore, and in the absence of the goddess you will erect the *golden calf*, sooner than waste your homage upon an *invisible object*. Dearest, I have divined you well.

You will say, "My sweetest Glorvina, I would love you if I could; but how am I to find you? catch, if I can the Cynthia of the moment." And, dearest Morgan, you say true; but am I to blame if I am unhappy? "Who would be a wretch for ever?" and if you know the objects and the interests that alternately tear my heart, you would much less blame than pity me. In the morning, when I come down to breakfast, the dear faces I have so long looked on, turned on me with such smiles of tenderness, the family kiss, the little gossip that refers to the social pleasures of the former evening, — my whole heart is theirs, — I say, "no, I will not, cannot, part from you for ever." Then all disperse; your letter comes, your reproaches, your suspicion! divided between tenderness and resentment; wanting to give you *force*, but overcome by my own weakness — I know not what I write. My feelings struggle and combat, and I sink under it. Again —

perhaps I go out — the brilliant assembly, where every member is my friend or my acquaintance, every smile pointed to me, every hand is stretched out to me, and where all is the perfect intelligence of old acquaintance-ship, mingled with Irish wit and Irish cordiality. The reverse of the picture — the dreary country, the stately, cold magnificence, and the imposed silence; the expected affliction, and where *I* too often find ridicule substituted for that *admiration* now too necessary to me. Again you rush on me, and all is forgotten. Your true, disinterested love! your passionate feelings! your patience! your long endurance of all my faults! your generous and noble feelings! your talents, your exclusive devotion to me! THEN, *my whole soul is yours!* Father, sister, home, friends, country, all are forgotten, and I enter again upon life with you; I struggle again for subsistence; I resign ease and comfort, and share with you a doubtful existence. I give up my career of pleasure and vanity to sink into privacy and oblivion; and the ambition of the authoress and the woman is lost in the feelings of the mistress and the wife.

It was thus I felt *yesterday*, five minutes after my cold letter to you. After dinner I threw myself on the couch and heard the clock strike seven, and I was transported into the little angular room! To surprise us all, the door opened, and, carried in between two old servants, appeared the dear *father* — *papa!* Hot cake ordered for tea, and a boiled chicken for supper. We tuned the harp and piano, and Clarke *would* play his flute in such *time* and *tune* as it pleased God! There never was such a family picture. In the midst of it all, papa said, "I am thinking, my dears, that if God ever restores me the use of my hands, I will write

a treatise on Irish music for Morgan!!” Again, when he was going back to his room, he leaned on my shoulders to walk to the door, — “you are my support now, my little darling,” and he burst into tears. Such dearest, are the feelings alternately awakened in a heart so vitally alive to impressions of tenderness and affection, that in its struggles between contending emotions it is sometimes ready to burst. Oh, then, pity me, and forgive me; bear with me, examine the source and cause of my faults, and you will see them in that sensibility which makes a part of my physical structure, and which time and circumstances have fatally fed and nourished. You do not expect, do not deserve, perhaps do not wish to be *bored*, with this letter, yet I shall send it; keep it by you, and when you are angry with me, read, and forgive!

When the postman knocked, I said, “Ah! the rascal, after all his impertinent, icy Strabane letter, he has written.” I flew to meet it — burst it open with a smile of triumph. It was from Lord Abercorn! the smile disappeared, and, with a sigh I sat down to write this; while you, perhaps, without one thought of the Glorvina, are writing verses on the charms of Lady Carberry.

Poor dear papa! The consequence of his little frolic last night are, that he is confined to his bed to-day, and symptoms of gout in his head. I am going to see him. God bless you S. O.

Lord Abercorn to Miss Owenson.

[Extract.]

You are not worth writing to, little fool, for though your words are fair, they are few and probably false.

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Have you really the presumption to think I will condescend to write to her, who instead of writing two or three for one, thinks I am going to put up with a miserable cover of another letter?

As to "Livy," alas! I thought better of her. I thought better of her. I "give her courage by a tender line!" why was not one more tender than she deserved in my very last to you? But I see too well, that your calumnies (as I thought them) against her, are truths; and that she beguiled only to deceive me. The jackal, too, has been sneaking into the forest where the lion only should have stalked. Alas! alas! what has she to say to me for herself? and when will she say it?

T. C. Morgan to Miss Owenson.

DEAREST LOVE,

I *do* pity while I *blame* you. But your great instability, whatever be the cause of it, is equally cruel in *you* and equally unbearable to *me*. It is absolutely necessary for you to exert some firmness of nerve. Review your own conduct to me and think how very *unnecessarily* you have tortured with repeated promises, all evaded; while each letter has been a direct contradiction of the last. It is not the lapse of *time* I so much regret; and in whatever way our loves may terminate, *I beg you to carry that in your remembrance*. The same effort of self-denial, which gave you one month, would have given you *three*, had you asked it seriously and firmly. It is the eternal *fiddling* upon nerves untuned by love (perhaps too romantic) for you, that I cannot bear the repeated frustration of hope.

The evident preference you give to *general society* over mine — your very dread of this place, — the instability of your affections *as depicted in your letters*, are all sources of agony greater than I can endure, and it *must have an end*. To finish this business, then, at once — of *your own mere motion* within this last week, you have fixed with me *and with your sister too*, to leave Dublin at Christmas, *and that much* I give to *nature* and to *amusement*. If you can *then* return to me freely and voluntarily (for I will be no restraint upon you) say so, and *stick to your promise*. If not, we had better (great Heaven! and is it come to this!) we had better *never meet again*. The love I require is no ordinary affection. The woman who marries me must be *identified* with me. I must have a large bank of tenderness to draw upon. I must have frequent profession and frequent demonstration of it. Woman's love is all in all to me; it stands in place of honours and riches, and, what is yet more, in place of tranquillity of mind and ease; without it there is a void in existence that deprives me of all control of myself, and leads me to headlong dissipation, as a refuge from reflection. If, then, your love for me is not sufficiently ardent to bring you freely to me at the end of a three months' absence for your *own happiness' sake*, by Heaven! more dear to me than my own, do not let us risk a life of endless regret and disappointment. Deliberate; make up your mind; and, having done so, have the *honesty* to abide by your determination, and not again trifle with feelings so agonized as your unfortunate friend's.

As to your *two* chapters on story-telling, *I am* indignant enough at them, but my mind is too much occupied to dwell on that subject — only this; you

assume *too high a tone* on these occasions. *I* set up no tyrannical pretensions to *man's* superiority, and have besides a *personal* respect for *your intellect* over other women's. I know too, that in the present instance, *you are right*. But I never will submit to an assumed control on the woman's side; we must be equals; and *ridicule* or *command* will meet with but little success and little quarter from me.

Oh, God! oh, God! my poor lacerated mind! but the horrid task is over, and now, dearest woman (for such you are and ever will be to me), take me to you, your own ardent lover; let me throw myself on your bosom, and give vent to my burdened heart; let me feel your gentle pressure, the warmth of your breath, and your still warmer tear on my cheek. Think, love, of those delicious moments! when all created things but our two selves were forgotten; of those instants wherein we lived eternities.

T. C. Morgan to Miss Owenson.

Wednesday, December.

MY DEAREST LOVE,

I am indeed a wretch to inflict pain on so much excellence; but, alas! what can wretchedness do but complain! Recollect how often my hopes in you have been delayed a few days, the return of a post, a week, a month for you to go to town — three weeks' delay in your departure added to this. And now, by every means in your power, you would delay them still further for an indefinite time. Recollect, too, the things you have said of yourself, your "exaggeration of your faults," the array of lovers you have dressed out; the times you have been on the point of matrimony and

broken it off, and think what I must suffer with a mind making food for irritation even out of mere possibilities. Indeed, I was cut to the very heart of heart, when you first hinted at your dislike of this place being a sufficient motive for keeping *from me*. But when you renewed this plea, ere the first pang of parting had ceased to vibrate in my bosom, when you talked of happiness without me too great for comparison, can you wonder that I was horror-stricken and overwhelmed with misery. I doubt not, Glorvina, if I had duties to discharge incompatible with our meeting for some time, like you, I should discharge them, but I should *feel* the sacrifice, I should count the hours till we met, and should be, as I now am, a very wretch till that time arrived. I little thought when we parted at Omagh, that you meditated to leave me for a longer time than was originally fixed. I confess to you, I should have entreated you (on my knees I should) to have married me before you went. I should have then borne your absence with less uneasiness. Now, I have a sad presentiment we shall never meet again. I read and re-read your letter to feed upon your kind expressions, but all will not do. I sink into a despondence almost too great to bear; life is hateful to me, and the possibility of a *good* agent in creation scarcely admissible. For God's sake give me some idea when you think of returning. What hopes do the medical people give you of your father's recovering his limbs? Your last letter told me you feared he *never* would. If I had never been buoyed up with hopes of our speedy union, I could have better borne your absence. I am in so horrid a state that I have already burned two sheets full written, lest I

should annoy you; and here I am writing worse than ever. Oh, God! oh, God! can I ever bear it? Can you forgive it? Lady Asgill too; how that woman frightens me! She is possessed of the only weapon *you* cannot resist — *ridicule*. You will never endure the object of her constant raillery. Really I do not see how she can affect you, now your father is ill. I did not part with every earthly happiness, with peace, with everything, that you might furnish out her dinner-tables. If you can dine out, you can come to me. I sent you home to *nurse*, and every hour taken from your duty to your father is a double fraud to me. Indeed, if I hear of your being gay, I shall go quite mad! — Glorvina, *I cannot be gay*.

Sydney Owenson to T. C. Morgan.

Saturday, 10 o'clock, December 11, 1811.

If you *are not*, you ought to be, very indignant at my last chapter upon *long stories*, for I certainly treated the subject rather *pertly*; but you know my way of preferring any one of the *deadly sins*, to the respectable dulness of worthy bores; and if there is any one thing on earth more insupportably *provoking* than another, it is to see a man like yourself full of that *stuff* which people call "*natural talent*," cultivated by a superior education, enlightened by science, and refined by philosophy, concealing his native treasures, and borne away by the bad *ton* of a bad style of society, substituting, in their stead, the "*leather and prunella*" of false taste. It is thus the *Irish peasant* plants potatoes on the surface of those mountains whose bosoms *teem with gold*! I have seen the best and the

worst of English society; I have dined at the table of a *city trader*, taken tea with the family of a *London merchant*, and supped at Devonshire House, all in one day, and I must say, that if there is a people upon earth that understand the *science* of conversation LESS than another, it is the English. The quickness, the variety, the rapidity of perception and impression, which is indispensable to render conversation delightful, is *constitutionally denied* to them; like all people of slowly operating mental faculties, and of business pursuits, they depend upon *memory* more than upon *spontaneous thought*. When the power of, and *time* for, cultivating that retentive faculty is denied, they are then *hébête* and tiresome, and when it is granted (as among the higher circles) the omnipotence of *ton* is so great that every one fears to risk himself. In Ireland it is quite different; our *physique*, which renders us ardent, restless, and fond of change, bids defiance to the cultivation of memory; and, therefore, though we produce men of genius, we never have boasted of any man of learning — and so we excel in conversation, because, of necessity we are obliged to do the honours of the *amour propre* of others; we are obliged to *give* and *take*, for thrown upon excitement, we only respond in proportion to the quantity of stimulus received. In England, conversation is a game of chess — the result of judgment, memory, and deliberation; with us, it is a game of battledore, and our ideas, like our shuttlecocks, are thrown lightly *one* to the *other*, bounding and rebounding, played more for amusement than conquest, and leaving the players equally animated by the game, and careless of its results.

There is a term in England applied to persons po-

pular in society, which illustrates what I have said; it is "*he (or she) is very amusing,*" that is, they tell stories of a *ghost*, or an *actor*. They recite *verses*, or they play *tricks*, all of which must exclude conversation, and it is, in my opinion, the very *bane* of good society. An Englishman will *declaim*, or he will *narrate*, or he will *be silent*; but it is very difficult to get him to converse, especially if he is *suprême bon ton*, or labours under the reputation of being a *rising man*; but even all this, dull as it is, is better than a man who, struck by some fatal analogy in what he is saying, immediately chimes in with the eternal "*that puts me in mind,*" and then gives you, not an anecdote, but an absolute history of something his uncle did, or his grandfather said, and then, by some lucky association, goes on with stories which have his own obscure friends for his heroes and heroines, but have neither point, *bût*, humour, nor even *moral* (usually tagged to the end of old ballads). Oh, save me from this, good heaven, and I will sustain all else beside!

Dad's bedroom, 10 o'clock, letter arrived.

Ah, dearest love, what a querulous letter. While I, waiting impatiently for the post, was scribble, scribble, scribble, and would have gone on till night in the same idle way, had not your letter cut me short; — dearest, suspicious Morgan, you wrong me, indeed, you do, if you think me capable of evasion or deceit. When I left you, I had no plan, no object in view, but to gratify imperious feelings which still tyrannise and lead me on from day to day. It is not *I* who entreat permission to prolong my residence here, it is a father whom I *shall never see again* — it is a sister,

whom I *may* never see again. It is friends I love, and who love me, who solicit you to leave me yet a little longer among them — you who are about to *possess me for ever!* My best friend, if after all I should be miserable, would you not blame yourself for having put a force upon my inclinations? If I come *voluntarily and self-devoted* to you, then the penalty lies upon my own head, and I must *abide the issue*. I will tell you honestly, and I have often told you so, you call it caprice or weakness if you will; but *I shudder at the place!* You will understand me, I *know* the susceptibility of my spirits, and I know the train of gloomy impressions which await them. I am *sure* of you! I am only delaying a good which may be mine whenever I please, and avoiding evils which *are certain*, and which once there, I cannot escape. Still, however, I am not the unworthy wretch you think. I am always more to be pitied than blamed.

God bless you dearest, ever.

S. O.

T. C. Morgan to Miss Owenson.

BARON'S COURT,
December [14], 1811.

My yesterday's letter will be a sufficient answer to yours of this morning. I can only repeat, that I will no more consent to delay and trifling, and that I consider your fulfilment of your sacred promise as the touchstone of your affection, and the only means of regaining my confidence, at present, I confess, somewhat in *abeyance*. I do not mean to *accuse* you of deceit, as you have so often said, but while your wishes extend in proportion to my facility in complying with

them — while your love of pleasure (now no longer disguised) exceeds your love for me, and your regard for your own honour and pledged word — while your letters alternately breathe hot and cold as to *marrying at all*, you cannot wonder that I think you *tired of your bargain*, and I am anxious to reduce to certainty my hopes and fears on points so entirely involving my complete life. Professions of love are easily made; but if you really have that regard for me which I suppose, *place* cannot make so much difference. Your hatred of this place is an insult which any, less foolishly-fond than myself, would seriously resent. You complain of my irritable feelings; they are your own creation; from the very first hour of our intimacy, either from *want of tact*, or from disregard of it, you have kept them afloat, and when the cup is full you cannot wonder if a drop makes it run over.

[End wanting.]

T. C. Morgan to Miss Owenson.

Saturday, December 16th.

Ah, dearest, what have I done? positively nothing, but what I was always *prepared* to do, what I always felt *bound* to do — given up to yourself, — and considered you entirely your own mistress, to act as you pleased; *free as air, unpromise-bound* — to the very last moment of your approach to the altar; and yet, though our relative situation is not altered, I am fretful and uneasy, that you should *deliberate*. Perhaps I am mortified that deliberation should yet be necessary; whatever it be, I have not the courage to look the possibility of losing you in the face. Surely, surely,

it has not been a presentiment of *truth*, that has uniformly haunted me with the idea that you would not ultimately be mine. Do not say I am *meanly suspicious*, or that I have any *fixed notion* of your intending me unfairly; it is but the restless anxiety of a mind, naturally too susceptible of painful impressions, acted upon by circumstances *very peculiar*, and which (when once we are married) can never recur. "Je ne doute pas votre sincérité; votre amour même n'est plus un mystère pour moi, mais j'apprehende quelques révolutions; quelles, et d'où peuvent elles venir? Je n'en sais rien — je crois que je puis dire; je crains *parceque j'aime*." This is exactly my state; ah, my God! you deliberate!! and under what circumstances? surrounded by objects all acting forcibly on your senses and imagination, all opposed to my interests in you. Bored eternally by acquaintance who wish to retain you they know not why, — and no one by to take my part, to support my cause and plead with you for me. Alas! the paper can indeed carry my *complaints*, can show you the variety of my feelings, but it shows only the *désagrémens* of the passion, but the *inconvenience* to which (perhaps an ill regulated) love *appears* to threaten you. Little can it express the warmth, the tenderness of the feeling, still less can it convey the *kiss*, the sigh, the tear, the look which speak at once to the heart, and "outstrip the pauser reason;" *ah! les absens ont tort en vérité*, in this case. It is vain that the cold line is traced, without the expression that should accompany its delivery, the rhetoric of the eye is dumb and the heart cannot submit to mere *calculation and debate*. Dearest, dearest girl, I have a friend, an eloquent friend in your bosom; call

him often to council; he will tell you far, far more than *words* can express; he will remind you of moments, blissful as they were transitory, moments when the world was but as nothing, compared to the passion, the tender self-abandonment of your friend; he will whisper of instants when father, sister, all were forgotten, or remembered only as less capable of conferring happiness than he who now addresses you. You have had, I admit, but a bad specimen of *my temper*. Irritable feelings but too idly indulged; but consider the unusual situation in which I am placed. You had always assumed a volatile, inconsequent air, and before I could be *assured of your love*, you left me. Honestly and fervently, I believed you *no trifling good*, and the *weight* of the loss has always pressed on me more than the *probability*, that I should lose you. I was uneasy because I was not *absolutely and entirely* certain of you.

Do you understand this? If I at all know myself, and can judge by my three years of married life, I am above suspicion and jealousy. I do not know that I ever felt one uneasy moment on that head. But while fate can snatch you from me, while you are anything short of my *married wife*, I cannot help taking alarm — I know not why — and from circumstances that won't bear analysis. Cannot you comprehend a sensation of uneasiness that crossed me (for instance) when I read your *friends'* satirical account of this place. It appears as if every body were *trying* to detain you and to picture your prospects in as dark colours as possible. Such have, however, been the *bout* of every anecdote you have written me of *Dublin conversation*. Ah, my own sweet love, you cannot think

how much *more than they ought*, such *trifles* prey upon a bosom agitated like mine. I should, indeed, be ashamed to confess this, if I did not feel it was *nature*, and a necessary part of a devoted affection. Our weather, contrary to your supposition, is fine, and Baron's Court (in my eyes) as lovely as ever. Were *you* out of the question, I could live here for ever. London and its gaieties would be forgotten.

Miss Owenson to T. C. Morgan.

December 18th, 1811.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

Your letter to-day [of the 16th] came very opportunely. *Your dreadful epistle* yesterday [of the 14th] *totally overthrew me*, — it found me ill and low spirited, and left me in a high fever; in my life I never received such a *shock* — its *severity*, its *cruelty*, its *suspicion*. Oh, what a frightful futurity opened to my view! I went to bed almost immediately to hide my feelings from my family, but never closed my eyes all night; I am now languid and stupefied; my cold is very oppressive, it is an influenza going; my throat, however, is better.

From the style of your letter to-day, I suppose, I may stay to accompany my sister on the 2nd, that is, next Thursday, *the day week on which you will receive this*. Still I will go the moment your mandate arrives, *whether I am better or not*, and *whether my life is at stake* or no. It would be much better to die than to suffer what I did *yesterday*. I don't care a fig about being popular or unpopular. I am sick of that stuff and intend to be more savagely independent than ever.

I am so very unwell, particularly in my head and throat, that I cannot write much to you. I have been obliged to give up *extracting*."

PS. — Write me word how my *large trunk* can be conveyed to Baron's Court, as I would send it off directly. My dearest, do not think of coming to *meet* us — we both particularly intreat you will *not*. We shall be quite full inside the carriage and cannot admit you (*maid inside*), and what use your riding beside the carriage? I entreat most earnestly you will let our first meeting be in your own little room. I will fly there the moment I arrive — but no human being must be present. My cold is better. If Livy does not *set off* at *daylight* on Thursday morning, no human power shall prevent me setting off in *the evening* without. She will decidedly *go*, and on *that day*, and so, *for once*, have confidence and believe. Who could invent such a lie, that I did not mean to go to Baron's Court till the middle of January? The idea never *suggested itself* to me; the 3rd was the most distant day I ever thought of. I suspect that wretched G., for reasons I have. God bless you, dearest and most beloved.

S. O.

I will write to-morrow if the post leaves this, but I fear it does not.

Mr. Owenson to T. C. Morgan.

Dublin, December 25, 1844.

"Not know you? by the Lord *I do*, as well as he that made you, Hal;" why, I wouldn't be acquainted

with any man that I didn't *find out* in speaking two sentences, or reading a couple of paragraphs of his letter. Well, then, although I know you these *fifty years*, I am at a loss whether to believe the *whole*, or the *half* of what I hear of you; to save you a blush (for I suppose you've *learned* to blush since you came to this *immaculate* country), I shall believe but *half*, and if you are but the tenth part of that half, by the Lord you are too good for a son-in-law of mine, who have been, however, half the while, little better than one of the wicked. Well, all's one for that; heaven's above all, and as we in the *south* say, "there's worse in the *north*." The cause of this saying arose from the hatred the southerners (especially the lower orders) had to the northerners, looking upon them as marauders and common robbers; and it was a common thing with nurses to frighten the children to sleep, by threatening them to call an *Ulsterman*. I remember this very well, myself. Now, if one man is speaking ill of another to a third person, that man will probably say, "Well, well, he is bad enough; but there's worse in the north."

"But hear, you *yadward*," here's a little bit of a thing here, that runs out in your praise as if you were "the god of her idolatry;" by-the-bye, you've had a good deal of patience with her lately; don't let her ride the *bald filly* too much; and if she won't go quietly in a *snaffle*, get a good *bit* and *curb* for her. But I have nothing to say to it; "among you be it, blind harpers."

For myself, here I am, "a poor old man, more sinned against than sinning." Instead of being the "fine, gay, bold-faced vil —" no, I'll change the word to *fellow*, I was wont to be — the very head and front

of every jollification — I am dwindled into the “*slipper'd pantaloon*, with my hose a world too large for my shrunk shanks.” I deny this, for my feet and legs swell so in the course of the day, that I can scarcely get hose large enough to fit me; but this swelling goes off in the night. “Canst thou not minister to a *leg* diseased? if thou canst not, throw physic to the dogs, I'll none on't;” time however, is drawing near, when it will be “sans eyes, sans teeth, sans everything.” With me, however, although “I owe heaven a debt, I would not wish to pay it before it's due;” therefore, if I could get these legs well, and the cursed teasing pain in my head somewhat banished, I should not fear liting up one of *Carolán's planxtirs*, in such a style as to be heard from this to the *Monterlomy mountains* with the wind full in my teeth; for the old *trunk* is as sound as a roast, and never once in the course of a ten months' illness, was in the least affected, therefore, “who is afraid.”

Sir Arthur and I will be left all alone and moody in a few days, as our ladies mean to set off immediately to the hospitable mansion of Baron's Court, where, as I am informed, the good things of this world are only to be had; so, commending you to God's holy keeping, and wishing you neighbour's share of plum-pudding, this gormandizing season, I remain, then, in truth and in spirit,

ROBERT OWENSON.

PS. You have worked a miracle—for eight months back, I never could take a pen in my hand! I really am astonished at myself now, bad as it is.

Sydney Owenson to T. C. Morgan.

December 24th.

I told you yesterday, dearest, that you should have a long letter to-day, and here comes one as short as myself. The reason is, that a good old Irishman has sent me 20,000 volumes of old Irish books to make extracts from, and I am to return them directly, and here I am in poor Dad's room just after binding up his poor blistered head, and I am just going to work pell mell, looking like a little conjuror, with all my black-lettered books about me. I am extracting from Edmund Spenser, who loved Ireland *tant soit peu*; dearest, your letters are delicious, 'tis such a sweet feeling to create happiness for those we love; if we have but *de quoi vivre* in a *nutshell house* in London, I shall be satisfied, and you shall be made as happy as Irish love, Irish talent, and Irish fun can make a grave, *cold*, shy Englishman. Your song is divine. Here is Livy just come in and insists on saying so; but first I must tell you that poor, dear papa continues very ill and so low spirited, that it is heart-breaking to listen to him.

SYDNEY.

Postscript from Livy.

DEAR CHARLES,

I like and thank you for your pretty song, — it is quite in the *style* of Italian composition, and is the very thing for my weak natural voice, and I shall sing it with the Spanish guitar to great advantage. I suppose I may thank Madam Glo.'s loving epistles for your little *billet doux*.

I am yours, *en tout cas*,

OLIVIA.

9*

December 24.

Irish books are pouring in on all sides — anonymously, too, which is very singular, and mostly “*Rebelly*” books as you English would call them. Has Lady Abercorn *Taaf’s Impartial History of Ireland*? I hear it is beautifully written, and full of eloquence. I think, to-morrow, Livy will have talked over her journey with Clarke, and something will decidedly be settled. Till then, and now, ever and ever yours in every way,

GLORVINA.

I write, as usual, in a hurry. There is a puff in the Irish papers to-day, so like Stockdale, that I could *swear* he sent it over for insertion. I’ll try and get it for you before I send this.

In the next letter it will be seen that Lady Abercorn speaks of her physician as Sir Charles. He was not yet knighted, but Lady Abercorn had always proposed that when the Wild Irish Girl married she should have a title, and His Grace of Richmond was ready to lay the sword on Morgan’s reluctant shoulders whenever her ladyship pleased.

Lady Abercorn to Miss Owenson.

December, 1811.

DEAR GLORVINA,

I own I think if you are not here by Christmas, you use Sir Charles very ill indeed; let me give you a piece of advice, which I know, from a long knowledge of the world, that it is very unwise for a woman, when

she intends to marry a man, to let him for a moment suppose he is not her first object; for after marriage, people have more time to reflect, and *sometimes it might so happen* that a man might recollect that though he was accepted of for a husband, that past conduct proved it was more *par convenance* than from attachment; now I know you will say, that as Sir Charles is not a very great match, he cannot ever imagine you married him for ought but himself; but that will not be so considered, and I recommend you to play no longer with his feelings. I am sure Lady Clarke will be of my opinion; I leave her to decide, trusting that she has a wiser head than you have. Tell Lady Clarke I do hope she will be here before Christmas; I am sure she will not be the person to put off coming.

I should be sorry to offend Mr. Mason; I am very sensible of his great goodness to me, and if there was a chance of his taking it ill my not wanting the MS., pray have it done. My objection to it is, that it has been so long about, that Lady Charlotte Campbell will have forgotten all about it; if, however, the Schoolmaster is come up to do it, let it be done, and, above all, express to Mr. Mason my *gratitude*. I only want the bookseller to change the books for others — they are damaged, and I have a set of them, here. He might let me have No. 62, which is about the same price.

What is the cabinet? tell me. What is become of Miss Butler? bid her write to me.

Yours, dear Glorvina, sincerely,

A. J. A.

Miss Owenson to T. C. Morgan.

December, 26, 1811.

Lady Cahir has just sent me a magnificent edition of the *Pacata Hibernica*, to be returned this evening, by Miss Butler, who drinks tea with me, and I am extracting till I am black in the face, and I have scarce a moment to say how do you do? I had made up my mind before Lady Abercorn's letter, as you must have known by three letters you had previously received; but I thought it would please her to give her a little credit, &c., &c. I have written a very civil little billet to Mrs. Morgan, merely inclosing the address for Skinner, as it will save six days' delay. Are you angry? God bless you, which is all I have time to say.

Ever your own,

GLORVINA.

Miss Owenson to T. C. Morgan.

December, 27th, 1811.

"And the last *note* is shorter than the first." I totally despair of ever writing you a legitimate letter again, and you have met with a more formidable rival in O'Donnel, of Tirconnel, than all your jealous brain ever fancied in Generals, Aids-de-Camps, and Dublin LAWYERS. I have not yet got through the *Pacata*, and have obtained permission to keep it another day. I delight in my story, and my hero, and shall give myself à tête baissée this winter to the best of passions — LOVE and Fame. Heaven send the *latter* do not find its extinction in the *former*, and depend upon it,

dear, had I asked your leave *to stay in Dublin three months*, you would have knocked me down. I will do all you desire on the subject of odious business, and I shall write to you (barring O'Donnel) to-morrow, fully on it, and if *I do not*, believe, as Sappho says, "the less my *words*, the more my love appears." Dearest friend, protector, guardian, guide, — every day draws me closer to you by ties (I trust) which Death only can break. There was so much of FORCE in the commencement of this business, that my heart was frightened *back* from the course it would *naturally have taken*. I have now had time *to reflect* myself into love for you — how much deeper and fonder than that mere *engouement* which first possessed me; do not fear me, my dear friend, once *decided* upon rational grounds, I am *immoveable*, and I am as much *yours* as if the Archbishop of Canterbury had given his blessing to the contract; by your wishing to get all business out of the way, I suppose I am to be met at the door by *Mr. Bowen** with his prayer-book in one hand and you in the other, and "will you, Sydney, take this man," &c., &c. Heavens, *what a horror!* but you really *cannot mean* to take me, shattered and shaken after a long, dislocating journey! Let me at least, like other innocent victims, *be fed* before I am offered.

Miss Owenson to T. C. Morgan.

December 28th.

Why, I'm coming you wretch! Do you think I can borrow Friar Bacon's flying chair or Fortunatus' wishing cap? Would I could; and at eight o'clock this

* Lady Abercorn's chaplain.

evening in the old arm-chair in the angular room — ah, you rascal! —

“Have you no bowels
For my poor relations?”

No, you are merciless as a vulture, and I am worse off than

“the maiden all forlorn,
Who was tossed by the cow
With the crumpty horn.”

Well, no matter. I go on loving *ad libitum* — and without my “vanity and ambition,” literary and personal, I cannot get on. As to our plans of travelling, they can be determined on in an hour. I do not think Livy could set off before the 5th of January.

Now, Stupid the First, read the following paragraph to the best of all possible marchionesses: —

“The injured Glorvina can read and put together as well as other people, and with respect to No. 9, acted with her accustomed wisdom — she bought *neither* edition until she described both to the Marchioness. The difference lies in this — the dear one *is dear* because it is a rare one, done upon much larger paper than the cheap; the engravings much finer by the execution, — and the binding splendid morocco and gold; the cheap one would be deemed a very fine book if not seen beside the other. The engravings are coarser, but the work, in Glorvina’s opinion, equally good. The scarcity of the fine edition is its value. Mr. Mason is gone this day to look at both. I bought none till further orders.”

S. O.

T. C. Morgan to Miss Owenson.

Saturday, 4 o'clock, p. m.,
December 28, 1811.

A thousand thousand blessings upon my soul's best hope for her dear letters. Oh! how welcome was the stranger joy to my heart, yet *it was* a stranger, and its first approach, almost pain. I grew sick as I read, and trembled violently — tears flowed, welcome, heavenly drops; dear as the first showers in April, when the cold east wind has long parched the fields. My beloved Glorvina, *you will* come, then! *you will* be here at Christmas? and no longer leave me to pine at your absence, and doubt your love. Yet tell me so again; tell me your arrangements; as yet I dare not trust myself with this promise of better days. I have had a long and dreary dream, and fear has not yet quitted me. How weak, how inadequate are words to express all that I would say to you on this event! the ideas crowd upon my mind, and in vain seek for utterance. I would tell you of my love, my devotion, my gratitude. I would do homage to your *virtues*, to your *tenderness*, your *affection*, by heaven more welcome to me than fortune's proudest gifts, her foremost places; but it must not be. Your imagination must befriend me; think me at your feet, my long frozen bosom thawed and melting into all that is tender, all that is affectionate. What an age of misery I have suffered! — the pain, the grief of heart to think hardly of you! Yet so it has been; you have suffered in my estimation more than I dare tell; and though I *feel now* that I *wronged* you, yet *was I not unjust*; but thank God, thank God, all is again peace, and I

have nothing to regret, but the lingering flight of slow-winged time. My sweet love, why do you not take care of your health? Why do you suffer that odious cough to remain? be more thoughtful of yourself, for my sake; how much too happy should I be was it possible to bear your sorrows and your sickness for you — what a proud satisfaction in the endurance! The bell has just rung, and I must bid you a hasty farewell. Give my love to Livy, and tell her, if I can manage a *billet doux* for her to-morrow I will write.

Mille metti teneri amori.

MARINO.

T. C. Morgan to Miss Owenson.

Saturday, December 29th.

I could almost fancy, my dearest life, that there was something more than chance in your having inclosed the *billet douceureuse*; that *I*, too, might have something pleasant to peruse to-day, and so sympathise with you in the delight with which you are now reading my letter of Thursday last. Ten thousand thanks for it! How little do you know my temper; that small note has a power over my mind beyond comparison greater than your grave, sententious epistles; you will never *scold* me into yielding a point; but coax me, out of whatever you will, though it be my heart's blood. I cannot think of your stupid Irish post without vexation. Two whole days of torment added to your sufferings, and to my repentance. But I have *sinned*, and must bear your anger till the return of post on Monday relieves me. When I look

back at my senseless irritability, I am more than ashamed. It was the excess of love; but I am sure *un peu plus d'indifférence*, would have been more excusable. However, at last you have gained a triumph, and I bow submissive at your feet. Enjoy your victory with moderation, and as you are stout, be merciful. You may partly guess what the sacrifice has cost *me*. You have not only vanquished love, and ardent, passionate, yet tender anxiety to possess you; but you have overcome my fixed *principles* of conduct and compelled me (according to my ideas) to risk our happiness, by protracting courtship; the *whims and caprices* I mean are those little peculiarities of habit, which can only be known to us by the close contact of matrimony. All the courtship in the world will never teach them. What the conquest has cost you, you do not know. If love had a triumph over reason, reason has, in its turn, gained the advantage of love. I love you certainly less than I did. It is more T. C. M. and Miss O., and less Mortimer and Glorvina. Yet I hope I have stock enough on hand, to carry us through the *vale of years*. "*Such as you are,*" you are necessary to my happiness, so I must e'en marry you, your "*sensible men*" and all. I hope and trust all unpleasant discussion is over between us. Burn my "*eloquence*" that it may not rise in judgment against me, and *if you can*, forget the ungenerous *reveries* in which I have indulged. You must, I hope feel, *that in spite of my nonsense*, I am ready to sacrifice every feeling of self to your happiness. I do not wish *me faire valoir*, but you cannot conceive the convulsive throes of my mind, even now, at *trusting* my hopes into your possession. If you had asked Clarke,

he would have told you in what funds my *little all* lies. My long *annuity* stands in my own name; my wife's settlement is vested in the Three per Cents., in the names (I think) of George Hammond, Anthony H. John Buckshaw and Francis Const, the trustees to the settlement. So ma'am you are accountable to no one on earth but *me*. Oh, that I could now *kiss* my thanks to you for the sweet avowal; prepare to find in me a *rigid accountant*, demanding the long arrear of love you owe me, and one who will not let you off "till you have paid the uttermost farthing." Thank your sister for her note, *she*, too, shall love me; *kiss* her for me, "*mais pas à bouche ouverte, ce n'est pas encore le temps.*"

Miss Owenson to T. C. Morgan.

GREAT GEORGE'S STREET, DUBLIN,
December, 29, 1844.

Packing to be off, you quiz! Don't grumble at this scrap, but down on your knees and thank God you get a line. I am all hurry and confusion, and my spirits sad, sad, and sometimes hysterically high; how much I must love you to act as I am acting! I shall write to-morrow; but not after. Oh, Morgan! give me all your love, tenderness, comfort and support — in five short days I am yours for ever. My poor father — do write to him — flatter him beyond everything on the score of his little

S. O.

CHAPTER IX.

LADY MORGAN.

LADY CLARKE'S health was not strong enough to bear the journey to Baron's Court at such an inclement period of the year, and Miss Owenson had to go back and encounter her fate alone. In narrating this part of her history, she admitted that she felt rather doubtful of her reception. The carriage was in waiting for her; but quite empty. On her arrival, the Marquis was stately, and the Marchioness stiff, in their welcome; but Sir Charles, who had been knighted by the Lord Lieutenant, was too enchanted by her return to be able to recollect that he had ever been displeased, and in the course of a quarter of an hour, she quite convinced him that he had been in the wrong, altogether, and that her own conduct had been, not only right, but admirable. She was soon reinstated in all her former favour. The following letter from Miss Butler to Lady Clarke shows how matters stood ten days afterwards. It was an act of courtesy on the part of his Grace the Duke of Richmond to Lord Abercorn to confer knighthood on his family physician, who had done nothing to deserve it on public grounds. Morgan, himself, cared nothing about it; but to please Miss Owenson he would have been content to pass under any denomination.

Miss Butler to Lady Clarke.

BARON'S COURT,
January 1812.

MY DEAR LADY CLARKE,
The vice-regal party are here, and are all running

after the grouse, at this moment. The Duke is to make Dr. Morgan (of the Linnean Society, and Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in London) a *Knight*. The ceremony is to take place in a few hours. The coquette has behaved very well, for these ten days past; she really seems now attached to him. She is afraid Lady Asgill has quizzed *Sir Charles Morgan* to you; for a reason Miss Owenson has, she thinks every body would rather *have the mate*. He is in as great a frenzy as ever about her. He left me, last night most suddenly, in the midst of an Italian duett, before the whole *Court*, to go and listen to what *his love* said to *Mr. Parkhurst*. I was rather offended at being so publicly disgraced and deserted, considering that he thinks me *the first of women*, and that I have *great capabilities*. However, I must tell you, Glorvina is minding her P. P. P.'s and Q. Q. Q.'s.

Yours, sincerely,

J. BUTLER.

Lady Morgan used to tell, very comically, of her dismay at finding herself fairly caught in the toils. Any romance she had felt about Sir Charles, was frightened out of her for the time being, and she said she would have given anything to be able to run away again. Neither was much delay accorded to her. On a cold morning in January, she was sitting in the library, by the fire, in her morning wrapper, when Lady Abercorn opened the door, and said, "Glorvina, come up stairs directly, and be married; there must be no more trifling!"

Her ladyship took Miss Owenson's arm, and led her up stairs into her dressing-room, where a table was

arranged for the ceremony — the family chaplain, standing in full canonicals, with his book open, and Sir Charles ready to receive her. There was no escape left. The ceremony proceeded, and the Wild Irish Girl was married past redemption.

The event had at last come upon her by surprise. No one of the many visitors in the house knew of it coming on thus suddenly; nor was the fact itself announced till some days afterwards, when Lord Abercorn, after dinner, filled his glass and drank to the health of "Sir Charles and Lady Morgan."

CHAPTER X.

FIRST YEAR OF MARRIED LIFE.

HAVING with difficulty won his wife, Sir Charles Morgan had to encounter the greater difficulty of making their married life answer the ardent promises and protestations with which he had invoked it. His was a more than ordinary hazardous choice. His wife, accustomed to unlimited flattery, general admiration and entire independence of action, to say nothing of the deference with which she was treated by every member of her own family circle, was very imperfectly prepared for the subordination and restraint of marriage. Her strong will and great determination of character had hitherto been virtues; henceforth, they bade fair to become inconveniences in her domestic life, whilst her entire control over her own resources withdrew from her husband that power of the purse, which, in govern-

ments and in private life, is the most effective instrument of control. It required a rare mellowness of character and a remarkable combination of qualities to extract quiet domestic happiness from such perilous materials. Sir Charles had been a very ardent lover, but the probabilities seemed many, that he would be a disenchanted husband. The result, however, proved that there is no infallible judgment except that which is formed after the event! The marriage proved in all respects a remarkably happy one. Sir Charles was a man of a sweet and noble nature, generous, high-minded, entirely free from all meanness or littleness, tender-hearted and affectionate, with a vehement and passionate temper, excessively jealous of his wife's affection, but not in the least jealous of her genius and success. He was the most enthusiastic of her admirers, the most devout believer in her powers of mind, acquirements and genius; but he was also a man of great firmness of character, strength of mind, and integrity of principle. There was nothing weak about his love for her; indeed, he was greatly her superior in solidity of character and soundness of judgment. He was rather indolent, had no ambition, and as little vanity or self-love as a man could have, — and be mortal. He had every quality in private life to ensure a woman's respect; being upright, truthful, straightforward, reserved, and reticent. His very faults, and most of all, his sharp temper, gave him an advantage over his wife. Lady Morgan held him in unbounded respect, and at the bottom was rather afraid of him; he had the qualities which rule a woman, and which all women love to find in a man. She could depend upon him for guidance and control, and that to a woman is more

even than affection. He was not a man of genius, but he was a great deal wiser than his wife. Nevertheless, her strong individuality asserted itself; she had much influence with him, and whenever there was a conflict of inclination between them, she always got her own way. She loved society, — distractions, — to be in constant movement, — to see everything — to hear everything — to have incessant change of scene. Possessed of an unfailing flow of spirits, and constitutionally cheerful; she had an extremely good temper which, however, did not hinder her from being sometimes wilful and provoking. The result was, that their opposite qualities, working upon each other, and controlled by mutual good sense, produced the most agreeable effect. If she did not change his nature, she modified his tastes and his habits, so that they never went anywhere without each other, and as she could not live, except in society, he went into it with her; she could always succeed in getting him to do whatever she wished, or to go wherever she liked, though not without some grumbling and occasional protest. He kept her steady, and she kept him from stagnating into indolent repose.

The first year was very stormy, not without seasons of fine weather, but not "set fair." Afterwards, the domestic atmosphere cleared, their mutual qualities adjusted themselves, and, like the people in the winding up of a fairy tale, "they lived happily ever after." The works she wrote after her marriage take a different rank to those she wrote previously, and bear the impress of her constant intercourse with her husband's sterling and highly cultivated mind. It has

fallen to the lot of very few distinguished women to be so happily mated.

Miss Owenson did not come to her husband portionless; she had saved about five thousand pounds, the proceeds of her writings; this sum was settled upon herself, and it was stipulated in the marriage settlement that she was to have the sole and independent control over her own earnings, whilst the reversion of Sir Charles Morgan's fortune was settled upon the daughter of his first marriage.

The following letters to Mrs. Lefanu, give an account of her early married life at Baron's Court.

Lady Morgan to Mrs. Lefanu.

BARON'S COURT,
February, 1842.

You, who have followed me through the four acts of my comedy, seem to cut me dead at the fifth, and leave me to the enjoyment of my own catastrophe without sympathy or participation; not a single couplet to celebrate the *grand event*, not even one line of prose to say "I wish you joy." It is quite clear, that like all heroines, I no longer interest when I gain a husband.

Since you will not even ask me how I am, I will volunteer the information of my being as happy as being "loved up to my bent" (aye, and almost beyond it) can make me, and, indeed, so much is it true, "the same to-day, to-morrow, and for ever," that I can give you no other notice of my existence than that miraculous one of a man being desperately in love with his own wife, and she "nothing loath."

Though living in a palace, we have all the comfort and independence of home; besides bed-rooms and dressing-rooms, Morgan's study has been fitted up with all the luxury of a *joli boudoir* by Lady Abercorn (who neither spared her taste nor purse on the occasion.) It is stored with books, music, and everything that can contribute to our use and amusement. Here "the world forgotten, and by the world forgot," we live all day, and do not join the family till dinner time, and as *chacun a son goût* is the order here, when we are weary of argand lamps and a gallery a hundred feet long in the evening — we retire to our own snug-gery, where, very often, some of the others come to drink coffee with us. As to me, I am *every inch a wife*, and so ends that brilliant thing that was GLORVINA.

N.B. — I intend to write a book to explode the vulgar idea of matrimony being the tomb of love. Matrimony is the real thing and all before but "leather and prunella."

This chapter I dedicate to Bess. Sir Charles desires me to assure you of his highest consideration: an enthusiast in *everything*, he is a *zealot* as to talent, and one of your old letters has roused all his fanaticism in your favour; he longs as much to know you as I do to see you, *et c'est beaucoup dire!* for that, I fear, for a long time there is no chance.

Lady Morgan to Mrs. Lefanu.

BARON'S COURT.

I have just learned from Olivia that you are ill; it is quite too *bad* that you, who are so much to so many, should be so often laid up, while those who are

nothing to nobody, are going about with health and spirits sufficient to bore and annoy all their acquaintances; but so it is in this best of all possible worlds! My little billet crossed your kind and delightful letter, which I have not answered just because I had nothing to say worth the trouble of poring your poor eyes over my illegible scribble; and next, because I keep writing to you in store, as children do their *bonne bouches*, — the best thing for the last.

A *chance* (studiously sought for) threw it in my way to speak of dear Tom to the Chancellor. He is himself a good old Christian, upon the good old plan, and the little sketch I gave of Tom as a primitive minister of a primitive religion, as one whose vocation seemed to have “come from above,” and yet as one “more skilled to raise the wretched than to rise,” seemed to please him. Shortly after, he asked me if he had not married a daughter of Dr. Dobbins!

I merely mention this to you, because the Chancellor has the disposal of the patronage of the Archbishop of Dublin, and that he is to be entirely guided by the fitness of persons to fill their stations, and not by interest or influence. He is a most excellent churchman, and not at all a man to *rébuter* any application made to him on just grounds. “On this hint” you may act.

Colonel Gore is your “*slave and blackamoor*.” The day he arrived here, in the midst of a dinner, silent and solemn as the dulness of *bon ton* could make it, he cried out, “Lady Morgan, I am under more obligations to your friend than to all the world besides.” “What friend?” “Why Mrs. Lefanu to be sure; she taught my Phillip to read Milton.” &c., &c.

I long to hear from you; by this I hope you have seen my dear Olivia; she is England mad, would *we* were all settled there. Here or there, *partout où vous êtes, et partout où je suis*, I must always be among the number of those who respect you most and love you dearest.

God bless you ever,

S. MORGAN.

PS. — Poor, dear, excellent Bess is, I suppose, as usual, your nurse and companion. She is, indeed, the inestimable daughter of an inimitable mother, and in my opinion, her whole life has been active, useful, and of practical excellence. She is one of the sinners who devote themselves to the “nothingness of good works.”

The tone of the following letter is very much softened and subdued from the “saucy Arethusa” style of former times.

It will be seen that all the kindness and luxury with which she was surrounded did not prevent Lady Morgan from wishing to have an independent home of her own.

Lady Morgan to Lady Stanley.

BARON'S COURT, NEWTOWN-STEWART,
April 28, 1812.

I never answer your dear, kind, welcome, and clever letters at the moment I wish to answer them (which is the moment they are read) both for your sake and my own, because I wish to delay the mo-

ment of *bore* to you, and to keep in view a pleasure for myself. To hold intercourse with you of whatever description, has always been to me a positive enjoyment since the first moment I saw you, and that was not the least happy moment of my life. I was then "Pleine de ces esprits qui fournissent les espérances." I was then beckoned on by a thousand bright illusions, and it was a delicious event to meet half-way in my career such a creature as yourself. In short, my dear friend, our physical capabilities for receiving pleasure wear out rapidly in proportion to their own intensity, and those who, like me, see life through the dazzling prism of imagination long before they are permitted to enter it, must, like me, find the original infinitely inferior to the fiction; still I have no reason to complain. I have associated myself to one who feels and thinks as I do, and this is, or ought to be, the first of human blessings; but *his* thoughts and feelings are still of a *higher* tone — they are not qualified by that light *vanity* which brings my character down to the general level of humanity. In *love* he is Sheridan's Falkland, and in his views of things there is a *mélange* of cynicism and sentiment that will never suffer him to be as happy as the inferior million that move about him. Marriage has taken nothing from the *romance* of his passion for me; and by bringing a sense of *property* with it, it has rendered him more exigent and nervous about me than before. All this is flattering and delightful, and yet I do not say with Richelieu, "C'est être bien a charge, que d'être trop aimé," yet, for his sake, I would be almost contented to be less loved, because I should see him more happy. He admires the picture I have drawn of you, and often says "Of

all the persons you have mentioned to me, Lady Stanley is the only woman I wish to know."

You will laugh at this wife-like letter; but provided you do laugh, I am satisfied. Could you take a peep out of your secluded Eden at the vicissitudes and miseries of those who live in the world, you would hug yourself in your own "*home-felt certainty*" of peace, comfort, and competency. The worst of all human evils you never can have known — *poverty*! As Ninon says upon a gayer subject, "On peut se rapporter à moi." I am, however, for the present, living upon fifty thousand pounds a year, and shall do so for another year *if I choose*; but although our noble hosts are everything that is kind and charming, we prefer a *home of our own*, be it ever so tiny. Since I wrote to you, we have lost the beautiful Countess of Aberdeen, Lord Abercorn's favourite daughter. It was a *heavy blow*.

I am delighted your winter has been cheered by the society of your new son-in-law, and the amiable Emma. My dearest Olivia comes here in *June*, if her *health permits*, and after that I must settle in England and she in Ireland. I am at work again; but with the sole view of making some money to furnish a bit of a house in London, which, *coûte qui coûte*, we *must* have. My book will be a *genuine* Irish romance of Elizabeth's day, founded on historic facts. I would not write another line, to add the fame of Sappho to my own little quota of reputation, did not necessity guide my worn out stump of a goose-quill. My imagination is exhausted, and those *hopes and views* which in the first era of life give such *spring* to mind, and such energy to thought, are all dead and gone. At present nothing >

would give me more pleasure than to meet you in London when we go there. We are daily expecting the arrival of Lord Aberdeen and his little daughters, and Lady Marian Hamilton, and shortly Lord and Lady Hamilton and their family, so we shall have a house full; but people are mistaken as to the pleasures of a large society in great houses — there is an *inevitability* about it that is a *dead bore*.

I long to hear how the dear little farm is going on, and all the improvements. Is pig alive? is Poll as brilliant as ever, and Mrs. Jones wedded to her sentimental lover? And *you*? Do you walk about with the little black silk apron and feed the pets? Pray write to me, and soon — directly; this I ask in the honesty of earnest wishes. Sir Charles requests I will say something for him. What can I say, but that he is prepared to like you as much as he has already learnt to admire you, and so I am, as ever,

Yours, affectionately,

SYDNEY OWENSON MORGAN.

The genuine Irish romance that was to furnish the little house of our own in London was the *O'Donnel*. Lady Morgan happily changed her plan. Instead of an historical novel of the days of Queen Bess, founded on facts, she wrote a delightful sketch of the Ireland she knew so well.

CHAPTER XI.

DEATH OF MR. OWENSON.

THE first heavy sorrow of her life came upon Lady Morgan a few months after her marriage. Her father, whose health had long been breaking, died in the early spring. He lived to witness the happiness and prosperity of both his children, and he died at the house of Lady Clarke, surrounded by every care and kindness that affection could bestow. The following letters tell of Lady Morgan's grief. The natural position between a parent and child had, in their case, been reversed. Ever since her mother's death she had felt that it was for her to take care of her father, instead of her father taking care of her; but this did not interfere with her own romantic admiration for him, nor the affectionate respect with which she regarded him.

Lady Morgan to Sir A. Clarke.

May 25, 1812.

MY DEAREST CLARKE,

'Tis an excess of selfishness in me to write to you under my present feelings, as, except to detail my own misery, I have little else to say. To express my sense of your benevolence, of your affectionate attention to our dear, dear father, I cannot. I have been saved nothing in not being with you; I have not only strongly imagined every scene and moment of misery and sadness, but I have added to it all the horrors of suspense

and anxiety. I have lived on from post to post, always hoping the best, fearing the worst, and not knowing what part to take or how to act. Still I thought this shock would prove like the last, though Morgan gave me no encouragement; but I believed, as he knew not the constitution the disease had to contend with, that *he* might have been mistaken. In short, it appeared to me impossible that my own dear father, who was my child as well as my father, *could die* — nor I don't believe it yet! it is to me as if a curtain dropped before life. I can look neither to the past nor to the future without connecting everything with him, and the present is all, all him. The tie which existed between us was not the common tie of father and child. He was the object for which I laboured, and wrote, and lived, and nothing can fill up to me the place he held in my heart. My dearest Clarke, forgive me, but my tears, the first I have freely shed, are falling faster than I can write, and I scarcely know what I say. God knows, I want not to add to your sadness. Every body here is very good to me, and my dear husband supports, comforts, and devotes himself to me; but he could not know how endearing poor papa was, or how much out of the ordinary run of fathers. You knew him, and loved him, and were his child. I am very weak and ought not to write so.

They allow me to breakfast and dine in my own sitting-room, which is a great comfort, and I have not seen a creature since my misfortune, but Lady Abercorn, who is all affection and pity. They want me to drive to Derry, or somewhere, with Morgan; but where can I go that the image of my dead, dear papa, will not follow me? What trouble, what expence, what

suffering and sadness *you* must have had? God bless you, for all; but goodness is of no avail. If my dearest, suffering Livy will not come to me, I will go to her, and this scene would be a change and a benefit to her.

My dearest Clarke, I remember buying or paying for a watch last summer, for poor, dear papa, — I wish you would wear it! I have just had a petition from a starving English actor and his family, travelling through here, that almost reconciled me to an event that put the object I loved beyond the reach of poverty or care. I am so altered in the course of three days you would not know me. Livy was such a blessing to the last to her poor father. Has Mrs. Doyle, the Lefanus, or any of her friendly friends been with her? Morgan, who is all tenderness, and goodness, and generosity, is bent on re-uniting me to Livy at any sacrifice. This business has fallen like a thunderbolt on me. I knew not what step to take. It is odd, that when Livy wrote word of papa's talking of going to the theatre, Morgan said it was the worst symptom that had appeared yet, and when I laughed at him, he said we all deceived ourselves. I have not courage to ask you any particulars. I know all that could be done was done. God bless you for it. My eyes are so inflamed Morgan won't allow me to write any more.

God bless and preserve you,

S. O. M.

P.S. by Sir Charles.

PS. — Dear Livy, she is in no condition to write to you, and would only increase your sufferings, nor can I say more than that the sight of her wild and tearless eyes almost distracts me; however, you must both give only a short season to sorrow. I would not

say to you do not lament, but bear in mind, my dearest Livy, that after all this is a most merciful dispensation of Providence, especially to the object of our lamentation. What is more now to the purpose, come down and see what a good husband I am, and what an affectionate brother you have; change of scene and of air will be of the greatest use to you, and if the most perfect sympathy have any consolation, you will find it in stopping with Syd. and your affectionate Morgy.

Lady Morgan to Mrs. Lefanu.

June 26th, 1842.

Your message to Sir Charles would have insured you an immediate answer to your letter, if there were no other inducement to write to you; and that you have not heard from me before arises from some mistake about being detained here or in Dublin; I have only this morning received it. Sir Charles desires me to say that, from all he hears and knows of you, he is become too much interested in your life not to feel anxious for its preservation and comfort, and that, as far as his knowledge and ability can contribute to either, they are devoted to your service. He says, however, that you have given too vague an account of your symptoms for him to form a correct judgment. He dare not risk an opinion without being more master of the subject. He wishes he was near you, and would be happy to do anything for you. He is very sensible of, and grateful for, the tenderness you express towards me, thus admitting him to the circle of your friends; and I believe you have had few more zealous candidates for the honour.

Everything that you say about Dublin is very seductive, but we really are in a pitiable state of hesitation at present. They have not the remotest idea that we can or will leave them as long as they remain in Ireland, and yet they talk of that being a year or two. If we (*what they would call*) desert them, we shall risk the loss of their friendship, which would indeed be a loss; but if we remain we lose time, and it is quite fit that Morgan should establish himself soon somewhere. Add to this that they, I believe, have a real affection for us; but we are dying to be in our own little shabby house, and are tired of solitary splendours, and of the eternal representation of high life, and you will then believe that we are rather in a puzzle. Morgan, in the end, will be solely guided by honour (leaving interest, and inclination, and even happiness out of the question), which he strains to a point of romantic refinement. We expect Lord and Lady Hamilton (another invalid). I showed Lord Aberdeen your critique on noble authors; he said, "had you judged differently, he would have formed a different judgment of you, from what he was inclined to do." Arbuthnot, who is coming over as secretary, I know intimately; but I am sick of the idea of place-hunting or place-asking. I suppose, by this, you are at your Sabine Farm, at Glasnevin: would I were with you for a week! *Mais pour aller à Corinth le désir ne suffit pas*; but I should like to have you alone, that is, in the midst of your own family, for if *you* don't patronize *my* Lords and Ladies Fiddle Faddle, I will vote your Miss Macguffins, and the rest of your two-penny Misses and Masters, and some few of your *good* Mistresses this, and worthy Misters t'others, *dead bores*!

I, at least, have something for my *pride*, but the "*Damn nigger you get for your money*" is quite below purchase! Native worth and native genius (like your own) must always hold the ascendant in whatever circle it is to be found, and if you find not these amongst a certain class, you find something else with people of rank; you get the next best thing, *education*, which, with English people of fashion of the present day, you never fail to find. The young people of this family (including the son-in-law, Lord Aberdeen) have more acquirements and accomplishments, more literary and general *savoir* than (with the almost single exception of your own family), all the youth of Dublin put together. The women not only speak French and Italian as well as English, but are good Latin scholars, and unquestionably the best musicians I know; and yet I never heard the Ladies Hamilton particularly distinguished for their education above other girls of fashion. I never mean to say that the *first class* of society have more genius or more happiness than any other, I only insist that they have the *next best things*, and as I find it easier to get at a countess or a marchioness than at a Mrs. Lefanu, *faute de mieux*, I put up with their ladyships, cutting dead the Miss Macguffins and the Mistresses O'Shaughnessey's, for whom (*à la distance*) I have a great respect. The fact is, a dull worthy is not the less *dull* to me for being a worthy and not an earl! Lords or commons, a bore is a bore, and I think you will agree with me that a vulgar one is worse than a polished one, as an Irish diamond, though "a lustre-looking thing," is best after it has received a little working. You who are a *real* brilliant, I am sure, I should

always have discovered your "original brightness" in whatever setting I should have found it. I know your intrinsic value, and prize it at its worth; meantime, let me prefer the rose diamonds of my Lord and Lady Fiddle Faddle to the Kerry stones of the Miss Macguffins; one, at least, has a polished surface, the other retains the "laste taste in life" of the clay! I have not left myself room to say *Je vous aime de tout mon cœur*. Love to all, Joe included.

S. O. M.

Lady Morgan to Mrs. Lefanu.

BARON'S COURT,
June 7th, 1842.

MY DEAREST FRIEND,

"To each his suffering;" you have had your portion, and it would have been unfair and unjust to have written to you under the influence of my sadness, and have drawn from you an unavailing sympathy at the moment you have been so actively and beneficially engaged in soothing and comforting my dear Olivia, who feels your goodness in her "heart of hearts." You are a *true friend*, — I have always thought so, — I have always said so, and every year of our friendship has given me fresh reason to confirm my opinion. The dearest and strongest tie, which time, nature, habit, and acts of reciprocal affection can form, has been wrenched from my heart; I ought long since to have been, and yet was not, prepared for it. It was a dreadful break up to the feelings; it is so much of life broken off. A host of dearly remembered events, feelings, and associations, are necessarily gone with it. Were it possible I could ever again love any-

thing so well, I can never again love anything so long. The best point of existence with me is over, and new ties and new affections must be light in their hold, and feeble in their influence, compared to those "which grew with the growth and strengthened with the years." My dear husband, Olivia, yourself, and one or two more objects are still left me, to whom I will cling. It is my intention to sacrifice for the rest of my life to the HEART, and to live in Ireland, if those I love cannot live with me in England, where interest and ambition equally call Morgan and myself; *he* has no *wish*, scarcely any *will*, but *mine*, and is ready to make *my* country *his*, "*my* people *his* people." As yet, our views are very misty; Lord and Lady Abercorn are very desirous we should remain with them, as long as they stay in Ireland, at least if not after; but as that will probably be for a year or two, it would be *impossible*. We have not, however, said so.

We have lately added to our party,

"The travelled Thane, Athenian Aberdeen,"

As Lord Byron calls him. He is reckoned among the "rising young men" of England, and is one of the *virtuosi* who purchased a farm at Athens, where he resided for some time. He was the husband of Lord Abercorn's lately deceased and beautiful daughter. The meeting was very afflicting, and for some time threw a shadow over our circle.

What think you of the state of public affairs? our letters to-day, from England, say that the opposition still hold out, though offered six places out of twelve in the Cabinet, or seven out of fourteen. What a *bouleversement* in the state of things when stars and

garters go a begging!! and commoner's misses refuse to become princesses!!* The Cabinet remains empty because no one thinks it worth their while to accept a place in it, and yet all this we have lived to see! If the opposition permit themselves in their condescension to be prevailed upon to govern an empire, your brother will find his own level, and you will have your *levées* and *couchées*, and we shall find with Louis the Fourteenth's courtiers that Cuff Street "est fait pour n'être comparée à rien" (which, by-the-bye, and with deference to Mr. Lefanu, is more true than of the Louvre) and that "il ne plait pas à Glasnevin." In the midst of all this political *tourbillon*, people still submit to be pleased and amused, and run after your comedy as they would have done in the prosperous and Augustan days of Queen Anne. Lady Abercorn tells me she has had great accounts of its success from all sides. As she knows your *bonne fortune* is mine, she indulges me with hearing of the good tidings. Livy says you think she could write a comedy; I think so too, she has an immense fund of true comedy in her own character, but writing is such a distinct thing from ourselves that no inference can be drawn from thence. Lord Byron, the author of delightful *Childe Harold* (which has more *force*, *fire*, and *thought* than anything I have read for an age) is cold, silent, and reserved in his manners, — pray read it if you have not. When I was in London, Lord G. Greville read me a poem of his own to the same subject as *Childe Harold*. The rival lords published their poems the same day; the

* Alluding to the gossip of the day that the Duke of Clarence had been refused by Miss Tilney Long, the luckless "great heiress" of the period.

one is cried up to the skies, the other, alas, is cried down to —!

We expect Livy here, but she seems either unwilling or unable to leave home. We have no chance of going ourselves to Dublin till winter; by that time, every one that I have known and lived with (save yourself, the Atkinsons, and the Mason's) will have left it; indeed they are almost all gone already. It is astonishing the changes that have taken place in the little circle of my intimacy within a few years, either by death or departure to England. Among my literary friends, dear Psyche (Mrs. Tighe), Cooper, Walker, and Kirwin are no more!

Sir Charles's desire to know you increases daily. Shall we ever all meet again and all be happy together? At least write to me, and under all changes and circumstances, believe I love you tenderly and sincerely.

S. O. M.

There is no letter or memorandum to show the exact time when Sir Charles and Lady Morgan quitted the family of Lord Abercorn, to begin housekeeping for themselves, nor the immediate occasion that gave rise to it. The splendid slavery of her life was a position Lady Morgan found untenable, and it is probable that after her marriage she felt less inclined to tolerate the fine ladyism of the Marchioness than when she was in the position of a young lady. The separation took place, however, without any break in their friendly relations, though the intimacy gradually subsided. Lady Morgan was always anxious that Sir Charles should exert himself and not settle down into

indolent comfort. For herself, activity and independence of mind and body were indispensable, and there is no doubt she exerted all her influence over Sir Charles to induce him to give up his connection with the Marquis, and took advantage of the first opportunity to break away.

They went to stay with Sir Arthur and Lady Clarke, until they found a house to suit them. Eventually they found a house in Kildare Street — not large, but pleasant, and with some pretensions to a handsome appearance. Lady Morgan had the pleasure of fitting up her library after the fashion she had imagined and described in her *Novice of St. Dominic*, years ago, — the story that was begun when she and her sister were with their father in Kilkenny.

The prospects of Sir Charles and Lady Morgan were tolerable, but not brilliant, as Sir Charles had his practice entirely to establish. But this change from a courtly to a city life was the best event that had ever befallen him. The constant intercourse with the brilliant, active mind of his wife, quickened his faculties, and called out the capabilities which had lain dormant or had fallen into disuse. He obtained the appointment of physician to the Marshalsea, and succeeded, in a reasonably short time, in establishing a tolerable practice.

A few years after his marriage, Sir Charles published a work called *Outlines of the Physiology of Life*, setting forth psychological opinions, boldly averred, and distinctly stated, instead of being put forward as hypothesis or left to inference. It was not an age of philosophic tolerance. Science was expected to be strictly orthodox in its theology. The work provoked a storm

of opposition and censure, both religious and secular; the result was, that Sir Charles retired from general practice, though he retained his appointment to the Marshalsea. He devoted himself to literary labour, and joined with Lady Morgan in efforts to extend the knowledge of the condition of Ireland, to spread liberal opinions in politics, and to create a Public Conscience to which Irish wrongs and Irish difficulties might appeal. To these objects they both devoted themselves; especially they were staunch advocates of Catholic emancipation, when advocates were an abused minority, and their exertions were recognised when that much vexed and agitated question was at last set at rest. But this is anticipating Lady Morgan's story.

CHAPTER XII.

KILDARE STREET.

ANOTHER letter from Dr. Jenner to Sir Charles; they did not often write to each other, but they knew that whilst they lived they each possessed a friend, and it is this consciousness of possession that makes us rich, not the act of "counting out our money," like the king in the nursery rhyme.

BERKELEY,
March 14, 1815.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

My epistolatory sins multiply upon me at such a rate, I am almost ashamed to face a correspondent of any description, and quite so to appear before you. Where are my congratulatory replies to your Dublin

letter, announcing your marriage? Literally *in nubibus*. I say *literally*, for scores of them passed through my brain in forms so airy, that they flew aloft before I could catch one to fix upon paper. The sober truth is, procrastination, that thief of comfort as well as time, took an early possession of me, and it is in vain now to attempt an ejection. Let me tell you one thing, by the way, that when they flew *up*, they carried with them my best wishes for you and yours.

I have not been in town since the summer of 1811, nor much at Cheltenham, preferring, whenever I am permitted, the enjoyment of my cottage, in this my native village. But don't think I spend my time in idleness. My pursuit has lately been, when uninterrupted by vaccination, the morbid changes in the structure of the livers of brutes, which has led me to some conclusions respecting the same changes in the human. 'Tis hard, methinks, that the poor animal that is content with what the meadows afford for his daily bill of fare, and whose cellar is the pond or the brook, should perish from the same diseases as the drunkard; but so it is. There are plants which, somehow or another, are capable of throwing the state of the liver into that sort of confusion which calls hydatids into existence. These do not continue long in their native state, but produce a great variety of tubera, cartilaginous, bony masses, &c. In other instances, the disease originates in the biliary ducts, which become astonishingly enlarged, and thickened in every part of the liver, and finally destroy it in various ways. This is the outline of my research. The hydatid I can call into existence in the rabbit in about a fortnight.

I most heartily wish well to the scheme you have in view, and shall use my best endeavours to promote it. I know but little of the locality of Dublin; but it is my intention to spend a good deal of the ensuing season at Cheltenham, where I shall probably see many Irish families of respectability; then, be assured, I shall think of you, and be enabled, I trust, to do something more than merely think. Don't let me redder your cheeks beyond the point to which nature has brought them, but I must conscientiously say, that if your merits meet with their reward, your *fingers' ends* will grow sore with professional exercise. Let me advise you to take up some scientific pursuit, which will admit of an exhibition — why not mineralogy? You are quite at home there. I have a medical friend who has long ranked as the first physician in one of the largest cities in these realms, and whose fossils were the *stepping stones* that led him into the wide fields of practice.

If you can bear to write to such a correspondent, pray let me hear from you ere long, and believe me, with every friendly wish to you and yours

Your much attached

EDWARD JENNER

The next letter is from Lady Morgan to Lady Stanley. It gives a pleasant picture of herself in her new home, and the skilful ease with which she took up her position as mistress of a house. Lady Morgan was very practical and prided herself upon her good house-keeping. She possessed a natural gift of being comfortable, and making her house so to herself and to all her friends.

Lady Morgan to Lady Stanley.

35, KILDARE STREET, DUBLIN,
Monday, May 17.

Vous voilà aux abois, ma chère dame!! You see I am not to be distanced; retreat as you will, I still pursue. When I am within a mile of you, you will not see me; when I write you will not answer; and still here I am at your feet, because *I will not be rebutée*; nor (throw me off as you may) will I ever give you up until I find something that resembles you, something to fill up the place you have so long occupied; the fact is, my dear Lady Stanley, it is pure selfishness that ties me to you. *I do not like women*, I cannot get on with them! and except the excessive tenderness which I have always felt for my sister be called friendship, you (and one or two more, *par parenthèse!*) are the only woman to whom I could ever *lier* myself for a week together. *Se devancer de son sexe*, is as dangerous as *De se devancer de son Siècle*, it was no effort, no *willing* of mine that has given me a little the start of the major part of them; dear little souls! who, as Ninon says, "*le trouvent plus commode d'être jolie.*" The principle was *there*; *active* and *restless*, the spur was given, and *off I went*, happy in the result that my comparative superiority obtained me *one* such friend as yourself — that is, as you *were*; but I fear you now cut me dead.

We have at last got into a home of our own; we found an old, dirty, dismantled house, and we have turned our *piggery* into a decent sort of hut enough; we have made it clean and comfortable, which is all our moderate circumstances will admit of, save *one*

little bit of a room, which is a real bijou, and it is about *four inches by three*, and, therefore, one could afford to ornament it *a little*; it is fitted up in the *gothic*, and I have collected into it the best part of a very good cabinet of natural history of Sir Charles, eight or nine hundred volumes of choice books, in French, English, Italian, and German; some little miscellaneous curiosities, and a few scraps of old china, so that with muslin draperies, &c, &c., I have made no contemptible *set out*. *I was thinking*, that *may be Susette* could enrich my store in the old china way, if she has any refuse of that sort which you may have thrown her in with your cast-off wardrobe — a broken cup, a bottomless bowl, a spoutless teapot, — in a word, anything old and shattered, that is china, and of no value to you, will be of use and ornament to me, and Captain Skinner has promised to bring it over for me.

With respect to authorship, I fear it is over; I have been making chair-covers instead of periods; hanging curtains instead of raising systems, and cheapening pots and pans instead of selling sentiment and philosophy. Meantime, my husband is, as usual, deep in study, and if his *popularity* here may be deemed a favourable omen, will, I trust, soon be *deep in practice*. Well, always dear friend; any chance of a line in answer to my three pages of verbiage? Just make the effort of *taking up the pen*, and if you only write "Glorvina, I am well, and love you still," I will be contented. Under all circumstances,

Yours affectionately,

S. MORGAN.

Sir Charles Morgan's step-mother had married, for

her second husband, William Bingley, the animal biographer; here is a letter from him about his literary undertakings.

William Bingley to Sir Charles Morgan.

CHRISTCHURCH, HANTS,
June 30, 1815.

DEAR MORGAN,

You will think me, as you have no doubt long ago thought me, a very miserable correspondent; but the fact is, that of late my time has, in a most unusual manner, been occupied. The *History of Hampshire* has not merely been at sixes and sevens, but at sixteens and seventeens. A certain flowery-named gentleman, as I conceive, has by no means fulfilled his engagements with me, which I intend very shortly to prove. I mean to call for a full investigation into my whole conduct relating to it, which I hope the trustees will not refuse to enter into. Lord Malmesbury was with me some time on the subject about three weeks ago, and I firmly believe is my friend; at all events, I shall not let the matter rest until I have a full arrangement of the business. My evidence on the subject is indisputable; and I have a letter promising a compensation in case of a failure in obtaining the requisite number of subscriptions. It is really too bad that I should be a loser by a work which I was positively invited, and, contrary to my own inclination, to undertake. If all at last goes on well, I hope to complete it in the course of about a year and a-half. This is no trifling concern to me, and has cost me much anxiety. When things go on somewhat more smoothly, I hope to become a better correspondent than I hitherto have been.

You, I presume, are by this time comfortably settled in your new residence, and, as I should conceive, find domestic pleasures infinitely to be preferred to those of pomp and bustle in a house not your own. This is peculiarly the case with me. Since I have been in Christchurch this time, I believe I have only dined from home about four times, nor do I ever wish to be from my own premises. Mrs. Bingley has been most lamentably unwell ever since our arrival. She has three times only been out of the house, nor do I at present see any immediate prospect of her recovery. It will indeed greatly rejoice me when she is again able to go abroad.

When you next write you must inform me how many patients you have got. I presume that your knocker must, by this time, be almost worn out. I am glad your packages arrived safely; but I must confess, when I was putting your chattels together, I did not conceive that I was doing it for a voyage to a foreign country.

The new edition of the *Animal Biography* has been published about three months; and Longman and Co. have just written to request that I would prepare a new edition of the *Welsh Tour*. This is what I scarcely expected, as two or three years ago I had been informed that the copies were going off very slowly. It is my present intention to throw the work into a somewhat different form, and print it in one volume instead of two.

By the way, I have been employed, during the evenings, in preparing a little introductory work on Zoology, the first sheet of which is printed. This, at present, is unknown I believe to any except the book-

seller and my family. The plan is nearly the same as that of *Animal Biography*, and it has been prepared chiefly for the purpose of affording a popular view of the Linnean system. I am very anxious for its success, although I have sold the copyright. It will be in one duodecimo volume, and it is my intention to follow it up with another on the subject of Botany and Mineralogy.

Mrs. Bingley unites with me in kindest remembrances to yourself and Lady Morgan.

I am, dear Morgan,

Most truly yours,

WILLIAM BINGLEY.

PS. — Little Susan and Tom are going on wonderfully well; their progress is more rapid than I could have conceived it possible, but their capacities are greater far than those of any children I have ever yet seen.

The next letter is from Emily Lady Cahir, Countess of Glengall; and relates to an enquiry Lady Morgan had made about a man whose adventures seemed to offer a type for the hero of the novel (*O'Donnel*), on which she was then engaged. Lady Cahir was herself the model for Lady Singleton, in the same story. One almost wonders that some of the fine ladies whom Lady Morgan produced in her works, etching them in aquafortis and colouring them to the life, did not assassinate her by way of return, especially as she invariably introduced a sketch of herself in one corner of all her pictures, taking up all the wisdom and common sense going, as well as being the most agreeable character in the story!

November 6, 1813.

MY DEAR LADY MORGAN,

You see that I do not lose a moment in obeying your orders, and be assured that you ought to give me some credit, as I am in general but a bad correspondent. Your inquiries as to whether you are to make Mr. Shee your hero, has amused me considerably. The *Evening Post* inserted a long list of lies upon his subject, at which I laughed heartily at the time. You certainly could not have applied to a better person than myself for information with respect to him, as I know his birth, parentage and adventures, perfectly. He is of a low family. One of his sisters was bound to a milliner, at Kilkenny, and used to bring ribbons, gauzes, &c., to the Miss Bensfords, when their father was Bishop of Ossory. Another of his sisters was married to a coachmaker. His brother was foreman to the said coachmaker, and is now elevated to the rank of gauger in the excise by Lord Cahir's interest. The hero was in the Irish brigade at St. Domingo; but as to his prodigies of valour, I never heard anything of them. He came to London starving. Lord Cahir fed him with money till he was rather tired of so doing, and offered to get him a commission in the army, which he declined, unless the Duke of York would give him a majority at once. Lord Cahir was induced to present a memorial to this effect, and the answer was, that it was then unheard of in the service, but that a cornetcy was at Lord Cahir's command. Shee declined it. He then married the daughter of a button maker, by whom he expected to get some cash. Being also disappointed in this, and fighting considerably with the lady and her

buttons, he packed up his portmanteau and set off to France, where he entered the French service, and became aid-de-camp to General Clark, who is a distant relation of his. He has since been made a lieutenant-colonel of a regiment, and was mentioned in some of the French generals' despatches in Spain, as having eaten up the English army. By some extraordinary accident, however, Lord Wellington has "lived to fight another day;" and should the hero Shee be taken, which is by no means impossible, he will swing on Tyburn tree. Nothing, in my mind, can justify a man in fighting against his own country, — not even your seducing pen can make it palatable to my old English prejudices, particularly when he had a very reasonable sufficiency in this country; for I have forgotten to state that Lord Cahir gave him a farm near Cahir, out of which he at this moment receives a very handsome profit rent. Had he chosen to have gone into our service, Lord Cahir would have pushed him forward; as it is now fourteen years since he was offered a commission, he might have been as high in the English as he is now in the French service, without the stigma of being a traitor, and without the certainty of being hanged, if taken. Lord Cahir did push on another brother to the rank of major in our army, in which rank he died. So much for our hero. And now I have only to request you to burn this letter, as I have no inclination to be quoted in anything that concerns him.

Excuse me now, if from being over anxious for the fate of a work, which, coming from your pen, will, I am sure, have so much to recommend it, I venture an opinion. Do not mix anything of religious or political opinions in a work intended only to amuse, — it

will lay you open to animadversion, and party may influence opinion.

Yours truly, E. CAHIR.

This was very sage advice, but felt to be impossible by the Wild Irish Girl. An Irish story, without religion or politics!

During the whole of the first year of her residence in Kildare Street, Lady Morgan was busy upon *O'Donnel*, a national tale, for which it may be remembered she gathered the materials on her visit to Dublin, before her marriage. It was published by Colburn, early in 1814, and dedicated to the Duke of Devonshire. She received five hundred and fifty pounds for the copyright. The first edition consisted of two thousand copies, and a second edition was printed in February 1815. It is an immense improvement upon all her previous works, being written in a natural style, without the high-flown rhetoric or pedantic allusions which disfigured and overlaid her earlier stories. Her own words and opinions are embodied in the Duchess of Belmont, — a sort of feminine Puss in Boots, clever, witty, sensible, and worldly, with a sufficiently good heart to make the reader take an interest in her. In the beginning she appears as a neglected governess, in the family of Lady Singleton, who is the type of Lady Cahir, whose letter has just been quoted. She is admirably drawn. The governess, by some sleight of novel-writing, becomes Duchess of Belmont, the wife of an old peer, having declined to be his mistress. He dies (off the stage), and she re-appears on the scene as a rich and brilliant widow with a magnificent title. She is the same in all her qualities as when she

was Miss O'Haggerty, the governess; but every word she utters in her new character is picked up like pearls and diamonds, and every caprice admired. Lady Morgan delighted to pay any outstanding debts of insolence, slight or absurdity she might hold against the real great ladies whom she met with; and the transformation of Miss O'Haggerty, the governess, to the Duchess of Belmont, is very amusing and well managed. The hero is not a traitor, but a very charming Irish gentleman *pur sang*, whose fortunes had fallen below his merits, and the Duchess is his good angel, who incites him "to be not afraid to take his fortune up." After much romantic incident, in the course of which he narrowly escapes being hanged, he marries the Duchess, regains the estate of his ancestors, and all ends happily. In the first sketch of her novel, O'Donnel was actually hanged, and Lady Morgan wrote such a moving account of the execution, that it drew tears from her own eyes. An old friend to whom she read it, said, wiping her eyes, "Yes, my dear, it is very beautiful, but I will never open the book again, it makes me too miserable. Don't hang him." Lady Morgan profited by the advice, and every reader of the novel will rejoice that she changed his fate.

O'Donnel retains its freshness to the present day. Any one wishing to read a novel which shall produce that delightful feeling of dissipation which is supposed to make novel reading so dangerous (but which, alas, so few novels now-a-days succeed in inspiring), should read *O'Donnel*. The scope and design of the work are admirable. The Irish social questions of the day are very ably treated; and what was then more to the purpose, they were presented in an effective dramatic

shape, so as to be intelligible to the most careless reader.

O'Donnel had a success exceeding that of *The Wild Irish Girl*. The *Quarterly* reviewed it as bitterly as it had reviewed *Ida of Athens*, being exceedingly indignant at the audacity of the social and political truths contained in it. The reader who remembers the incident of the white satin shoes will be amused at the ceremonious assurance of his high consideration with which Lord Hartington, now become Duke of Devonshire, acknowledges the dedication of *O'Donnel*.

The Duke of Devonshire to Lady Morgan.

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE,
February 17, 1844.

MY DEAR MADAM,

Your letter was sent after me into the country, which must be my apology for my apparent delay in answering it, and in assuring you how very much gratified I am by your kind remembrance and attention in dedicating your new work to me.

It will not, I hope, be long before I have the pleasure of reading it.

Believe me, my dear Madam,
Your Ladyship's sincere and
Obliged servant,

DEVONSHIRE.

CHAPTER XIII.

FIRST VISIT TO FRANCE — 1815-1816.

IN the year after the publication of *O'Donnel*, the continent being now open, Sir Charles and Lady Morgan went to Paris to see the country under the restored *régime*, and of course to write a book about it. They took with them letters of introduction, and they were admitted into Parisian society of every shade of politics. They saw all the most noted men of literature and science, and the women whose beauty, fashion, or talent for intrigue, had made them queens of society. As a picture of the feelings and passions which were struggling and seething underneath the restored *order*, her work on France is vivid and true. She paints the contradictions struggling to assert themselves — the ill-suppressed minority — the ignorant and limited prejudices of the Bourbon party; the oppressions, and triumphs, and disgusts, are all exhibited as in a kaleidoscope; — for she went from Bourbon *soirées*, where the company were singing “Vive le roi quand même,” to salons where the return of “*l'autre*” was still hoped for and expected. She formed a friendship with Madame Patterson Bonaparte, with Madame de Genlis, with Dénon the famous Egyptologist, and with Lafayette. Both she and Sir Charles were intimate with the Comte de Ségur; the Abbé de Gregoire; with the Comte de Tracy, the idéologue; with Cuvier. The women who made society as brilliant as the hues of the feathers

on a pigeon's breast, or the glancing of diamond dust, initiated her into the feminine coqueties and fascinations of toilettes, and took her to see the *trousseau* of the Duchesse de Berri. Lady Morgan was admired and *fêted*, and received all the intoxicating homage of a Parisian success. The notes and letters sent to her would be invaluable as models of graceful phraseology and precious as autographs, and must have been delightful to receive; but the mere printed transcript of these airy trifles would not interest the general reader. Very different, however, is the case with the correspondence of Madame de Genlis and Madame Patterson Bonaparte. These women belong to history; they lived with kings and princes, with philosophers and artists; there is about them the light of courts and palaces; a perpetual curiosity and romance.

Poor old Madame de Genlis! In her "grande" solitude one wonders if it were in her own "Palace of Truth;" but no, — if we recollect aright, *that* palace Madame de Genlis declared to be uninhabitable for mortals, and it was demolished to point the moral of the tale! One is glad to catch a glimpse of the mother of Pamela for the sake of the tales with which she delighted our youth. Pamela, as everybody knows, married Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and Pamela's daughter was the charming Lady Guy Campbell, a great friend of Lady Morgan's, and still extant.

Madame de Genlis to Lady Morgan.

CONVENT OF THE CARMELITES,
RUE DE VAUBEGARD, PARIS,
June 8, 1816.

The name of the author of such charming works is

as well known to Madame de Genlis as it ought to be; although she lives in a great solitude she will be charmed to know personally her, the sentiments of whose soul she already loves and adores. She will have the honour to let her know if her health and mode of life will permit her to pay a visit to Lady Morgan. As Madame de Genlis is living in a religious house, she cannot receive visitors in the evening. Any way, she will not be at liberty on Wednesday next, but would be very happy if Monday or Tuesday would be convenient to Lady Morgan. It seems to Madame de Genlis that Thursday is a very distant day. She entreats Lady Morgan to accept her thanks. It is Madame de Genlis who would have been the first to solicit the favour of seeing Lady Morgan, if she had known she was in Paris.

One of the most remarkable of the acquaintances made by Sir Charles and Lady Morgan during their visit to France was with Madame Jerome Bonaparte, the American wife of the Emperor's brother, whom he had abandoned in a cruel and dastardly way. The lady, however, was not of the *pâte* out of which victims and martyrs are made; she was a woman of high spirit, and held her difficult and painful position with a scornful courage, that excites a deep pity for the woman's nature so cruelly scathed and outraged. Her letters to her friend will be read with interest. They are clever, *mordant*, and amusing; but the bitter sense of wrong cannot be concealed.

Madame Patterson Bonaparte to Lady Morgan.

PARIS,
September 23, 1816.

MY DEAR LADY MORGAN,

You have not written me a line since your departure. I hope you have not forgotten me, as I admire and love you more than any one else. I have been to see Dénon and Madame D'Houchin; they are both your adorers, and express the greatest affliction at your departure. The most agreeable thing you could do for your friends would be to return as quickly as possible. The French admire you more than any one who has appeared here since the Battle of Waterloo in the form of an English woman. The Princess of Beauveau has been to see me, and is very kind *à mon égard* as well as very judicious in admiring and loving you. Countess Rumford saw me at our minister's, invited me to a *soirée*, and came to see me. I get on very well now, but my health has been very bad since I have lost the pleasure of your society. I suffered for two weeks more than I can express from the pain of my teeth. Mrs. Marton is still in the figurative style. Her imagination is as fertile as ever, and as I am matter of fact, I avoid her society as much as possible. A friend of hers told me you had treated her harshly; I replied, "Lady Morgan has too much sense to be imposed upon, and too much truth to encourage falsehood in others; and as she had her choice of society in Paris, it was unnecessary for her to pass over impertinence in any one. That the Marton might derive pleasure and instruction from your society; but that you could gain nothing from hers." I have not seen

her since, so suppose her friend related my observations. Gerard goes on as usual and talks a great deal of you. I have been there once since your departure.

Dénon has promised me an engraving of you. The Esmenards say he has not done you justice.

Baron Humboldt was at Madame Rumford's the other night. I met Mrs. Popkins at a *soirée* at Mrs. Curzon's, where was Lady Oxford who has been twice to see me since. *Fashions* continue the same. Mrs. Popkins was afraid to look at me, for reasons which you know. Every one talks of the work which you are to publish, and great expectations are formed from it. I tell every one, that I do not know what will be in it; but that I suppose it will be worthy of you. They say you are devoid of all affectation or pedantry, and that you assume less in society than any one ever did who possessed so much reputation. In short, I can assure you with truth, that I never heard any one so eulogised as you are in Paris.

I meet Madame Suard every week at Madame Rochefaucauld's. She does not condescend to take great notice of me; I suppose because she thinks I could not understand her wit, which, by the way is rather *obsolete*. My friend Miss Clagston is coming from Cheltenham to enliven my solitude this winter; I am so often ill, and my spirits are so much affected by the state of my health, that the presence of some one who loves me would be a great source of comfort. My dear Lady Morgan, you must write me sometimes to let me know how you and Sir Charles are, and what you are doing. I shall do myself the pleasure of writing you *de temps en temps*, although I was afraid

of writing to Miss Sweeney; my style not being *recherché* enough for such a *bel esprit* as she is. Adieu.

Believe me ever,

Most affectionately yours,

E. PATTERSON.

My best love to Sir Charles. Madame La Rochefaucauld desires to be remembered to you. We had a ball at Mrs. Gallatin's. I wish you had been there. I shall give you all the news.

Madame Patterson Bonaparte to Lady Morgan.

PARIS No. 14, RUE CAUMARTEN,
November 28, 1816.

DEAR LADY MORGAN,

I have had the pleasure of receiving your agreeable letter of the 29th of October, and have executed all your commissions except that *auprès de* Madame de Genlis. I have been so unwell and occupied with moving my lodgings and receiving my friend Miss Clagston, that it has been quite impossible for me to visit the penitent at the Carmelites, however, I shall certainly go to her or write her, you may be assured. Your fairy prince, the dearest little prince in the world, has been enchanted at your recollection of him, and charges me to tell you everything that is true and agreeable for him. He means to go to Dublin in the spring, and intends writing to you — *bientôt en attendant ce qui arrivera d'ici au printemps*. La princesse m'a chargé de vous remercier de ce que vous avez écrit à son égard à de la conserver dans votre souvenir. In fact, if I were to write all that your admirers and friends tell me, I should never put my pen down. Ma-

dame D'Houchin, the Gerards, &c., desire me to talk to you of them, and all think it quite absurd for you to leave Paris. I meet the Beauveaus at Madame Rumford's every week, when there is an assemblément of *gens d'esprit*, not that I mean to call myself one of them; however, people say I am very good, and that is my passport to these re-unions. Madame Rochefaucould sees company every Tuesday, when I meet Madame Suard, who is *toute autre chose que bonne*. Madame de Villette begs to be remembered to you, and always says, "pour cela, ma chère, Milady Morgan a beaucoup d'esprit et beaucoup de naturel." I have been asking after the *Novice of St. Dominic*, but it has not been seen by any of your friends, yet. The *Missionary* every one knows, *par cœur*. Your work on France is anxiously expected, and if it is what every one supposes it will be, as nothing mediocre can come from you, all those who love you will be highly gratified. Your "Muse of Fable" has gone from Paris to make mischief in some other place, and to torment her Jerry Sneak *comme à l'ordinaire*. They say she throws her shoes at his head, and tells him an old husband must bear every thing from a young wife, particularly such a beauty and wit as she is. Mrs. Marshall has another child; I told her she was a great favourite of yours, and that the "Muse of Fable" was unworthy her regard. Miss Clagston is at present staying with me, which renders my time more pleasant.

By the way, although I sent my love to Mr. North, I was very angry with him; he wrote me once after I saw him at Cheltenham, to which I very goodnaturely replied, and he never gave himself the trouble to acknowledge the reception of my letter. Lady Falkener,

a very bad person and a great *intrigante*, wanted to marry an old maiden sister to him, and fancied that he liked me better, in consequence of which she tormented me terribly. How is that delightful person, Miss Bessey S.? your *soi-disant* friend, who fancied that you preferred her society, and that Mr. North was in love with her. I cannot forget her ugly face and absurd pretensions, and never think of her without laughing immoderately.

Dear Lady Morgan, I have been very ill and very *triste*, *tout m'ennui dans ce monde et je ne sçais pas pourquoi*, unless it be the recollection of what I have suffered. I think the best thing for me to do is to return to my dear child in the spring; I love him so entirely, that perhaps seeing him may render my feelings less disagreeable. I hate the *sejour* of America, and the climate destroys the little health which has been left me; but any inconveniences are more supportable than being separated from one's children. How much more we love our children than our husbands — the latter are sometimes so selfish and cruel, and children cannot separate their mothers from their affection.

I have seen all the persons who interest you since the reception of your letter, except Monsieur Dénon; but Madame D'Houchin has seen what you have written, and will tell him everything. Adieu; write me sometimes, I entreat you, and believe me truly and affectionately

Yours, E. P.

PS. — I hope Sir Charles does not forget me, and beg him to accept my best wishes and recollections. I am going to Madame La Rochefaucauld's, with whom you are so great a favourite, this evening.

After her return from Paris to Kildare Street, and while engaged in preparing her work on France, Lady Morgan kept up a brief correspondence with many of the political personages whom she had met. She sent one of her books — most likely the *O'Donnel* — to Lafayette, who was then living a patriarchal life amid his children and grandchildren at his chateau La Grange. He had seen so much in his time from the first American war downwards, had been a courtier in the brilliant society of the old *régime*, a favourite with Marie Antoinette, whom he had helped in her whim to go to the *bal d'Opera*, had been mixed up in so many great events, and he had rubbed against so many great men, that in the latter days, one would have expected him to be a master figure himself; wise both in old experience, and with the wisdom that comes after events; but he just missed being a great man. He was thoroughly honest and good, but not of a sufficiently large type to fill his space on the canvas.

M. Lafayette to Lady Morgan.

LA GRANGE,
October 30, 1816.

Your letter of the 21st September, dear Miladi, has been received in our colony with a sentiment which could only be surpassed by the happiness of receiving yourself. I am equally proud and happy at your partiality for our towers and for their inhabitants, whose distant admiration for you has become tender and confiding. Your short sojourn here has left an impression upon us which makes us proud of corresponding with you, and we hope to receive another visit soon; and we

comfort ourselves with the pleasant thought that you have made us a promise; already we are beginning to look about to see what would please you when you come.

We show less philosophy than you about the misfortune for which we were already very sorry before we knew how much worse it was. It is vexing to think that the work which fulfilled so perfectly the expectations of your friends, should have been for you alone the occasion of a disappointment. The copy you had the goodness to send to me has not come to hand. I expect it with great impatience.

I see that you have much amusement in retracing the articles of the last royal ordinance upon the physiognomies of your different friends. The party that you have left pretty well united, finds itself cut in two, like a polypus, and makes two distinct bodies, which make grimaces at each other, *en attendant*, the moment to eat each other up. The friends of Legitimacy, however, must not confound themselves by making part of a body of a different nature. Your acquaintances of the *salons* will be able to tell you that the ministerialists are the constitutionalists of '89; it is a calumny to impute to them that they would use force. The others do not share their moderation. It is with the impartiality of a true patriot that I ought to seek to render justice to all. There are, nevertheless, in the new chamber, some of my friends whom I cannot speak of with so much catholicity. It is not down in our country seats, it is in the *salons* that you will hear the reports of this civil war. M. de Chateaubriand is become the champion of Ultraism. Since the publication of his last work he has grown ten feet

higher. I rather like to see the Ultras making a refuge for the ministers by putting forwards the liberal principles which we have been preaching to them in vain for the last thirty years. All these undulations alter nothing of the depths of things; let us try to turn everything to the profit of liberty. I am only speaking now of the underminings and *tracasseries* of the society of the *salons*. See! I am also doing a little in politics myself! You know that very few of our summer days have the inconvenience of heat, therefore I pity you for your walk; the rains are dreadful here; we are afraid we shall have great losses in our harvest. The bread is bad and dear — a franc for a four pound loaf. Our sheep suffer also from the damp herbage this year. Mine, however, about which you are good enough to inquire, have not suffered so much. You see that we here have also complaints to make, besides other misfortunes, the impression of which is too deep to be complained about. The two last years of war have taken away from our peasantry the provisions which would have enabled them to meet this year of dearth; but they have, in the course of the revolution made a provision of energy and good sense, which makes them stronger and more enlightened under the strokes of fortune than they would have been thirty years ago. We sympathise with all our heart with the misfortunes of your brave compatriots, so worthy of a better fate. We must hope that their neighbours will occupy themselves in finding out and developing the good qualities they possess.

My daughters, my grandchildren and all the generations here desire to offer you the expression of their gratitude and attachment, which sentiments animate all

the inmates of La Grange. Believe me, my dear lady, I join with them in the renewal of the tender and respectful homage with which I am

Your devoted,
LAFAYETTE.

While the book on France was growing under Lady Morgan's hands, a very sharp battle was being fought for it between author and publisher. Mr. Henry Colburn, a young man whose fortunes were still to be made, had brought out *O'Donnel*, and had done very well with it; that story was already in a third edition, and Lady Morgan was pressing him very ardently for a further share in the profits of her success. For *France* he offered her seven hundred and fifty pounds. She thought the sum too little, insisting on, at least, a thousand pounds. In the fear of losing his bargain, Colburn raised his price, as will be seen. In the next letter, from the pen of this London bibliopole, occurs the first notice of the establishment of the *Literary Gazette*, which was to form a new era in literature; of course the "new epoch" to him meant another vehicle for announcing his own publications.

H. Colburn to Lady Morgan.

LONDON,
December 19, 1816.

DEAR MADAM,

I am just returned from the city, and have scarcely time to save the post, and say that I really considered the offer I made you handsome, and as liberal a one as in common prudence could be made under the particular circumstances. Without seeing the contents,

which certainly promised well, I naturally expected the most interesting work on the subject that has appeared; but however excellent and *original*, you perhaps have no idea how great a disadvantage to the sale is the number of works on the same topic that has *already appeared*.

I should indeed be sorry that you should be compelled to arrange with any other bookseller, and whatever *apparent* advantage there may be in publishing with any other, I am very confident, on a proper *balancing*, of its *being in my favour*. No one bookseller, I am certain, takes the tenth part the pains I do in advertising, and in *other* respects I do not think any one will *in future*, cope with me, since, from January next, I shall have under my sole control *two journals*, viz., the *New Monthly*, which flourishes as well as possible in England, and my new forthcoming *weekly* literary journal, which is to be sent *free by the post* instantly all over the country like a *newspaper*, and to foreign parts. It is to be called *The Literary Gazette and Journal of the Belles Lettres*. The publication will form a new epoch in literature; it will please and astonish the public by its novelty, and cut up the sale of my rival reviews and journalists by the *novelty* of its plan, the *VALUE* of its contents, and the *preferable mode of publication* — *thirteen numbers for one of the Quarterly!* but more of this anon, in my prospectus.

To conclude at once, though at a really great risk, I will consent to undertake to pay the one thousand pounds, and on my *honour* if it succeed better than expected, I will *consider myself accordingly your debtor*, *BESIDES* making up to you the other *fifty pounds* on

O'Donnel that you may no longer regret the third edition.

That I may make arrangements accordingly, I will beg your ultimatum by return of post. I am obliged to conclude,

Being, dear madam,

Yours, very truly,

H. COLBURN.

Colburn's offer, as amended, was accepted, and the work went on, with some delays and hitches in its progress, the chief one of all being the illegibility of Lady Morgan's MS., which Colburn plaintively mentions more than once. There was also great delay in sending the proofs, as it is incidentally mentioned that the post only went three times a week. Colburn spared neither pains nor expense to make the work perfect, employing a careful scholar to read Lady Morgan's careless proofs, and to edit them.

Sir Charles Morgan contributed several chapters to the work on France, embodying his observations on the state of medical science, political economy, and French jurisprudence, both as it existed in that day and as it had been at the period of the Revolution. These chapters are valuable, but somewhat too heavy for the slighter and brighter portions of Lady Morgan's own share of the work.

CHAPTER XIV.

PUBLICATION OF FRANCE — 1817.

On the 17th of June, 1817, Colburn wrote to Lady Morgan announcing that *France* was published, and that she was finely off, meaning on the swelling tide of his best puffs and preliminary paragraphs. The first edition was in two volumes, quarto; and Colburn expressed his firm assurance of being able to sell the whole of this first edition by the first of July.

The work on France made a great sensation. It was so long since France had been open to the English, that it was fresh ground to that generation; indeed, it wore a new face to all the world; for the restored France of 1816 was a different world to what had been the France of the old *régime*, or the France of the Consulate and the Empire. Lady Morgan's work was seized upon with avidity by readers of all classes, and provoked criticism as diverse as there were shades of opinion about Legitimacy, Bourbonism, Liberalism, and the Orthodox anti-Jacobin Church and State true blue intolerant Toryism.

The clamour of abuse was enough to have appalled a very stout heart. The praise and admiration, though quite as hearty, came from a less influential party. Lady Morgan was so thoroughly sincere in her liberal opinions that she did not at all realise the horror and obloquy her opinions caused. She had also the support and countenance of her husband, whom she both loved

and revered; this was a protection and shelter which defended her from the storm to which she was exposed. The party critics treated her opinions as synonymous with all that was irreligious, unwomanly and detestable.

The work itself, which provoked all this clamour, is extremely brilliant and clever; the sketches of manners, opinions and people, are bright, vivid, and touched in with a life and vigour that impresses the reader with their truthfulness. The sketches of the French peasantry are excellent and graphic; her own experiences amongst the Irish peasants gave her a practical insight into the general conditions of this class. The notices of French society, both Royalist and Bonapartean, are charming and sparkling. She had keen perceptions, and admirable powers of narrative; but in *France*, her wit, for the first time in her published works, touches on flippancy, and she allows herself to expatiate, with more complacency than good taste, on the compliments and attentions she received. A Parisian *succès de société* such as she had achieved, was enough to turn the head of any woman, and especially of an Irish woman.

It was a pardonable vanity; but it gave her enemies a handle against her. It was easy to make "a hit, a very palpable hit," at her careless self-revelations of vanity; but the adverse party were blind and clumsy in their abuse, and in their zeal outran all truth and discretion. A more moderate style of abuse would have done Lady Morgan more injury with her public, though it might have been less injurious to herself. She was fed on flattery and detraction; and she had to receive both, without any of the mitigating influences

which usually interpose between the giver and the receiver. If she were coarsely abused, she was as coarsely flattered to her face; and those who in later life observed her, could trace the scars of these long by-gone years. Her notoriety was beyond what any other woman has ever had to endure "who kept her fame." That this notoriety had a scathing and deteriorating influence, cannot be denied; but in the heat of so much party scandal no aspersion was ever cast upon her personal character and prudent conduct as a woman.

The *Quarterly* assailed Lady Morgan in an article which has become almost proverbial for its virulence and bitterness. That article was eminently unjust; it was far-fetched in its criticism and unfair in its conclusions.

Lady Morgan was rather proud than otherwise of the commotion it made; and she amply avenged herself by putting John Wilson Croker, who had the credit of writing it, into her next novel, *Florence Macarthy*, — the novel being at least as likely to live and circulate as the article.

The following *jeu d'esprit* from the pen of her sister, Lady Clarke, is an amusing and not unfair version of this once famous and formidable article.

The book we review is the work of a woman,
A fact which we think will be guessed at by no man,
Who notes the abuse which our virulent rage
Shall discharge on its author in every page.
And who is this woman — no recent offender,
A Jacobin, Shanavest, Whiteboy defender.
SHE who published "O'DONNELL," which (take but our word)
Is a monstrous wild "tissue of ALL THAT'S ABSURD" —
Indeed there's a something in all her romances,
Which, to tell our opinion, does not hit our fancies.

Lady Morgan's Memoirs. II.

13

No, give us a novel, whose pages unfold
 The glories of that blessed era of old,
 When Princes legitimate trod on the people,
 And the Church was so *high* that it out-topped the steeple:
 No, give us some Methodist's maudling confusion,
 RELIGION in SEEMING, in FACT, PERSECUTION;
 Some strange Anti-Catholic orthodox whining,
 At this age of apostacy wildly repining!!

This WOMAN! — we scarce could believe when we read,
 Retorts all the charges we heaped on HER head;
 And leads to rebellion young authors, by shewing,
 That calling *hard names* is by no means *reviewing*.
 She boasts that we've not spoilt her market in marriage,
 That vainly her morals and wit *we* disparage;
 But surely that man is the boldest in life,
 Who, in spite of OUR ravings, could take her for wife;
 And therefore we now set him down without mercy
 As the slave of enchantment, "THE VICTIM OF CIRCE."

Now to come to the matter in hand — we advance
 'Tis "AN IMPUDENT LIE," when she calls her book "FRANCE;"
 A title that would not be characteristic,
 Unless for a large Gazetteer or Statistic.
 For we hold that it is not allow'd in a work,
 To form our opinions by *Ex pede Herc*.
 She ought to have visited Lyons, Bordeaux,
 And peeped into Marseilles, and Strasburgh, and Meaux;
 For though the design of the Congress miscarries,
 And Jacobins kick against Louis — at Paris,
 Though Freedom lies bleeding and chain'd *on the Seine*,
 And the emigrants *there* mould the state upon Spain,
In the rest of the kingdom, for what she can tell,
 The impudent jade, things *may* go mighty well.

Next comes her arrangement! — (when this we denounce
 We must eke out our charge with a bit of a bounce;
 And o'erlook the confusion which reigns in our head,
 To charge it at once, on HER book in the stead) —
 Of this book, my good readers, in vain you may hope
 An account of its merits, its plan or its scope;
 For the tale *she* relates does not chime with the view
 Which *we* take of France in our *loyal review*.
 And though we should rail till our paper were shrinking,
 Alas! we should but *set the people a thinking*.
 On the list of ERRATA 'twere better to seize,
 For thence we may conjure what blunders we please.

These mixed with the few, which the best author makes,
 In a work of such length, and *our own worse mistakes*;
 With some equivocation, and some "*direct lies*,"
 Of abuse will provide our accustom'd supplies;
 Which largely diluted with loyalty rant,
 With much hypocritical methodist cant,
 Mis-quotations, mis-statements, distortions of phrase,
 Will set the HALF-THINKERS (we judge) in amaze,
 And this "WORM MOST AUDACIOUS," this "woman so mad,"
 This compound of all that's presumptuous and bad —
 (Tho' we should not succeed in repressing her book,
 And the youth of our land on its pages still look,)
 Will perceive, with her friends, midst the people of fashion,
 That the *Quarterly* scribe's in a desperate passion.
 Postscriptum — we'd near made a foolish omission,
 And forgotten a slur on her Second Edition.
 Though perhaps, after all, she may have the last word,
 And reply to our "wholesome" remarks — by a Third —
 And thus, like a sly and insidious joker,
 The malice defeat of an *hireling CROKER*!!

Looking to the correspondence of Lady Morgan, we pick our pleasant way through heaps of the friendly and familiar letters which, in those days, softened the warfare in which she was engaged with her enemies, and particularly with the malignant countryman of her own who had once been her friend, and had possibly aspired to become her husband. We pass over many tempting notes — hearty, sympathetic, eloquent. Here, however, is something to arrest the eye from Alicia Lefanu, whose writings are ever welcome for her brother's sake and for her own.

Poor, graceful, gracious Mrs. Lefanu! ill in body, anxious in mind, and worried in addition with bad Memoirs of her brother, Richard Brinsley Sheridan!

Mrs. Lefanu to Lady Morgan.

Ash Wednesday,
February 19, 1817.

Many thanks, dear Lady Morgan, for your frequent and kind inquiries. I am very ill, and hopeless of being better. My great anxiety about Joseph made me forget and neglect myself until severe pain forced me to resort to medical aid. A severe cold, caught on Christmas day, and great uneasiness of mind, have put me in a state of continual suffering.

I wish I was able to write any satisfactory account of my brother. Watkins's history of him and my family is a tissue of falsehood. What satisfaction could it be to him to write the life of a man whom he evidently hates and basely calumniates? Of my family history he knows nothing: he must be a very impertinent fellow to take the liberties he has done with a family he could know nothing of.

But S. White did worse; for he fabricated letters from my mother, &c., that she could not have written. He was the natural son of an uncle of my mother, who left him five hundred pounds, with which, and my father's assistance, he set up a school; but he never was acknowledged as our relation, — we never were boarded with him or placed under his care, &c., &c., — all lies.

My mother's sketch of a comedy, unfinished, was put into my brother Richard's hands by my father at Bath, when we were resident there; but my father never even hinted that he had made any use of it in *The Rivals*. Of my own knowledge I can say nothing, for I never read it.

I hope your labours will soon be over and amply rewarded. Much is expected from you; and I trust you will not disappoint expectation.

Believe me, affectionately yours,
ALICIA LEFANU.

I beg my kind compliments to Sir Charles.

Our next letters are from Madame Patterson Bonaparte. With her airy manner, her beauty and her wit, she would have made an excellent princess, American as she was. One wonders that Napoleon should have been blind to her capabilities — he, whose motto was, the “tools to him who can use them.” Mr. Moore is, of course, Tom Moore, the poet.

There is no need to draw attention to the passage on “the loves of the Duke of Wellington.” Madame Bonaparte speaks of such things with the gaiety and ease of a perfect Parisienne.

Madame Patterson Bonaparte to Lady Morgan.

PARIS, May 8, 1817.

MY DEAR LADY MORGAN,

Your kind letter by Mr. Moore reached me, and I have been prevented replying to it by a variety of circumstances. My health has becomeⁿ worse than it has been, and they now say it is a disease of the liver, added to debility of lungs. I know not what it is, but I am very tired of suffering, and must make a journey to procure present relief.

All your friends are well and anxious about you as ever. Madame Suard makes many inquiries of you

and your work. I go once, *par semaine*, to Madame Rochefaucauld, where I find the same society you left. It is impossible to see Madame D'Houchin, as the hours generally appropriated to visits are spent by her in sleep. She dines at half-past nine. M. Dénon has been good enough to see me sometimes, which I attribute to the partiality with which you distinguished me. I know nothing more flattering than your regard, and am very grateful, I assure you.

Madame de Villette is to me what she has always been, — a constant friend. She is equally faithful in her admiration and love of you; and never speaks of you but in the way every one who is not envious must do.

France is the country you should reside in, because you are so much admired and liked here. No Englishwoman has received the same attentions since you. I am dying to see your last *publication*. Public expectation is as high as possible; and if you had kept it a little longer, they would have purchased it at your own price. How happy you must be at filling the world with your name as you do! Madame de Stael and Madame de Genlis are forgotten; and if the love of fame be of any weight with you, your excursion to Paris was attended with brilliant success. I assure you, and you know I am sincere, that you are more spoken of than any other person of the present day. Mr. Moore seldom sees me, — I did not take with him at all. He called to show me the article of your letter which mentions the report of the Duke of Wellington's *loves*. I am not the Mrs. — the great man gives as a successor to Grassini.

You would be surprised if you knew how great a

fool she is, at the power she exercises over the Duke; but I believe that he has no taste *pour les femmes d'esprit*; which is, however, no reason for going into extremes, as in this case. He gave her an introduction to the Prince Regent, and to every one of consequence in London and Paris. She had, however, no success in France, where her not speaking the language of the country was a considerable advantage to her, since it prevented her nonsense from being heard. Do not tell what I have written to you of this affair, since I should pass for malicious and unfriendly towards my compatriot and relation. She writes, too, all the paragraphs you may have seen in the newspapers; and might revenge herself by saying some spiteful things of me through that channel.

The Prince de Beauveau asks me after you, and has, I believe written you. They are all going to Spa for the summer.

Madame de Genlis has had the daughter of the Duke of Orleans confided to her care for the purpose of education. I have heard this piece of intelligence, for the authenticity of which I cannot, however, vouch.

I know not a single syllable of the political news of France or any other country, nor do I even read the gazettes at present. My bad health and *ennui* more than occupy me, and deprive me of all interest in life.

Mr. Moore writes you everything you desire to know of your friends here. He goes often to Mrs. Bradshaw's. Have you seen the voyage of Madame Clairvoyante?

Adieu, my dear Lady Morgan. Do not forget me.

Write me sometimes, and believe me ever most affectionately attached to you.

How is Sir Charles? Pray give my love to him, and ask him what I must do to get well.

I shall write you a long letter when I am better. I am confined to the house at present.

Mrs. the "Muse of Fable," has come back after a tour to the south of France. Did you know she was in love with De C—e last summer, and that she attended his levees very regularly for the purpose of captivating him? I fancy, however, he scarcely knew she was in his *salon*, or dreamed of the ravage he made on her heart. His *attentions* did not flatter very much, it appears, by her falling in love with another person since. I seldom see her at present. Adieu once more.

Yours truly,
E. PATTERSON.

Madame Patterson Bonaparte to Lady Morgan.

PARIS,
August 11, 1817.

DEAR LADY MORGAN,

Sir Charles's letter of which you inquire through Mr. Warden, was received by me a long time ago. Since then I have the pleasure of writing you a long letter with all the news of Paris. Your work on France has appeared through a French translation, in which they have suppressed what they thought best, and have arranged what they chose to give the public in the way best suited to their own purposes. I read it cursorily, in English, as the person who lent it me could permit me to keep it only six hours. It ap-

peared to me, like everything you write, full of genius and taste. Its truths cannot at this moment be admitted here, but in all other countries it will have complete success. The violent clamour of the editors of the Paris gazettes proves that it is too well written; were it an insignificant production they would say less about it. They are publishing it in America, where your fame has been as much extended as in Europe, and where your talents are as justly appreciated.

I have not seen Madame D'Houchin and M. Dénon for a long time. My health obliged me to spend some weeks in the country and Madame D'Houchin you know, wakes when other persons sleep, which renders it impossible to enjoy her society without paying the price of a night's repose, and this to me is very difficult since I have lost my health. Your old friend and admirer, M. Suard, is dead of old age. I met him two weeks previous, at a party, where he enjoyed himself as much as any of us. His widow gave a dinner the day week after, because she was afraid of being *triste*, she said. Since then she receives as usual, and takes promenades on the Boulevards, because "bon ami m'a dit qu'il fallait vivre." Her friends are encouraged to flatter themselves, that her great sensibility will not kill her; at the same time that it induces her to give them parties and attend their *réunions*. She grieves in the most agreeable way to all those who find her house convenient or her society desirable.

Madame de Villette is exactly as you left her. Mr. Warden and herself are my neighbours for the present; I shall bid them adieu in six weeks.

My desire to see my child is stronger than my taste

for Paris. I really am of your opinion, the best thing a woman can do is to marry. It appears to me that even quarrels with one's husband are preferable to the *ennui* of a solitary existence. There are so many hours besides those appropriated to the world, that one does not know how to get rid of (at least one like me has, who have no useful occupation), that I have sometimes wished to marry from *ennui* and *tristesse*. You never felt *ennui* in any state, because, when absent from society, you cultivate talents which will immortalize you. I know no person so happy as yourself. Madame de Stael died regretting a life, which she had contrived to render very agreeable in every way. Her marriage with Mr. Rocca is thought very superfluous. The liberal system she pursued through life forbids us to attribute other motives to her last matrimonial experiment, — unless that of tranquillizing the conscience of her young lover may be added. All her most intimate friends were ignorant that a marriage existed, and unless her Will had substantiated the fact, would have treated her marriage ceremony as a calumny. Marrying a man twenty years younger than herself, without fortune or name, is a ridicule in France, *pire qu'un crime*. Her son, by him, is called one of her posthumous works. What think you of the *Manuscript of St. Helena* being attributed to her and Benjamin Constant? Is it possible to carry absurdity and the desire of rendering her inconsistent further? I have heard persons gravely assert that she wrote it.

Adieu, my dear Lady Morgan; do not forget me when I shall be at a greater distance from you. Your recollection accompanies me to the New World, where I wish I may meet any one half as agreeable. My son

is like you; they write me he is *pétri d'esprit*, and promises to develope great talents. I believe *difficilement* that any good awaits me, because I am constantly disappointed and distressed. Do you think it easy to judge of the future capacity of a boy of twelve years? I fear he may not justify what his teachers now predict of him, and that after exciting my hopes he will become like the generality of people, *médiocre* and tiresome. I hope Sir Charles likes me always, and that my most *affectionate* regards will be accepted with as much pleasure as I offer them through you. How is the *bel esprit*, Bess Sweeney? She was a successful impostor with many persons in Cheltenham, where she passed herself for your friend, for a wit, and for the object of Mr. North's preference, all at the same time. She was a lofty pretender.

Yours, affectionately and sincerely,

E. P.

PS. — Write me addressed to my banker here. After my departure, Warden will send you my address, *dans l'autre monde*.

The next letter is from Lady Charleville. The letters of Madame Bonaparte and Lady Charleville are in as great a contrast as the writers in their personal appearance, characters and fortunes. Lady Charleville was large, stately, and imposing, with magnificent grey eyes, a courtly, formal manner, and a deeply-toned voice, which made her most trifling observations impressive — rendered all the more so by her habit of addressing every one as "Ma'am," or "Sir." Madame Bonaparte was fair, dodu, and piquant, with particu-

arly beautiful arms. She had been flattered and spoiled — the idol and queen of her native city, Baltimore. She made a brilliant marriage with the brother of the First Consul, then on the point of becoming Emperor; but instead of sharing the rising fortunes of her young husband, she had been subject to the bitterest insult and outrage that could be offered to a woman. Her marriage was broken; her child made illegitimate; her prospects in life killed; and she herself, stripped of her husband's protection when little more than a girl, flung upon the world to sink or swim as she could. It is no wonder that her letters bear the impress of a life run to waste, and a heart turned to bitterness. Napoleon trampled down many things in his march through life, but the ravage made in the hearts and souls of those whose interest stood in the way of his plans, was more cruel and fatal in their effects than the mere loss of life and limbs on his fields of battle.

Lady Charleville's letters, like those of Madame Bonaparte, contain some of the news going about society, but none of the scandal of the period; there is an absence of the cruel keenness and bitter dissatisfaction—one might almost call it jealousy—that mark similar topics in the letters of Madame Bonaparte. Lady Charleville's life had been that of an invalid, and, in other respects, not free from the ills that every one born of woman is heir to in this world. When she was a young woman — not more than thirty — she lost the use of her limbs, and during the remainder of her life had to be carried or wheeled about in a large chair. Never being seen, except sitting, she had the appearance of a queen upon her throne. It will

be seen from the following letter, that her strictures on men and morals were as dignified as her appearance. Whatever personal news may come to light in these old letters, is so old that it has now become historical, and merely illustrates the spirit of the time. If there be any survivors, we can only quote Lady Teazle, and say, that "Scandal, like death, is common to all."

Lady Charleville had been a steady protectress to Lady Morgan when she needed friends, and was her admirer now she had obtained a distinguished position in the eyes of the world. Madame Bonaparte's friendship for Lady Morgan was more for her own sake. She found in her a friend with some substance of character, and one who could sympathize with the romantic discomforts of her position.

Lady Charleville to Lady Morgan.

14, TERRACE, PICCADILLY,

November 24, 1817.

I never was more pleased to hear from you, dear Lady Morgan, than in the receipt of yours of 27th of October, as the explanation you gave me of Perney's name sliding (through natural confidence in a decent man's catalogue) into your work, did away a cruel prohibition of the higher powers, who, on their arrival at Worthing, said they knew that author to have written only indecent blasphemy! and that they who approved of it could not be my correspondent. Thank God, thank God, you did not do so; such a heart and such talents as yours should not be exposed through the idle vain-glory of seeming to have read everything, to

so dreadful an imputation; and it is in the fulness of goodwill and admiration for your talent, which is superior and *improving every year*, that I rejoice all these stern readers can now say is, that you relied too hastily on the bland and decent manners of Frenchmen, and could not conceive, with a pure and honest heart, that any one could recommend an unvarnished tale of indecency to your consideration. Lord Charleville says this wicked man has *never* written but against religion and decency, and that one line of his principal work contains more shocking impiety than the folios of all the encyclopedists; he will not allow that Voltaire's *Pucelle* (giving it up as a work too free, yet rather calculated for the Romish abuses of religion than to impugn the basis of all), or Chaucer's loose tales, should do away their fame, since Voltaire's other works are highly beneficial to mankind, and highly moral; and, at least, old Geoffrey, though a libertine, is not an impious one! The parallel, therefore, he thinks unjust, and yet he would wish, in praising either Voltaire or Chaucer, that a woman should mark something of disapprobation of the loose parts of their writings. Such is the result of all he said to me; and once more your letter of the 27th has set all to right again, and I trust in heaven that your warm and amiable feelings may no more be tortured by the disapprobation of good and stupid men, or the *slanders of ruffians*.

I received your letter of the 7th; you now know why it remained unacknowledged. I knew before I received it that Mr. Croker was the author of the article, in which, some say, he was assisted by Mr. Barrow, Secretary to the Admiralty; but of that I doubt, as hitherto this gentleman has kept to the in-

vestigation of science only. I am quite of your opinion that Mr. Croker deserves all the reprobation of candid, honourable men; but I don't think squibs will touch him — his mail of brass, and his heart of adamant secure him; and though I sincerely wish him every mortification, I don't see what can afford it to such a man. I sent the lines to Scotland* to some clever people, who think as I do, about the general merits of *France*. I am sure all the newspaper mention of it was in its favour, for people do love controversy. I hope the next edition may, somehow or other, do away with the mention of Perney's name! which is of more import than you can well believe in respect to society.

The Danish Ambassador, who speaks English as well as we do, said to me the other day, "We, in Denmark, cannot impeach Lady Morgan's politics as being dazzled with Napoleon!"

I agree in *toto* with your feelings of what true religion should be, "to visit the sorrower in affliction, and keep one's self unspotted from the world;" this, with a firm acknowledgment of the great truths of Christianity, would be the perfection of all doctrine!!! To persecute is horrible, and every species of protection that law, and liberty, and property inviolable, can bestow, is the indefeasible right of a subject of these realms; but what has that to do with the question of giving legislative rights to Romish persons, insomuch as their fatal superstition has established deism on the continent in all thinking men. Whe should dread and deplore to encourage a worship of such baleful effect; nor ever give them power to sap the foundations of a

* See *ante*, p. 193.

pure and holy form of worship, which, allowing of the finest system of ethics for our guide, requires no sacrifice of the understanding.

* * * * *

I have heard since I came into town yesterday, that Walter Scott has given *Rob Roy* to the press as his own, and says he has another novel ready. Sir J. B. Burgess is publishing *The Dragon Knight* (a poem epic). Mr. Ellis has disappointed all his friends by his dull narrative about China.

Sir William Gell is gone back to the Princess of Wales, and those anxious for her honour and security are glad of it, as the wretches in whose hands she is, have already contrived to load her with debt as well as dishonour. — She, who in England (dearer than in any other spot on the globe), did not leave a debt, and refused an augmentation of income. Mr. Brougham tried, but could not break the spell; but Gell has more power with her, and equal goodwill.

M. CHARLEVILLE.

Early in July, Colburn had sold the first edition of *France*, and, on July the 14th, wrote impatiently for the new preface, that he might bring out the second edition, which was to be in octavo. The preface was to explain how the same errors were in that as in the first. He says, "I have announced the work by numerous paragraphs and advertisements, and it shall be *well* advertised *everywhere*." Colburn had always more faith in his own advertisements for the success of a work than in the genius of the author. Since furnishing the work on *France*, Lady Morgan had been busy on a new Irish novel which she had now three-parts finished.

Sir Charles had also written a scientific work in his own department. These they offered, in the first instance, to Colburn, who declared he would be charmed to publish them, as he considered "the solidity of Sir Charles would qualify the airy lightness and badinage of Lady Morgan;" but he wanted to have the MS. at a bargain, and offered a thousand pounds for the two. Lady Morgan resented the idea. She hated a bargain, except when she drove it for herself, and she threatened to go to some other publisher. Colburn complained that it would be a bad return for all his exertions, and there was a good deal of haggling, the result of which was that he agreed to give one thousand two hundred pounds for the two. This they accepted. Sir Charles's work has not remained in memory; but the novel, which Colburn called *Florence Macarthy*, is still read and admired.

It is not so romantic as *O'Donnel*; but it hits much harder upon the social and political abuses in Irish Government. In this book, Lady Morgan embodies her own views in the heroine, who is as wild, fascinating, romantic and extravagant as ever trod the stage of theatre or page of romance. Florence Macarthy appears always in disguise and masquerade — flits about like a will-of-the-wisp, mystifying everybody — setting the wrong to rights, "confounding the politics and frustrating the knavish tricks," of all who mean wrong to Ireland. Like all Lady Morgan's heroines, she is endowed with very little money, but no end of beauty, good sense, wit, and the representative of a real *ould* Irish noble family of decayed fortunes.

It is curious that whilst the story is wildly improbable, the accessories are all true, not only in spirit,

but in the letter. The heroine, Florence Macarthy, has the mission, (self-imposed and followed, *con amore*) of arousing a charming young Irishman to a sense of what he owes to his country, and to stimulate his indignation against the oppressions and abuses especially crying for redress.

The sketches of character, the pictures of fashionable society in Dublin, the English fine ladies and dandies of the period, the Irish characters, both of the good and of the despicable class — in short, all the shades and varieties of the moral and social influences at work in Ireland at the time, are given with a subtlety and vividness which is wonderful; they are dashed off with vigour; they live, and move, and bear their truth to nature stamped upon them in every line. Mr. Crawley, the Castle hack, and all his tribe, the toadies and servile tools of Government, embody what were then the worst evils of English rule in Ireland. All the Crawley sketches are supreme and inimitable for the racy humour, the genuine fun Lady Morgan has thrown into their portraits. They are etched with a sarcasm that bites like aquafortis; but the humour tempers and mellows the malice. In this family sketch she paid her debt to Croker, who, rightly or wrongly, had the credit of being the author, not only of the attack on *France*, but of all the other assaults upon her in the *Quarterly*.

Lady Morgan was, before all things, an artist, and she did not hate Croker too much to be able to make him amusing to the general reader, who had no cause of offence against him. There was nothing impotent in her revenge; no wish to wound beyond her power to strike; the strokes of her weapon were clear, keen,

incisive, and effectual. She got the laugh on her side; she left her critic transfixed on the point of her diamond pen, and she could afford to forgive him, for she had, as children say, "paid him off," and kept a balance in hand against the future.

In the end, the conversion of the hero is rewarded by marrying Florence Macarthy, whom he has loved hopelessly all along, and who has been at once his guardian angel, guide, philosopher, and friend. All Lady Morgan's novels are characterised by the same theatrical construction. Her theatrical descent and early associations account for her use of stage effects and melo-dramatic expedients. This love of mystery, disguise, and rapid changes of scene (for the heroines are all gifted, if not with ubiquity, at least with the power of being in one place in a miraculously short space of time, after having been seen in another, a long way off) give an element of romance to Lady Morgan's novels, which remove them from real life or "the light of common day." It perhaps enables readers to go patiently through political discussions and statistical details of the then existing state of things in Ireland, which otherwise would not have been tolerated, but it gives an air of trick and mannerism which, to say the best, is meretricious; but in spite of criticism and sober judgment, it makes them extremely entertaining.

CHAPTER XV.

OUT OF ENGLAND INTO FRANCE — 1818.

LADY MORGAN was still engaged in completing *Florence Macarthy*, when Colburn went to press with it early in March, though it was not more than half finished. He had his own reasons for pressing forwards the publication. He had an idea. This idea was to follow up the success he had had with the work on *France*, by producing another of a similar class upon Italy.

In March, 1818, Colburn wrote to Sir Charles and Lady Morgan, proposing they should pay a visit to Italy that year, and write a work upon that country, similar in scope and design to the one that had been so successful on France; Lady Morgan to write the observations and sketches on men, manners, and the things worthy of note; Sir Charles contributing the chapters on the state of the laws, the influence of politics, and the condition of science and education. He offered them two thousand pounds for the copyright. They closed with the offer, and he wrote to thank them, declaring that their frank acceptance of his offer had put him in fresh spirits. He urged them to come to London immediately, to make their final arrangements. Sir Charles and Lady Morgan left Dublin rather earlier this year, bringing *Florence Macarthy* to be finished amid the brilliant bustle and distraction of a London season.

On their way to London Sir Charles and Lady Morgan remained one night at Holyhead, the spot she had so often visited when going to her old friend, Lady Stanley. The dear friend was dead, and here is Lady Morgan's record of her visit to the empty shrine.

"This is the first time I arrived at Holyhead without the hope of seeing dear Lady Stanley standing at her own gate, with Sir John on one side and Susanne on the other with her shawls and dog. The gates were now closed, and all looked gloomy and desolate."

Colburn had engaged rooms for them in Conduit Street, and they were soon surrounded by all the gaiety of London. Colburn was in high good humour, and so enchanted with *Florence Macarthy*, in reading the proofs, that in the enthusiasm of the moment he rushed out and bought a beautiful *parure* of amethysts, which he presented to Lady Morgan, as a tribute of admiration, and perhaps, with a little hope of keeping her in good humour. The whole of their stay in London and Paris, *en route* to Italy, has been minutely chronicled in the Odd Volume,* and there is no further need to allude to it. It was a pleasant season of visits and friends, old and new; but Lady Morgan wrote to her sister —

"You are not to suppose we spend all our time in idleness, for we study hard in our different departments. I give an hour to Italian every morning, and have begun a course of history, ancient and modern, to rub up my memory before touching classic ground."

* Published by Bentley, 1858.

Italy was not then the accessible holiday tour it has since become. There was enough of difficulty and adventure to give the journey a dash of the heroic to Lady Morgan's imagination, which loved to set all things in theatrical array.

Whilst in London she received the following letter from Madame Jerome Bonaparte. Madame Bonaparte had returned to America, where she must have found her position more irksome than in Paris, if her wrongs had not been too great to leave room for petty vexations.

Madame Jerome Bonaparte to Lady Morgan.

May 25, 1818.

MY DEAR LADY MORGAN,

I have not received a line from you since my arrival in America, which I regret more than I can express to you. I wrote you a very long letter describing the effect your work on France produced on its transatlantic readers. The demand was so great, that it went through three editions with us. I assure you that your reputation here is as familiar and as great as in Europe, where you are so justly admired. I wish I could see and listen to you once more; but this, like all my desires, must be disappointed, and I am condemned to vegetate for ever in a country where I am not happy. My son is very intelligent, and very good, and very handsome — all these advantages add to the regret I experience at the destiny which compels me to lose life in this region of *ennui*. You have a great deal of imagination, but it can give you no idea of the mode of existence inflicted on us. The men are all merchants; and commerce, although it may fill the purse, clogs the

brain; beyond their counting houses they possess not a single idea — they never visit except when they wish to marry. The women are all occupied in *les détails de ménage*, and nursing children — these are useful occupations, but do not render people agreeable to their neighbours. I am condemned to solitude, which I find less insupportable than the dull *réunions* which I might sometimes frequent in this city. The men being all bent on marriage do not attend to me because they fancy I am not inclined to change the evils of my condition for those they could find me in another. Sometimes, indeed, I have been thought so *ennuyée* as to be induced to accept *very respectable* offers; but I prefer remaining as I am to the horror of marrying a person I am indifferent to. You are very happy, in every respect, too much so, to conceive what I suffer here.

I have letters from Paris which say De Caze, the Minister of Police, is created a peer, and is to marry one of the Princesses de Beauveau, whom you know.

Qu'en pensez vous? It appears very strange to my recollections of the state of *political* feeling of the parties, but nothing is too surprising to believe of politicians. He is very handsome, at least, which is not a bad thing in a husband; they say, too, that he has talents, and great sensibility — of the last two I cannot judge, as I saw him only *en passant*.

Paris offers too many *agrémens*, too many agreeable recollections — among the latter you are my greatest — and I think with pain that I shall perhaps never see you again.

Mais cela n'empêche pas que je vous prie de lui dire — that I recollect him with pleasure and regret, and

that I beg to be remembered to him. I suppose you will return to Paris, where I hope you will be happy and pleased; it is very easy to be pleased and happy in your situation, because every one is pleased with you, and you are loved whenever you choose to be so. The French admire you so much, that you ought to live with them. Suppose you were to come to this country; it is becoming the fashion to travel here and to know something of us, and I assure you that if you would spend some time here you might find materials for an interesting work — *de toutes les manières*, you would make any country interesting that you wrote about. I wish I could return to Europe; but it is impossible — a single woman is exposed to so many disagreeable comments in a foreign country; her life, too, is so solitary except when in public, which is not half the day, that it is more prudent for me to remain here; besides, I have at present only eleven hundred pounds a-year to spend, which you know make only twenty-five thousand francs — not enough to support me out of my own family, where I have nothing to spend in eating, or in carriages, rent, &c. I wish I could send my son to Europe for his education; I should prefer Edinburgh, but I know no one there to whom I could entrust him. I should write you more frequently were there any incidents in this dull place which might interest you, or any anecdotes that could amuse — there are, alas, none. I embroider and read, *pour me défaire de mon temps* — they are the only distractions left me. Do you remember the description Madame de Stael gives of the mode of life Corinna found in a country town in England, and the subjects of conversation at Lady Edgermon's table, which were limited

to births, marriages, and deaths? I am so tired of hearing these three important events discussed, and my opinion of them has been so long decided, that it is a misery to be born and to be married, I have painfully experienced, without lessening my dread of death — so you may imagine how little relish I have for the conversation on these *triste* topics, and how gladly I seek refuge from listening to it by retiring to my own apartment.

Adieu, my dear Lady Morgan — *il ne faut pas vous ennuyer d'avantage*. Make my best love acceptable to Sir Charles, and ask him to think sometimes of me. Write to me, I entreat you. J'ai plus que jamais besoin de vos lettres pour me consoler de tout ce que j'ai perdu en vous quittant pour revenir dans mon triste pays. Have you a good college in Dublin? I might send my son there in two years, perhaps, as I cannot send him to France, and do not wish him educated in England, where his name would not recommend him to much favour.

I remain, most affectionately yours,

ELIZA PATTERSON.

A letter from Lady Morgan to her sister, written on their route to Paris, is a curious picture of what travelling was in comparatively modern times. We seem to be divided by a great gulf from those days, — as wide as that which separates us from the feudal times.

Lady Morgan to Lady Clarke.

CALAIS,
August 27, 1818.

Here we are, my dear love, after a tremendous expense at the hotel at Dover, where we slept last night, and embarked at twelve o'clock this morning, in a stormy sea. The captain remained behind to try and get more passengers, and the result was, that we remained tossing in the bay near two hours, almost to the extinction of our existence. In my life I never suffered so much. As to Morgan, he was a dead man. The whole voyage we were equally bad; and the ship could not be got into port, — so we were flung, more dead than alive, into a wretched sail boat, and how we got on shore I do not know. It rained in torrents all the time; but the moment I touched French ground, and breathed French air, I got well. We came to our old *auberge*, MM. Maurices, and the first place we got to was the kitchen fire, for we were wet and cold; — and really, in that kitchen I saw more beauty than at many of our London parties. Madame Maurice and her daughter, are both handsome women. We were obliged to have bedrooms opposite to the *auberge*, as it was quite full, but the house, Madame told us, belongs to “*mama*.” She is herself about fifty, so you may guess what “*mama*” is. She is *admirable* — a powdered head, three feet high, and soufflet gauze winker cap. Our chamber-maid is worth *anything*. She is *not* one of the kitchen beauties, *par exemple*; but here she is — an ugly woman of seventy, in her chemise, with the simple addition of a red corset and a petticoat, several gold chains, and an immense cross

of shiny stones on her neck, with long gold earrings, and with such a cap as I wore at a masquerade. With all this, her name is Melanie; and Melanie has beauty airs as well as beauty name. Whilst she was lighting our wood fire (for it is severely cold) I asked her some questions about the Mr. Maurice. You may guess what a personage he is, for she said — “Ah pour notre Mr. Maurice on ne parle que de lui — partout Madame on ne s’occupe que de notre Mr. Maurice.” So much for Miss Melanie and *her* Mr. Grundy. We dined at the *table d’hôte*. We had an Englishman and his wife, and a Frenchman only, for our company. The Englishman was delightful. We had a capital table, with everything good, and in profusion; but the Englishman sat scowling, and called for all sorts of *English sauces*, said the fish was infamous, and found fault with everything, and said to the waiter — “What do you mean by your confounded sour mustard?” The poor waiter to all his remarks only answered in English, “How is dat, sar?” The Burgundy was “such d——d stuff.” And the *last* remark, “Why, your confounded room has not been papered these twenty years,” was too much for our good breeding; and we and the Frenchman laughed outright. Is it not funny to see our countrymen leave their own country for the sole *pleasure* of being dissatisfied with everything?

We leave this early to-morrow, and shall be in Paris the next day, please God. Lafayette is to come up for us to take us to his chateau; until, therefore, I learn the post town of *La Grange*, direct to the Hotel d’Orleans, where we shall go on our arrival in Paris. I feel myself so gay here already, that I am sure my

elements are all French. A thousand loves, and French and Irish kisses to the darlings.

S. M.

The travellers passed through Paris and Geneva into Italy. In Florence, they met Tom Moore, then troubled with his leg. In Lady Morgan's papers is a little note which may be given for the sake of the story that follows.

Sunday night, October.

MY DEAR MORGAN,

This leg of mine seems inclined to turn out rather a serious concern, and the sooner I avail myself of your skill, the better. Can you make it convenient to call upon me soon after breakfast to-morrow morning?

Yours very faithfully,

THOMAS MOORE.

This "leg" had been an ill of long standing. Moore refers to it in several of his letters to his mother in the previous year.

Lady Morgan used to tell, in a very droll manner, a story about a visit that Sir Charles paid to Moore whilst he was laid up with the leg of which he complains in the preceding note. Moore was a good Catholic, or at least very orthodox in his opinions; Sir Charles was neither. On this occasion, after examining and prescribing for the leg, he sat down on the bedside and entered into a physiological and metaphysical discussion. Moore, for a time, sustained his part, until he became somewhat hardly pressed, when he exclaimed —

"Oh, Morgan, talk no more, — consider my immortal soul!"

"Damn your soul!" said Sir Charles, impatiently — "attend to my argument."

Argument was not the strong point in Moore.

Moore mentions this conversation; but does not make a story of it.

CHAPTER XVI.

SOJOURN IN ITALY — 1819.

THE ground mentioned in these letters has been constantly travelled over since; but there is a freshness and vitality in Lady Morgan's description which give it a peculiar charm. It is curious to contrast the changes that have come over travelling since those days.

Lady Morgan to Lady Clarke.

MILAN, ALBERTO REALE,
May, 1849.

MY DEAR LOVE,

By this I trust you have received my letter from Geneva,* which we left with difficulty and infinite regret. We had entreaties and invitations to remain for months to come, and as a temptation to bring us back, we have the offer of a house and garden on the Lake as long as we please to occupy it. We were loaded with books and little presents at our departure, and letters and notes of adieu, with the most flattering

* Published in "Odd Volume." — Bentley, 1858.

testimonies of esteem and even of affection. They were all astonishment at what they termed *my simplicity*, as they expected to find me a learned lady at all points. The day before we departed we dined with the Prince or Hospodar of Wallachia, who is travelling with his charming family of three generations, his Prime Minister, and a number of his court! What I would have given if you had seen us in the midst of their turbans and beards! the Princesses and the sweet little children speaking nothing but Greek, and conversing with me by signs, all dressed in Greek costume and the servants in the beautiful Albanian dress! The men speak French like Parisians, and we have made up a great intimacy with Mavrocordato, the minister, who is young, handsome, and pleasant. The women had eyebrows painted like a horseshoe down to the nose. They set out for Italy the day after us, and overtook us on the road with a suite of five carriages. Our first day's journey from Geneva was through the lovely valleys of Savoy to Chambery — the capital. There we had letters, and found green peas, strawberries, and kind and enlightened people. Accompanied by learned librarians and professors, we visited the public institutions, and what interested me more, the town and country house of Madame de Warrens. For the whole of our journey, so far, see Rousseau's *Confessions*. Here we found my *France* better known than in Ireland, for although it was *mise sur l'Index*, that is interdicted by the government with Madame de Stael's last work, I was assured that it was to be found in almost every house.

Having passed two or three days in Chambery, which is not much larger than Drogheda, we proceeded

the next day through scenes of romantic beauty that defy all description. At a lovely Alpine village — Aquibelle, we were so delighted, that we made a halt, and made some delightful little excursions on foot, where no carriage could penetrate. Here the *snow mountains* rose closely on us. The next day's journey all appearances of spring gradually faded into a perfect winter, the horrible grandeurs of the Alps multiplied around us, and fatigued in spirits and imagination, we reached the dreary little village of Lanslebourg late in the evening, where all presented a Lapland scene, nothing but snow and ice, and a hurricane blowing from the mountains. We found at the foot of Mont Cenis, which we were to begin to ascend the next morning, an inn kept by a good little Englishwoman, and I believe, next to finding myself at your chimney corner, this truly English inn gave me the greatest pleasure I could feel. It snowed all night, and we began our ascent in a shower of snow, with four stout horses and two postilions dragging our light carriage. My imagination became completely seized as we proceeded, and I sat silent for near seven hours, my teeth clenched, my hands closed, my whole existence absorbed in the sublime horror that surrounded me. The clouds that form your sky were rolling at our feet, and the pinnacles of the mountains were confronted with the dark vapours which formed their Alpine firmaments in stormy weather. We had a slight glimpse of what they call "*le tourmente*," which obliges travellers to employ guides to hold down the carriage on each side to prevent its being carried away. We had three feet of snow under our wheels; but the road was otherwise fine. Such a noble work, such a monu-

ment of the mighty means and great views of Bonaparte! As we descended, a slow spring gradually opened on us, the snows were melting, the trees budding, and once arrived in the lovely plains of Lombardy, the same glowing summer presented itself we had left in the valleys of Savoy. We passed a day at the first Italian town we reached, Susa, at the foot of Mont Cenis, and with the old Governor, with whom we had a delightful scene. The next day we arrived at Turin — a pretty city of palaces — took a handsome apartment in the Hotel de l'Europe, and sent out our letters of presentation by our Italian *valet de place*. The next day the whole town of Turin was down on us. Some of the *corps diplomatique*, some of the ministers and officers of the Court, the Prussian Ambassador and Ambadress, the Prince Hohenzollern, the principal physicians and professors; — all left their cards and offers of service. The Countess of Valpergua, one of the leaders of the *haute noblesse*, took us at once to herself, and without the least form or ceremony, told us that in the first place we must command her carriages, and horses, and her box at the opera. The night after our arrival she made a ball for us and introduced us personally to the whole Piedmontese *noblesse*. The palace Valpergua, was the first Italian great house I saw, and the suite of rooms we passed through that night were, I think, more spacious and numerous than the rooms of state at the Castle, though Madame Valpergua told me she had only opened half the suite. A few nights afterwards, the Prussian Ambadress made a ball for us equally brilliant. She told me that she had lately been at Baden, and that the Princess of Baden, hearing I was

travelling, was very anxious to see me and pay us every attention — that they had both spent a night crying over *The Missionary*. But what flattered us infinitely more, was the attention of the Count de Balbo, minister, who, as head of the University, gave orders that all the professors should attend to receive us. At the University, imagine my shame to see all the learned muftis in their robes, each in his department, receiving us at the doors of their halls and colleges. In the Cabinet de Physique, they prepared all sorts of chemical experiments for us, &c., &c. These poor gentlemen were under arms three days for us. I must give you one of our days at Turin. From nine to twelve, morning, we received visits from professors and *litterati* who accompanied us to see the sights. Every one dined at two o'clock. Between four and five, regularly, the Countess Valpergua called for us in an open carriage, and we drove to see some villa near the town. By seven o'clock we were back for the Corso, where all the nobility drive up and down till the opera begins. From thence we went to a coffee-house and had ices, and then to the Opera, where, during the whole night, visits were received, and everything was attended to but the music; by eleven we were at home. The Court was at Genoa; but the Master of the Ceremonies showed us the palace from top to bottom.

At last here we are, in the ancient capital of Lombardy, now under the government of the Emperor of Austria, whose brother, the Arch-Duke Regnier, is the lord-lieutenant here. Milan is a very fine city, and as far as we have gone, a delightful residence for us. The Count Confalonieri, and his lovely Countess, came

to us the moment of our arrival, and from that moment attentions, visits, friendship, and services on all sides. Madame Confalonieri began by taking us to the Corso, one of the great places of exhibition, and introducing us at the Casino, where the nobility are exclusive, and where even professional men are not admitted, and then insisting on our considering her opera-box as ours during our residence here. Thus presented, our success was undoubted; but we found it was already prepared for us by the eternal *France*, and by Morgan's work in French, sent here from Geneva.* Not only the liberal party have visited and invited us, but the Austrian Commander-in-Chief and his wife have been to see us, and we have spent an evening there. We dined yesterday at the Count de Porrio's, whose palace is celebrated for its Etruscan vases, &c., &c. The Italian dinner is very elegant; the table is covered with alabaster vases, flowers, fruit, and all sorts of ornaments; the soups and meats, are served on the side-table, cut up, and handed round by the servants, so all is kept cool and fresh — the great object of their lives here. From the only English residents here, we have received the kindest and most hospitable attentions. These are Lord and Lady Kinnaird, and Colonel and Lady Martha Keating.

The Opera-house is considerably larger than the Opera-house at London, and truly magnificent and imposing; but the stage only is lighted: the women go in great bonnets, and it is, therefore, by no means so brilliant or enjoyable as ours. The orchestra is immense, and the scenery, for beauty and taste, beyond what you can imagine; and the ballet the finest in

* Outlines of the *Physiology of Life*.

Europe as a drama, though the dancing is bad; as soon as the ballet begins, every one attends. They have played one wretched opera for these forty nights back, for they don't change these entertainments ten times a year. Last night we had a new one brought out, and helped to damn it. God bless you all, dear loves, and send me safe back to you! S. M.

Lady Morgan's descriptions remind one of Beckford's *Italy*, and the Italian novels of Mrs. Radcliffe; especially of some of the pages in the *Mysteries of Udolpho*. These scenes had not then been expounded by Murray's *Guide Books*, or hackneyed by "summer tourists." The freshness of "better days" still hangs over them!

Lady Morgan to Lady Clarke.

LAKE OF COMO, VILLA FONTANA,
June 26, 1819.

The attentions of the Milanese increase with our residence among them, and persons of all parties, Guelphs and Ghibellines, have united to pay us attention. The Ex-minister of the Interior made a splendid entertainment for us at his beautiful villa, as did the Trivulgis, and a Marquis de Sylvas, of whose villa and gardens there are many printed accounts. We were told there was no hospitality in Italy. We not only dined out three times a week on an average, but we have had carriages and horses so much at our service, that though we have made several excursions of twenty and thirty miles into the country, we never had occasion to hire horses but once, and that was to go to Pavia, where we spent a few days, and made the

acquaintance of old Volta, the inventor of the voltaic battery. We went with the Count and Countess Confalonieri to see Monza, and its magnificent cathedral, where the iron crown of Lombardy is kept. The difficulty and ceremonies attending on this, convince me that the travellers (not even Eustace who mentions so lightly having seen this relic), have never seen it at all. We had an order expedited the night before from the Arch-Duke to the chanoines of Monza, who received us in grand pontificals at the gates of the church, as did the Grand-Master of the imperial suite at the palace of Monza, where the Arch-Duke resides. We have also been to see the Grand Chartreuse, and in all my life I was never so entertained; but as to churches, and pictures, and public edifices, and institutions, my head is full of nothing else. To tell the truth, we became latterly quite overcome and exhausted by the life we led, for we never knew one moment's quiet, nor had time to do anything. We had been offered the use of two beautiful villas on the Lake of Como, for nothing; one of them, the Villa Someriva, one of the handsomest palaces in Lombardy. We left Milan ten days back, and have since lived in a state of enchantment, and I really believe in fairy land. I know not where to refer you for an account of the Lake of Como except to *Lady M. W. Montague's Letters*. The lake is fifty miles long, and the stupendous and magnificent mountains which embosom it, are strewn along their edges, with the fantastic villas of the nobility of Milan, to which, as there is no road, there is no approach but by water. We took boat at the pretty antique town of Como, and literally landed in the drawing-room of the Villa Tempi. The first

things I perceived were the orange and lemon trees, laden with fruit, growing in groves in the open air; the American aloes, olive trees, vines, and mulberries, all in blossom or fruit, covering the mountains almost to their summits. The blossoms and orange flowers, with the profusion of roses and wild pinks, were almost too intoxicating for our vulgar senses.

The next day we set off on our aquatic excursions through regions the wildest, the loveliest, the most romantic that can be conceived. We landed at all the curious and classical points — at Pliny's fountain, the site of his villa, &c., — and after a course of twenty-five miles, reached *my villa* of Someriva, which we found to be a splendid palace, all marble, surrounded by groves of orange trees, but so vast, so solitary, so imposing, and so remote from all medical aid, that I gave up the idea of occupying it, and we rowed off to visit other villas, and at last set up our boat at a pretty inn on the lake, where we sat up half the night watching the arrival of boats and listening to the choruses of the boatmen. The next day we returned, and after new voyages found a beautiful little villa on the lake, ten minutes row from Como, which we have taken for two months, at six pounds a month. The villa Fontana consists of two pavilions, as they are called here, or small houses of two storeys, which are separated by a garden. In one reside the Signor and Signora, our hosts, with a charming family; in the other reside the Signor and Signora Morgan, with an Italian *valet de chambre*. These pavilions are on the lake in a little pyramid; the vines and grapes festooned from tree to tree, and woven into a canopy above. The lake spreads before us with all its mountain

beauties and windings. To the right lies the town of Como, with its gothic cathedral. Immediately behind us, on every side, rise the mountains which divide Italian Switzerland from Lombardy, covered with vines, olives and lime trees, and all this is lighted by a brilliant sun and canopied by skies bright, and blue, and cloudless. We have already made some excursions into these enchanting mountains, which are like cultivated gardens raised into the air; and walked within a mile of the Swiss frontier. We have a boat belonging to the villa anchored in the garden, into which we jump and row off. But of all the delights, imagine that shoals of foolish fish float on the surface of the lake in the evening, and that Morgan, who ambitioned nothing but a nibble on the Liffey line, here catches the victims of his art by dozens! Our villa consists of seven pretty rooms on the upper floor, and four below. The floors are stone, sprinkled with water two or three times a-day, the walls painted in fresco, green *jalousies* and muslin draperies, and yet with all these cooling precautions, the heat obliges us to sit still all day. There is only one circumstance that reconciles me to your not sharing our pleasures, and that is a small matter of thunder and lightning, which comes about two days out of three, and is sometimes a little too near and too loud for the nerves of some of my friends. At this present moment it shakes the house, and the rain is falling as if Cox of Kilkenny was coming again. If, by the time we return, I don't make "*Les serpens d'envie sifler dans votre cœur*" with my Spanish guitar, my name is not Oliver! Morgan is making great progress on the guitar. I think it would amuse you to witness the life we lead here. We rise

early, and as our house is a perfect smother, we open the blinds (the sashes are never shut), and paradise bursts on us with a sun and sky that you never dreamt of in your philosophy. We breakfast under our arcade of vines, and the table covered with peaches and nectarines, while the fish literally pop their heads out of the lake to be fed, though Morgan, like a traitor, takes them by hundreds. Except you saw him in a yellow muslin gown and straw hat, on the lake of Como, you have no idea of human felicity! All day we are shut up in our respective little studies, in which the light scarcely penetrates, for the intolerable heat obliges every one to remain shut up during the middle of the day, and the houses and villages look as if they were uninhabited. At two o'clock we dine, at five, drink tea, and then we are off to the mountains, and frequently don't come back till night, or else we are on the lake; but in either instance we are in scenes which no pencil could delineate, nor pen describe. The mountains with their valleys and glens are covered with fig-trees, chestnuts, and olive-trees, and with the lovely vineyards which are formed into festoons and arcades, and have quite another appearance from the stunted vineyards of France. The other day, after dinner, we walked on till we came to some barriers, where we were stopped by *douaniers*. We asked where we were, and found it was Switzerland. So, having walked through a pretty Swiss village, and admired a sign, "William Tell," we walked back to Italy to tea. We are by no means destitute of society; some of our Milanese nobles come occasionally to their villas on the lake, and we are always asked to join the party. The Commandant de la Ville continues to give us tea

parties, and we have three very nice English families, of whom we see a good deal (that is, as much as we like). One consists of three sisters, heiresses, and nieces to the Bishop of Rochester, the Misses King. They are sensible, off-handed women, travel about with no protection but a Newfoundland dog, though still youngish, and are equally independent in every other respect. They were so anxious to know us, and so fearful of intruding, that the youngest (*drôle de corps*) was coming in disguise as an Italian lady (because English women, they said, have no right to force themselves on me), with some story to get admittance! Another family, Mr. Laurie's, English people of fashion, with seven children, a French governess, an Irish tutor, and an English housekeeper. Our last and most delightful is Mrs. Lock and three charming daughters; she is aunt to the Duke of Leinster, being the old duchess's daughter, by Ogilvie. She is connected with all the first and cleverest people in England, and smacks of all that's best in the best way. She was, she said, a long time negotiating the business of an introduction to me, and at last effected it by getting a dinner made on the lake, to which we were invited. Since then we are in constant correspondence, either by voyages on the lake or by notes. We dined there the other day, and by way of amusing the sweet girls, who are shut up in the loveliest but most solitary site, I announced a party in my vineyard; and there were the Kings, and my Austrian commandant, and some of his officers and Spanish guitars, and a little band of music and fireworks, provided by the young Signori of my host's family; there was tea, and cakes, and all sorts of things laid on the terrace by the lake; and

Mrs. Lock's boat approached in view, and the heavens looked transcendently bright, when lo! up rose one of the lake hurricanes, the lightning flashed, the thunder rolled, tea, cakes, and fireworks were carried into the air, and poor Mrs. Lock, after tossing for five hours in a boat, which at every moment threatened to be upset, was too happy to land at midnight, two miles off, at a wretched little village, and pass the night at a cabaret or miserable public house. So much for my Como news!

The weather has been splendid; the heat was at ninety degrees of our thermometer for some days. In the midst of the glories of this beautiful clime these sudden storms burst forth, and while they last, spoil all. Among our Comoesque amusements, one is going to the festivals of the saints on the mountains, and to the churches. To-morrow we are to have an opera in Como, with a company from Milan, and the Commandant has given us his box. There has been an imperial fête at Milan, called a *carousal*, for which we had an imperial invitation; but as court dresses were necessary, we thought it not worth the expense. We are delighted with the good family of our host here; they are, Don Giorgio and Donna Teresa, the heads; he is ready for the "Padrone," and excellent in his way; she, the best woman in the world; but as they speak Milanese, and very little Italian, we get on as it pleases heaven. The chief beau is the eldest son, a major in the army, and aide-de-camp to his uncle, a general; he is "Don Gallias," and my "poor servant ever," for he absolutely watches our looks and anticipates our wishes. Then two younger sons, handsome lads, come home for their college vacation, and two

pretty, brown, black-eyed girls, Donna Giovana and Donna Rosina — nothing can equal their gaiety and noise. They live in the garden, and the young men are delightfully musical. The talent for music here is as common as speech. The children walk hand in hand and sing in parts almost from the cradle. On Sundays, the recreation of the peasantry is to get into boats, and float on the lake, and sing in chorus, which they do wonderfully, but you never hear a solo, though there is nothing but singing from morning till night. Such is our life, circle, and society here! Considering the remoteness of our habitation *ce ne'st pas mal*. I forgot to mention we have an ex-ambassador and his gay, French wife, and some Capuchin friars, and that I was most gallantly received by the monks of a most famous college here — one of them, the finest head I ever beheld. Nothing can equal the beauty of some of the fine heads here, of our young hosts in particular; but there is also the most hideous race, called Cretins, that ever nature sent into the world to disgrace her handy works; they are precisely the figure of nut-crackers, that we have in toy-shops, not above two feet high, with the head almost on the knees, but monstrously gay and self-conceited.

I labour, as usual, four or five hours a-day. I think I shall do the best that I have done yet, and that my great glory is to come. Lord Byron is, I hear, at Bologna. We have read his *Don Juan*. It is full of good fun, excellent hits, and *à mourir de rire*. His blue-stockings lady is sketched off wickedly well, but his shipwreck is horrible, bad taste, bad feeling, and bad policy. I see they have put in the French papers that I have left Italy for Vienna. I don't know the

motive. What is to be done about Moore? We were going to write to Byron about him, poor fellow!

Love to Clarke; kisses to the children — *sans adieu!*
S. M.

Moore's deputy at Bermuda had, at this time, embezzled a large sum of money, for which Moore was held responsible.

CHAPTER XVII.

LETTERS AND GOSSIP.

A LETTER, from excellent Lady Charleville, carries us back to the time when *Tales of the Hall*, *Mazeppa*, and *Don Juan*, were the "last new poems!"

Lady Charleville to Lady Morgan.

LONDON,
July 15, 1819.

MY DEAR MADAM,

Had I required to learn the uncertainty of all human projects being fulfilled, my now sad tale had taught it me. After a consultation here, a warm climate was held to be good for Lord Charleville, and I had no doubt of quitting England forthwith, but my son's illness forbids our emigration; thus sinks, for the second time, to the ground, my hope of selfish relief for myself, and advantage to my children by foreign travel, and observation of man in other climes. Upon receipt of your kind letter, *I went to Colburn*, whose answer, perfectly unsatisfactory as to fact, was to re-

quire your address, which I have sent. *Florence Macarthy* is in the fifth edition, and it has been dramatised with good effect at the Surrey Theatre, where the *Heart of Mid Lothian* was better arranged by far than at Covent Garden! Lord Byron's *Mazeppa* has a beautiful description of wild horses, that makes amends for every line of the other trifles which swell his pamphlet, and Crabbe's *Tales of the Hall* have the nature and morality of his former works, and are still more prosaic. Scott's new tales offer one very beautiful story — *The Bride of Lammermoor* — and one bloody and dull *Legend of Montrose*. Lord Byron's *Don Juan* I have not yet got; but *I hear* it is not personal, but very impious and very immoral; however, this may be as false as the other distorted account of it, and, write what he may, his is a great genius unhappily directed.

Lord and Lady Westmeath's separation for temper, and the overthrow of Lord Belfast's marriage and fortunes, by Lord Shaftesbury having discovered that the Marquis and Marchioness of Donegal were married under age by *licence*, and not by banns, which renders it illegal, and bastardizes their children irreparably, is the greatest news of the upper circles at present. The young lady had said she married only for money; therefore, for her, no pity is shown; but poor Lord Belfast, to lose rank, fortune, and wife at once, at twenty years of age, is a strong and painful catastrophe to bear properly. I hear Mr. Chichester (rightful heir now) behaves well; but he cannot prevent the entail affecting his heirs, nor the title descending to him from his cousin.

There have been half a dozen marriages, and another dozen are about to take place. Lady J. Moore

to Mr. William Peele; Lord Temple, Lady M. Campbell; Mr. Neville, Lady Jane Cornwallis; Mr. Packenham, Miss Ponsonby, and so on, &c.

This letter is a true account of a most agitating, frightful state of mind, that required all the effort that I was capable of to enable me to *seem* like other people before my dear child, for he judged his state by my impressions of it as they appeared to him, and I did act a difficult and a cruel part, laughing and telling tales to him when I thought all lost!!

Farewell; and to your better pencil I consign all the glories of Italian scenery; may you, in Sir Charles's health, find a recompence and a joy such as I wish you, to sweeten life and reward your real merits.

PS. I have just finished *Don Juan* — it is beautifully written, not immoral, not personal. Farewell; I am always your Ladyship's sincere friend.

C. M. CHARLEVILLE.

Lady Morgan to Lady Clarke.

MILAN,
September 3, 1849.

Here we are again, and here, owing to the kindness and hospitality of our Milanese friends, we sojourn for two days. You never saw such lamentation as our departure from Como produced. The Locks came over in a storm to see us, and we were obliged to contrive beds for some of them, who remained with us all night. The poor dear Fontanas parted from us with tears in their eyes; the Kings said they would follow us, and we had a little crowd of friends round our carriage.

All this is very gracious in a foreign country, and, indeed, without vanity, I must say we have hitherto inspired affection and made friends wherever we have been. The moment we reached our Albergo Reale, we had all our old cronies of Milan. A large dinner party was made to day at Count de Porro's, who has been one of the kindest persons we have met with in Italy; he has two superb villas on the Lake of Como, to which he took us the day before we left Como. It was the festival of the Saint of the Lake; we went to church in the morning where high mass was celebrated by the Bishop; we had the finest opera music that could be selected — I never heard anything so imposing and splendid; in Ireland they have no notion what the catholic religion is. At night we had fireworks on the lake, accompanied by thunder and lightning. There is scarcely a note of printed music, you are obliged to have all copied; but the backwardness of this unfortunate country is incredible. We have just returned from a dinner party, after which we went to pay visits, as is the fashion here, to the Marchesa Trivulgi, who is a patient of Morgan's at present, and on whose account we remain a day longer than we intended. I will describe one visit that will do for all. The palace Trivulgi is a great dark building; we enter the court, which is surrounded by a pillared arcade, and go up a flight of great stone stairs into the waiting-room; the servants permit us to pass in silence, and we continue our route through eight immense and superb rooms, all dimly lighted, the floors marble, and the hangings silk, &c., &c. This suite terminates in a beautiful boudoir, where we found the Marchioness on her *canapé*, with a small circle of visitors. At nine

o'clock, the visiting is over at home, and then the whole world is off for the Opera. Direct your next, Florence, *poste restante*. S. M.

In contrast with the tone of keen enjoyment in Lady Morgan's letters, here is one from Madame Jerome Bonaparte. She has come from America to Geneva, and finds herself almost as uneasy in one place as the other. It was as much the custom then to be ruined in America by "commercial speculations," as it has continued to be since; but whether ruined or prosperous, her letters are always pleasant.

Madame Patterson Bonaparte to Lady Morgan.

GENEVA,
October 1, 1819.

MY DEAR LADY MORGAN,

Your letter from Casa Fontana reached me yesterday. I cannot imagine the cause of this long delay, as it appears, from the direction you gave me for the 1st of September, that the letter was written previously; the date you neglected putting. I am very anxious to see you again, to assure you of an affection which absence has not diminished, to listen to you once more, and to relate to you my adventures since our separation. I had heroically resolved to support the *ennui* of my fate in America, and should never have ventured another voyage to Europe could I have found the means of education for my son which exist here; but either he must have remained ignorant or I was compelled to leave the repose of my *fauteuil*, therefore, I did not hesitate to sacrifice my personal comfort for his advantage.

You know we have been nearly ruined in America, by commercial speculations, and even I have suffered, as my tenants are no longer able to pay me the same rents, and the banks have been obliged to diminish the amount of yearly interest which I formerly received from them; these inconveniences are, however *momentané*, and I flatter myself that in a year or two, *tout ira bien*; it is, however, provoking enough to find one's income curtailed at a moment when I most required it; my son's education, too, demands no inconsiderable expense, and as you know, his father never *has* and never *will* contribute a single farthing towards his maintenance. We have no correspondence with him since the demand I made two years ago, which was merely that he would pay some part of his necessary expenditure; this he positively refused, therefore, I consider myself authorized to educate him in my own way. I wish I could see you again; it was so unfortunate for me that you had left Geneva before my arrival. I fear, too, that you will not return this way, and it is impossible for me to leave my son without protection in a foreign country. Your *Florence Macarthy* is the most delightful creature, and had the greatest success with us; by the way, you should take into consideration with your bookseller in London, the profits which accrue to him from the sale of your works in America, where they are as much sought after as in Europe. This town is intolerably expensive, quite as much so as Paris; there exists, too, an *esprit de corps*, or *de coterie*, appalling to strangers, — I mean to *woman* strangers, for men are *les bien venus par tout*; it is quite *apropôs* that I did not contemplate amusement, or *petits soins* during my *séjour*, and that I came

seulement par devoir. They have a custom here *parmi les gens du haut de prendre à un prix très fort des étrangers en pension seulement "pour leur agrément."* In these genteel boarding-houses there is no feast to be found, unless it be the feast of reason; the hosts are too *spirituel* to imagine that their *pensionnaires* possess a vulgar appetite for meat and vegetables, tarts and custards, but as I cannot subsist altogether on the contemplation of *la belle Nature*, I have taken a comfortable apartment for six months, *en ville*, where I hope I shall get something to eat. *La belle nature, Mont Blanc, le Lac de Genève, le beau coucher du soleil, le lever magnifique de la lune*, are in the mouth of every one here, and *paroissent tenir lieu de toute autre chose.* I am writing you all this; my letter will, perhaps, never reach you. Adieu, my dear friend; tell Sir Charles everything amiable for me, and be convinced of the sincerity of my affection for you both.

My health is entirely restored, and I am much less in the *genre larmoyant* than when you saw me, — I was so ill, *physiquement*, that I had not sufficient force to support *les maux morales*. I am so happy that I did not go to Edinburgh; the climate here is finer; living, although dear enough, cheaper, and the language, *French*, — more desirable for my *son than English, which he knows; in short, *à toute prendre*, I am better here than I could possibly have been in Great Britain. Why do you persist in living in Ireland? I am sure you would be delightfully circumstanced in any other place.

E. P.

The above would reach Lady Morgan in Florence, at which city she arrived early in October. Before

giving her own account of her journey, we present a billet from the Comtesse d'Albany, the widow of Charles Stuart and of Alfieri! The words are little, a mere permission to visit the Ducal library, but gracefully courteous. If we could transfer the autograph to the reader, the clear, firm, round, legible writing, — he would look at it with an interest borrowed from the fortunes of the writer.

The Countess of Albany to Lady Morgan.

Ce Mercredi, October 13, 1819, à 3 heures.

La Comtesse d'Albany n'a pas oublié quelle devait procurer à Lady Morgan le plaisir de voir la bibliothèque du Grand Duc. Elle sera la maitresse d'y aller Vendredi prochain 18 du Mai depuis dix heures jusqu'à deux ou bien Lundi si ce jour ne lui convient pas. Elle est priée de ne pas passer l'heure de deux, le Bibliothécaire étant obligé d'aller a la compagnie. La Comtesse d'Albany profite avec empressement de l'occasion d'assurer Lady Morgan de sa consideration et de tout ce qui lui est dû.

Lady Morgan to Lady Clark.

FLORENCE, PALAZZO CORSINI,
October 28th, 1819.

We left you setting off for Florence. At the opera the Counts Confalonieri and Visconti told us we were mistaken, and that we were going with them the next morning to Genoa! Without more ceremony they ran off with our passport to the police and got it changed, and *finalmente*, as we say in Italy, we set off next day for Genoa. Our journey lay partly over the

Apennines; we began to ascend them a little before the purple sunset of Italian skies, and pursued our route by moonlight, and never did any light shine upon scenes more romantically lovely. Nothing was wanting. In the cleft of a mountain we heard a funeral chaunt, and the next moment appeared a procession of monks, their faces covered, and only their eyes seen, — horrible, but strange and new to me. We slept that night on the top of the mountain, and the next day, having walked more than we drove, we beheld "Genoa the superb" at the foot of the Apennines, and the Mediterranean spreading far and wide. Our hotel lay on its banks, and we had scarcely dined, when we were invited to go on board a British ship of war that lay in the bay (the Glasgow, Captain Maitland). Accompanied by our Italian friends, off we sailed. There never was anything to equal the *empressment* of the officers and their kindness to me. I left them my fan, and they gave me one. They had tea for us, and I was so delighted with this most magnificent spectacle, that I went down between decks and saw three hundred sailors at supper, notwithstanding the heat was at one hundred degrees. The result was that the next day I was seized with rheumatism, &c., and never knew one hour's health during the fortnight I remained there; still, I struggled against it, as I had so much to see, to learn, and to hear, — went about to visit all the palaces, — oh, such ancient splendour! Churches, hospitals, and institutions! — All the learned professors, head physicians, &c., waited on Morgan. The Commander-in-Chief himself, who came to us the moment we arrived, with his aides de camp, accompanied him to the different hospitals, and

he was solicited to give his opinion of the disorder of a young heir to a great family, which he did with success. This family, and that of the Marchese Pallavicini, are the first in the town; they were among the first also to come forward. They asked us to a splendid ball and dinner, and we took so well that they insisted on our considering their table as ours, and dining with them every day. We did so as long as my health and the fatigue of going to their villa would admit of the thing. But oh, that you could see us going! You must know that the old republican streets of Genoa are so narrow, one excepted, that carriages cannot ply, as the town is built up against the Apennines, and the villa Pallavicini is perched on the steepest; there is no going there, but being carried in sedan chairs, and this is the way Morgan and I went every day; for nothing but a goat and a Genoese chairman could scale those precipices. The night of the ball, all the officers of the Glasgow went in this manner. Apropos, one of the officers came on shore to see us, and sent up his name, Mr. Marcus Brownrigg. It was no other than "I am your man, and I'll carry your cane," thrown into a very charming and gentlemanly young man. I never saw so kind a creature. He said he had orders to bring the Captain's boat and ten men for me as often as I pleased. He came with this set-out twice, and was in despair that I could not go. He wrote me an elegant note to tell me so, but alas! after near a fortnight's struggle, and going out every day sick and weary, I was knocked down fairly, or rather foully, with a bilious complaint that threatened fever. There was no getting a breath of air, — I suffocated; however, Morgan was nurse, doctor, all, and himself far from

well. In fact, in despair of my recovering in this scorching climate, he wrapped me up one fine morning and threw me from my bed to the carriage, and set off with me for Bologna. The moment we began to descend the mountains and get into the fresh, delicious plains of Lombardy, I recovered, and we both got well by the time we reached Parma, where the late empress of Europe reigns over a dreary, desolate, and gloomy country town. Her only amusement is the opera, and such an opera! a narrow lozenge box, lighted with five tallow candles. We staid to see the churches and Correggio's paintings, and would have staid longer, but we were entirely hunted out by the bugs. Modena, though a royal residence, is a sad set out, and the whole of this earthly paradise broken up into little states, neglected, poor, melancholy, presents but one great ruin. We gladly escaped from these little capitals to the lovely magnificent country. The vines festooned from tree to tree, present their luxurious fruit to any hand that will pluck them. It was the vintage, and I never saw such contrasts as the comfortless aspect and misery of the people, and the enchantment and plenty of the scenery.

Arrived at Bologna, we sent out our letters, and the next day were visited by all that was delightful and distinguished in the town. The Countess Semperiva, a young, pretty, clever widow, took us at once under her wing; her carriage was at our door every morning to take us to see the galleries, palaces, &c., She made a delightful dinner party for us, so did our banker, at his villa; a Madame Martinelli, the Beauty and Wit of Bologna, was equally kind, and made two very elegant evening parties for us; at the last we

found Crescentini, singing some of his own delightful compositions at the piano; and Sir Humphrey and Lady Davy; nothing could be more cordial than he was, though he is completely turned into a fine man upon town. All the cleverest professors called on Morgan, and when he went to the hospitals he was complimented on his work (*Outlines of the Physiology of Life*), which, by-the-bye, has taken wonderfully in Italy, and procured him infinite fame; a second edition of the French translation has appeared. When we arrived at Bologna, they recommended us our apartments by telling us they were well aired, as Lord Byron only left them the day before. You may suppose he came to Bologna to visit the learned body of that ancient university, or consult its famous library. Not a bit of it. He came to carry off a young lady.

The hotels at Florence are handsome, comfortable, and expensive. We set up at the Nova-Yorka, kept by an Englishwoman. Our arrival being known, some of the principal persons came to visit us *instantly*; the Prince Corsini (minister of the interior), Prince Borghese (Bonaparte's brother-in-law), the Countess D'Albany, widow of the last Pretender, and the fair friend of Alfieri. Several of the learned came to see Morgan, — Lord Burghersh, the Ambassador, and Lady Burghersh, Lady Florence Lindsay, and her charming daughters, and lots of my Paris Wednesday evening acquaintances of all nations. The Countess D'Albany, who never goes out, asked us immediately; she is "at home" every evening, and holds quite a royal circle. All her fine gold plate, the finest I ever saw, was displayed. The circle is most formal, and you will scarce believe, and I am ashamed to say, she kept the seat of

honour vacant for me, next herself. It was in vain, last night (for we go to her constantly), that when ambassadors and princesses were announced, I begged to be allowed to retreat, she would not hear of it. You have no idea the sensation this makes among the folks here, as she is reckoned amazingly high and cold. She has remains of the beauty so praised by Alfieri. But the kindest of all persons is the minister, Corsini. He made a splendid dinner for us at his most magnificent palace, to which he invited all the noted literary characters in Tuscany; a *réunion*, they say, almost unknown here. We were invited to dine at the English Ambassador's, where we had a large party. Last night we went to Madame D'Albany's full of your letter, delighted with its dear, welcome contents, but quite *triste* about Moore. I had scarcely taken my seat by the legitimate Queen of England, when Lord Burghersh brought up a dashing beau, who was no other than "brave Colonel Camac," who told me that he had been all day roving about looking for us, for a friend who had just arrived; — it was no other than Anacreon Moore! Accordingly, while we were at breakfast next morning, enter brave Colonel Camac and Moore! By the advice of all friends he has taken a trip to Italy, till something can be done to better his affairs; he travelled with Lord John Russell, but parted company with his lordship to visit his friend Byron, at Venice. Moore said we were expected at Venice, and that he had heard of us everywhere. Lord Byron bid Moore tell Morgan he would be happy to make his acquaintance, but not a word of encouragement to his "lady intellectual." I never saw Moore gayer, better, or pleasanter. We have begged of him to come and

breakfast with us every day, and he goes with me the day after to-morrow, to the Comic Opera, where I have Capponi's box. He then runs off to Rome, Naples, and returns to Holyrood House, Edinburgh, where he settles down to write and arrange his affairs. What elasticity and everlasting youth! Pray call on his excellent mother and tell her all this; she will be delighted to hear of him. He feels about Italy much as we do. He told us Morgan's work, though attacked, has been treated with the greatest respect as an extraordinary though a dangerous book.

You will now like to know how the deuce we have got into a palace, into a suite of elegant and spacious apartments, filled with flowers such as are only found in Italy. (Moore says "how are we ever to leave it all.") The fact is we are here in the thralldom of a fairy. Everything has been prepared for us, we want for nothing. A few days after our arrival, when we were sick of the expenses of our inn, comes a gentleman to say he is the Marquis de Capponi's *homme d'affaires*, that he has an apartment ready for us, an opera box, &c., &c., and here we are in a palace once belonging to the Prince Corsini. The palace Capponi is the finest I have seen, except the great Orsini, and a much more extensive building than Carlton House. There are apartments for every season: those of summer open into an orangery. The actions of its historical lords are painted on the walls of the great saloon. They have eight villas round Florence, at one of which we breakfasted the other day: one immense room laid out with curiosities and antiquities. Should the handsome Marchese Capponi call on you, (for he is now on his way to Ireland), tell him how gratefully I express my-

self. All the English say, we are the only strangers for whom the Italians make dinners. We were the other night at a party at Mrs. Mostyn's, (daughter of Mrs. Piozzi), where we met Lord and Lady George Thynne. Mrs. Piozzi is in high health and spirits at eighty. Meantime, in spite of all my friends can say, I am growing old, and now look forward only to living in your children, to whom I trust I shall be restored early in the spring, for the moment the Alps are open we set off, please God. I think half the Irish reform is owing to *Florence Macarthy*. I expect a statue from *that enlightened and grateful people*. The first thing I saw here in all the booksellers' windows was my picture stuck up with a good translation of *Florence Marcarthy*. It is well done, and the picture pretty, but not like. Bartolini, the famous sculptor, has shown us great civility. He has dedicated to me one of his best statues, a boy pressing grapes; the original is bought by Lord Beauchamp, and a cast done by himself is to be packed up and sent to Ireland for me. I shall be like the Vicar of Wakefield and his picture. I would willingly have made a visit to Italy blindfolded to have seen only the Gallery at Florence; — we go there every day. I read to Moore *Lady Belvidere*, and it made us all die laughing. We leave this for Rome on the 2nd of November.

S. M.

Lady Morgan did not in the least exaggerate the attention she received; for Moore in his diary, dated Florence, October 17, 1819, confirms every word.

A little note from Moore, pleasant, and by no means romantic for a poet.

Thomas Moore to Sir C. Morgan.

ROME,
November 7th, 1819.

MY DEAR MORGAN,

I have only time for a line; but a line from Rome is worth a hundred from anywhere else. This place does not disappoint. There are some old brick walls to be sure, before which people stand with a delight and veneration in which I cannot sympathize; but the Coliseum is the very poetry of ruins. My leg, thanks to you and Goulard, arrived quite sound and well, and has never troubled me since.

I think of being off from here the latter end of this week. It was my intention at first to go to Naples, but Cannæ was by no means tempting, and then there is such talk of escort, &c., &c., that, what with the Colonel and the guards, I thought it much too dilatory a proceeding, and gave it up.

Love to Lady Morgan

From hers and yours truly,

THOMAS MOORE.

The "son of Hortense," so slightly passed in the next letter from Lady Morgan to her sister, was no other than Louis Napoleon, now Emperor of the French.

Lady Morgan to Lady Clarke.

ROME, VIA DEL ANGELO,
December 17, 1819.

MY DEAR LOVE,

I received your letter at the foot of Antonines'

Pillar, and have seen nothing at Rome pleased me better — and now for our journey of seven days in the middle of December. We travelled in furs and rugs like Russian bears; but the climate softened as we proceeded — we found the trees in full leaf, and the enchanting, lovely, and diversified scenery wore a fine October appearance. The romantic views are beyond description — all the towns dreary ruins, too much for English spirits to stand; we ascended to many of them (Cortona and Perugia particularly) up perpendicular mountains, and the horns of the oxen that drew us, were on a level with the top of our carriage; but oh, the inns!!! We travelled with *tea, sugar, tea-things and kettle*, but from Florence to Rome we could get neither *milk* nor *butter*. There was but one fire-place in each inn, and that kept in the heat and let out the smoke. Our precious servant (*a treasure*) took care of us as if we were children, and made a fire in a crock in our bedroom, which, with *stone floors, black rafters*, and a *bier* for a bed, and the smell of the stable to regale us (for it generally opened to it) was quite beyond the reach of *his* art to make comfortable. We always set off before daylight and stop before dark. Thirty miles from Rome begins that fearful desert the Campagna, and then adieu to houses and population. We arrived, however, safe and sound, without even a cold; but the fatigues of travelling, and I think the *climate*, is terribly consuming. I think I look twenty years older than when you saw me. However, I am in excellent spirits and health, *odds wrinkles!!!*

The kindness of our Florence friends pursued, or rather *dévançéd* us here. The Princes Corsini and Borghese, who have the two finest palaces at Rome,

wrote to their librarians and agents to be of use to us in every way. The Countess D'Albany wrote to the Duchess of Devonshire to say we were expected, and yesterday (the day after our arrival) are their invitations sent to us. The Princess Borghese (Pauline, Napoleon's beautiful sister) has written to invite us to spend the evening, and the Duchess de Bracciano, has asked us for every Thursday evening whilst we remain in Rome. To night we go to the Duchess of Devonshire, and after her *soirée*, to a concert at the Princess Borghese's. The former wrote us the kindest of notes. I think you will like to hear something of Pauline. She is separated from Prince Borghese, who was so civil to us at Florence; but she lives in his superb palace here quite like a little queen! Nothing could equal her reception. She said it was noble in me not to *fall heavy* on the *unfortunate*, &c. I confess I do not see that exquisite beauty she was so celebrated for. She is, she says, much altered, and grown thin fretting about her brother. Her dress, though *demitouille*, very superb; and the apartments, beyond beyond! She had a little circle, and she introduced us to the son of Hortense (the ex-Queen of Holland), her nephew, and to a daughter of Lucien Bonaparte; when we were going away she put a beautiful music-book of the Queen of Holland, into our hands, to copy what songs we pleased.

The Eternal City disappoints at first entrance. I thought it mighty like an Irish town, shabby and dirty — we have yet seen nothing save St. Peter's to which we ran like mad the moment we arrived. The first impression of that disappointed too; the interior overwhelmed me! but not as I expected — but of such

places and things it is impossible to speak with the little space a letter affords. The climate heavenly — orange trees in boxes out of every window, mignonette, &c.; young lamb, chickens, and salad every day. We have got into private lodgings, lots of visitors — Lord Fortescue and Lady Mary, Sir Thomas Lawrence (who has just shown us his picture of the Pope, that has left all the Italian painters in despair). I have two cardinals on my list of visitors. The Italian ladies dress as we do — the French toilette — some of them very fine creatures, a *rich beauty*, all glowing and bright — the most good-natured, caressing creatures. We get on famously with our Italian. I spoke all along the road to the common people, and got lots of information. Did I not tell you that Bartolini, of Florence, has done my bust in marble? — just as I had written so far, Canova called on us. He is *delightful*, and recalled Dénon to our recollection.

December 18. — We had a delightful party at the Duchess of Devonshire's last night; divine singing; Lord John Russell was introduced to us (brother of the Duke of Bedford), and I flirted all the evening with the Prince of Mecklenburgh! On my return home to old Dublin, I shall feel as Martha did about sifting cinders. I have had a visit from the daughter of *Monti*, the famous poet.

Adieu, S. M.

The following amusing account of a visitation from two bores is written in a journal of scraps kept whilst on her journey — this is the only finished entry. There are other things which, if finished, might have been entertaining, or if legible; but they are jotted down

in memoranda as indications for her own memory, and are unintelligible to any one else. The present sketch of a morning with two Bores, has been recovered from MS., compared with which, ill-written Greek characters, or a cuneiform inscription, would be legible as fair Italian text-hand!

Bores and Proser.

Enter Mrs. B — and her brother, who prosed me out of Spa, begged me from Lausanne, and hummed me into such a lethargy at Geneva that it is a mercy I was not buried alive! They are the best poor dears on earth — and there's the worst of it.

I had my cheek kissed by the sister, and my hand by the brother, for ten minutes at least, by the town clock — not rapid electrics, but long-drawn kisses, against all character of kissing, which, if it be not electric, is nothing.

The kissing over, the prosing began.

Mrs. B — took the lead, *comme de raison*, opened the campaign *d'ennui*, with unwonted vigour; the fun was to see her brother deliberately taking up his posture of patience, like a general on active service, his heavy lids gently falling over his heavy eyes, his very nostrils breathing stupefaction.

Observe, for it is good to know the outer and visible signs of our natural enemies, Bores have noses peculiar to themselves. The nose of a German Bore is a sort of long, broad, romantic, rather aquiline, and rather drooping nose — the drooping nose characterises invariably the nosology of a bore — in a word, it is the leading feature.

But to return; Mrs. B—— began with an account

of her journey. Not a stage, not a turn in the road, not a cross that I had gone over six days before but was described to me, first *en gros* and then *en détail*; but this was nothing — at least it was fact, topographical fact — but to my utter despair, every village, town, and house, “put her in mind” of some cottage, town, road, street, or something, in Ireland, Scotland, or England — something had happened to her in one or all of the aforesaid places. But still *this* was nothing; they were graphic pictures, however ill-drawn — it was the *moral* demonstrations, the particular parentheses, which left me without hope, help, or resource; every beggar, post, landlord, or landlady, “put her in mind” of her mother’s housemaid, who used to say when called to warm the bed, &c. Boots put her so strongly in mind of her grandfather, by having a wart on his left cheek, that I trembled lest the course of association should carry us back to the founder of the family of Bores, which would have thrown us back to the memories of the Pre-Adamites, had not the entrance of a *gouté* cut her short, for ah! there is nothing short about bores but stopping their mouths by filling it with ice-cream. This was the moment for her brother, who cut in nobly to open his entrenchments. The whole family are of the breed of those dealers in art, science, and literature, who gave rise to the caution, “Drink deep or taste not.”

The dear B——’s have drunk like sparrows and swelled like crows, but drunk a little of everything, “from humble port to imperial tokay,” and it is this that renders them more tiresome in their prosy scraps than the most obdurate ignorance could ever make itself. No one could be in the room a moment after

Mr. B—— came in, without knowing that he was a geologist, botanist, archæologist — everything. He began by complaining of all he had suffered from heat, and I gave him my whole share of sympathy! But when he got upon the *causes*, and talked of the fundamental laws of nature, I started up in the midst of a diatribe on cosmogony, and in despair, exclaimed, "My dear Mr. B——, you are aware that God made the world in six days, and did not say one word about cosmogony!" It might be thought that was a hard hit; — not at all, he took it gravely and began a disquisition on the Mosaic account. The word Moses overcame all my power of face, and I burst out in a fit of laughter, for by one of Mrs. B——'s "put-me-in-minds," Moses put *me* in mind that in Ireland we call a bore "a Mosey," and there was something so utterly *Moseyish* in the look and manner of the proser, that the ridiculous application was too much for me, and I owed him, perhaps, one of the pleasantest sensations in the world, that of laughing, not wisely, but too well. I have now made out my case of bore-phobia.

CHAPTER XVIII.

STILL IN ITALY — 1820.

*Lady Morgan to Lady Clarke.*ROME,
February 4th, 1820.

DEAR LOVE,

YOUR letters have given us great uneasiness about our house, but I have no room for any feeling except joy and gratitude that you are well out of your troubles, and that the young knight promises to do honour to his people.

Now for Rome, and our mode of existence. Immediately after breakfast we start on our tours to ruins, churches, galleries, collections, &c., &c., and return late; dine, on an average, three times a week at English dinner parties; we are scarcely at home in the evenings, and never in the mornings. The Duchess of Devonshire is unceasing in her attentions to me; not only is her house open to us, but she calls and takes me out to show me what is best to be seen. As Cardinal Gonsalvi does not receive ladies, she arranged that I was to be introduced to him in the Pope's chapel: as he was coming out in the procession of cardinals, he stepped aside, and we were presented. He insisted upon calling on me, and took our address. Cardinal Fesche (Bonaparte's uncle) is quite my beau; he called on us the other day, and wanted me to drive out with him, but Morgan looked at his scarlet hat

and stockings, and would not let me go. We have been to his palace, and he has shown us his fine collection (one of the finest in Rome). Lord William Russell, Mr. Adair, the Charlemonts, &c., are coming to us this evening. Madame Mère (Napoleon's mother) sent to say she would be glad to see me; we were received quite in an imperial style. I never saw so fine an old lady, — still quite handsome. She was dressed in a rich crimson velvet, trimmed with sable, with a point lace ruff and head-dress. The pictures of her sons hung round the room, all in royal robes, and her daughter and grandchildren, and at the head of them all, *old Mr. Bonaparte!* Every time she mentioned Napoleon, the tears came in her eyes. She took me into her bedroom to show me the miniatures of her three children. She is full of sense, feeling, and spirit, and not the least what I expected — vulgar. We dined at the Princess Borghese's, — Louis Bonaparte, the ex-king of Holland's son, dined there, — a fine boy. Lord William Russell, and some Roman ladies in the evening. She invited us all to see her jewels; we passed through eight rooms *en suite* to get to her bedroom. The bed was white and gold, the quilt point lace, and the sheets French cambric, embroidered. The jewels were magnificent.

Nothing can be kinder than the Charlemont family. We were at three *soirées* all in one night. With great difficulty I at last got at Miss Curran, for she leads the life of a hermit. She is full of talent and intellect, pleasant, interesting, and original; and she paints like an artist.

God bless you.

S. M.

A letter from Lady Charleville contains some very amusing contemporary gossip. The charitable reader will be glad to see authentic instances of generous feeling in King George the Fourth, not generally known.

Lady Charleville to Lady Morgan.

BRIGHTON,
18th February, 1820.

A long and severe attack of my spasmodic affection, dearest Lady Morgan, must excuse and account for my silence. I am now as well nearly as before it happened; and I delay not to thank you for your very kind letter from Florence, which I received here in January. Let me assure you of the unwearied solicitude I feel that your progress through Italy, nay, let me say conclusively, through life, may be as successful and as well spent as its commencement. You know me too well to take pleasure in fulsome compliment, if I knew how to address it you; but I shall not doubt that you know I value the feelings that fill your heart — its tenderness — its fulfilment of close domestic duties — and also its deep sense of all Ireland has had to suffer, though we may differ in the causes; in short, that I admire the natural patriotism and love of liberty which inspires your lively imagination and throbs at your heart, and without which your writings had never attained their just celebrity. I understand and like you the better even when the scale and compass may not strictly bear you out; and in full sincerity I will always speak when I think they do not, because however ungifted I am, yet I am true and unprejudiced, which is the best light to common minds. I suppose

you at Rome are steeped in classic lore; and I fain would know whether the remains of the glorious dead do not fill you with something more than contempt for our moderns? This and other absurd questions I would ask you, but that I am sure you would rather hear what we are about here. Well, we are going on dully enough, our Regent in love like a boy of sixteen, and the marchesa, after eight years attempts on his person, I believe in full enjoyment of her base ambition. We dined twice, by royal command, and were several evenings in a party of about twenty, where she was awkwardly enough situated, and certainly without tact or talent to get out of the dilemma. His royal highness had very cleverly left the pavilion unfit to enter, and therefore stuffed into a common lodging-house in Marlborough Row, with his one sitting-room about twenty-four by eighteen, his suite next door; and no party of the Lord Chamberlain Hertford, or Cholmondley, &c.; thus he escaped at once from the societies of eighty and their *sposas* to those of his own age, and twenty years difference, *se compte pour quelque chose*. So there we were singing, and he as gay and as happy *singing second, à gorge déployée* to the musical misses, and making love, *tout son saoul*, when his brother's death struck him to the heart; — for a heart he has depend upon it, and a generous one too. The Duke of Kent had behaved to him basely, yet he wrote tenderly to him, and forgave him. It is strange to say how much he felt the death of his father, always unkind to him; and a fact it is that he was thrown into fever by these events, and a cold brought on inflammation of the chest. Tierney saved his life by courage. One hundred and thirty-six ounces of blood were taken

from him at four bleedings, and he is safe and well now. As soon as he was out of danger, *he sent for the Duke of Sussex*, and said, "My father and brother dead, warns his family to unite and live as they should do. I can forget everything!" The duke wept much, and the world is pleased with the king, and does him justice. Again, the late king's Will is unsigned, and consequently all his money-wealth goes by law to the Crown. When the Chancellor told him so, his reply was, "No, my lord, I am here to fulfil my father's wishes, not to take advantage of such a circumstance; therefore the Will will be executed as if it had been signed." Of another amiable trait you will think as I do. Walker, apothecary and surgeon, who has attended him since his childhood, failed to open the vein; and as Sir Matthew Tierney had been a surgeon, and the danger of an hour's delay was great, he took the lancet, and failed also; upon which His Majesty said, "Demme it, I'm glad you fail, for it would have vexed Walker," and turning to whom, he said, "Come man, tie up the other arm."

Observe, if you please, the excellent feeling which, with his life dependant on the operation, animated him to forget himself for the old man who had often sat up in his nursery, and you will allow it was very fine. The report of all travellers who have had any knowledge of the Princess of Wales, renders it imperative that such a woman should not preside in Great Britain over its honest and virtuous daughters, and something is to be done to prevent it. The king's wish is, that she should be handsomely provided for; and he fain would divorce her, but the Chancellor and others wish only to save England from the disgrace of such a queen,

and themselves the unpleasant work of unsaying their rash acquittal. There are only foreigners to witness her dreadful life on the continent; and John Bull thinks a foreigner would lie for sixpence, so a middle line will be pursued, I imagine, on the opening of the new parliament in May.

February 18th.

The Duc de Berri's murder; I have had such an account of it from the Col. de Case himself to his nephew. All parties, of course, abhor the act; but it is feared by all wise people it will be made use of as a plea to deprive the people of the benefit of some law resembling our *Habeas Corpus*! All this you will hear of better than my defective information can apprise you. In the way of literature, we have been all busied with Mr. Hope's *Anastatius; or Memoirs of a Greek*, which certainly has a great deal of excellent matter in it; but, upon the whole, it is a heavy book, and one which bespeaks a most unhappy feeling in its author. Walter Scott's *Ivanhoe*, with his Jewess Rebecca is worth a world of Christian damsels. He has got nine thousand pounds for that, and his novel not published. Mr. Chamboulan's book is read and admired, and Murray has given him one thousand two hundred pounds for it. He has nobly fulfilled his duty to Napoleon. Napoleon's own work is only worth much as a military notice upon the battle of Waterloo. The writing I doubt being his own, because the extreme vanity of epithet is entirely unworthy of so great a man. Yet there is something fine in the avoidance of complaint against the party who betrayed him in that senate which owed its existence to him, &c., &c. Farewell; I hope Sir Charles Morgan is quite well;

and tell him from me not to expose himself to visit the catacombs, where malaria prevails at all seasons.

Mr. Becher has married Miss O'Neil, and she has nobly provided for her whole family out of thirty thousand pounds she had accumulated.

February 25.

It is now known that Leach, Vice Chancellor, persuaded the Regent there could be no difficulty in the divorce of his wife; but that upon proposing it to Lord Howe, he persisted that two ocular witnesses of English birth would be required by John Bull to divorce an English queen; and that fifty foreigners would not suffice to satisfy the country. The point is, therefore, given up, and a legal separation only resolved on. Her life might be taken for forgery; but I understand she is to be let off cheaply, and her income of fifty thousand pounds given her. Farewell. I wish you a most happy year, and as many as may smile upon you.

C. M. CHARLEVILLE.

Lady Morgan, once more in Rome, writes as indefatigably to her sister as though she had no other correspondent in the world, nor any book to prepare for, nor any travelling, or sight-seeing, or visiting.

Lady Morgan to Lady Clarke.

ROME, PALAZZO GIORGIO,

April 2, 1820.

MY DEAREST LOVE,

Here we are again, safe and sound, as I trust this will find you all. We were much disappointed at not finding a letter here on our return, and now all our

hopes are fixed on Venice, for which we should have departed this day but for the impossibility of getting horses; the moment the Holy Week was over, there was a general break up, and this strange, whirligig travelling world, who were all mad to get here, are now all mad to get away. Before I place myself at Rome, however, I must take you back with me for a little to Naples. Just as I despatched my letter to you, with the account of my February summer, arrives the month of March with storms of wind, a fall of snow on the mountains, and all this in an immense barrack, called a palace, without chimneys, or doors that shut, or windows that close. In short, as to climate, take it all in all, I am as well satisfied now with my old, wet blanket, Irish climate as any other. I had nothing to complain of, however, at Naples, but the climate — nothing could exceed the kindness and politeness of the Neapolitans to us both. Every Monday we were invited to a *festino* given by the Neapolitan nobility to the English, and our time passed, in point of society, most delightfully. There is less to be seen than at Rome; but those few sights are more curious and more perfect than anything at Rome except the Coliseum. The buried town at Pompeii, for instance, is unique, — a complete Roman town as it stood two thousand years ago, almost all the furniture in high preservation; but this is beyond the compass of a letter. We left pleasant, brilliant Naples with infinite regret, and our journey here was most curious. Notwithstanding we were five carriages strong, yet at each military post (and they were at every quarter of a mile) two soldiers leaped upon our carriage, one before and another behind, with their arms, and gave us up to the next

guard, who gave us two more guards, and thus we performed our perilous journey like prisoners of state. You may guess the state of the country by this. At Rome, however, all danger from bandits ends, and when I caught a view of the cupola of St. Peter's rising amidst the solitudes of the Campagna, I offered up as sincere a thanksgiving as ever was preferred to his sanctity. We arrived in Rome in time for the first of the ceremonies of the Holy Week. All our English friends at Naples arrived at the same time; but after the Holy Week at Rome, never talk of Westminster elections, Irish fairs, or English bear-gardens! I never saw the horrors of a crowd before, nor such a curious *mélange* of the ludicrous and the fearful. We had a ticket sent us for all by Cardinal Fesche, and saw all; but it was at the risk of our limbs and lives. Of all the ceremonies the benediction was the finest, and of all the sights, St. Peter's illuminated on Easter Sunday night, the most perfectly beautiful. We were from eight o'clock in the morning till two o'clock in the afternoon in the church; all the splendour of the earth is nothing to the procession of the Pope and Cardinals. Morgan was near being crushed to death, only he cried out to Lord Charlemont to give him some money (for he could not get to his pocket), which he threw to a soldier, who rescued him. I saw half the red bench of England tumbling down staircases, and pushed back by the guard. We have Queen Caroline here. At first this made a great fuss whether she was or was not to be visited by her subjects, when lo! she refused to see any of them, and leads the most perfectly retired life! We met her one day driving out in a state truly royal; I never saw her so splendid. Young Austen followed

in an open carriage; he is an interesting-looking young man. She happened to arrive at an inn near Rome, when Lord and Lady Leitrim were there; she sent for them and invited them to tea. Lady Leitrim told me her manner was perfect, and altogether she was a most improved woman; the Baron attended her at tea, but merely as a chamberlain, and was not introduced. Before you receive this, if accounts be true, Her Majesty will be in England. I think you will not be sorry to hear that if we live and do well, our next letter will be dated from Paris.

S. M.

Sir Charles and Lady Morgan returned home in the course of a few weeks after the above letter. They arrived at their house in Kildare Street safe and well. The following extract from a letter of Lady Morgan to Mrs. Featherstone gives in a few lines a picture of herself and her husband settled down to their ordinary avocations, and engaged on their great work, the record of all they had heard and seen during their travels.

Lady Morgan to Mrs. Featherstone.

KILDARE STREET,
September 1820.

MY DEAR MRS. FEATHERSTONE,

I really was rejoiced to see your pretty hand-writing once more. The recollections of old friends are to me infinitely more precious than the attentions of *new*, and though the latter days of my life are by far the most prosperous, yet I look back to the first (adverse

though they were), and to those connected with them, with pride and affection — you and Mr. Featherstone are two of the oldest friends I have. I thank you for the expression of friendship contained in your kind letter.

Our journey to Italy has been most prosperous, as well as the pleasantest we ever made. Nothing could equal our reception everywhere. We were particularly fortunate in such a long journey as we have made throughout Italy, not to have met with an accident, and in a country, too, part of which is infested with banditti; but the fatigue was *killing*, accommodation wretched, and expense tremendous.

Imagine, on our reaching home, we found the tenant who had taken our house during our two years' absence, had gone off with the *rent*, destroyed and made away with our furniture, and left our house in such a ruinous condition that we have been obliged already to spend three hundred pounds to make it *habitable*. I have brought many pretty things from Italy, so that we endeavour to console ourselves for our loss by enjoying what is left and what we have added. I am now writing eight hours a day to get ready for publication by December, and endeavour to keep out of the world as well as I can, but invitations pour in. People are curious, I suppose, to hear some news from Rome, and I want to keep it for *my book*. And now, dear Mrs. Featherstone, believe me,

Truly and affectionately yours,

S. MORGAN.

The following letter from Madame Bonaparte shows that lady devoured by lethargy and *ennui*.

Madame Patterson Bonaparte to Lady Morgan.

GENEVA,
September 30th, 1820.

MY DEAR LADY MORGAN,

I wish they would give us your work on Italy to rouse me from the lethargy into which I have fallen. It is only you that have both power and inclination to make me forget the ennui of existence, and only in your society that I am not entirely *bête*. What shall I do with the long mornings in Geneva? You know you laughed me out of my *maître de littérature*, which, *par parenthèse*, was very inconsiderate, unless you could have pointed out some more amusing method of killing time. Baron Bonstettin came to see me to-day; you were the subject of our conversation, nothing but admiration and regret when we talk of you.

How is dear Sir Charles? He is the only man on earth who knows my value, which has given me the highest opinion of his taste and judgment.

The Marchioness de Villette wishes me to spend a month with her in Paris. I cannot go, although it would be a great *soulagement* to converse with a person who loves me, one has always so much *sur le cœur*, and in this country they are so heartless. I do *dédomager* myself a little by uttering all the ridiculous things which come into my brain, either about others or myself. *A propos*, how do you like the Queen's trial? the newspapers here are worn out in passing from one prude's hand into another's; they are so much inquired for that the *loueurs de Gazette* have raised their price.

Do not let me forget to tell you that Mr. Sismondi

has made my acquaintance — he is married, too; I wonder that people of genius marry; by the way, I recollect that you are an advocate for *le mariage*. Oh! my dear Lady Morgan, I have been in such a state of melancholy, that I wished myself dead a thousand times — all my philosophy, all my courage, are insufficient sometimes to support the inexpressible *ennui* of existence, and in those moments of wretchedness I have no human being to whom I can complain. What do you think of a person advising me to turn Methodist the other day, when I expressed just the hundredth part of the misery I felt? I find no one can comprehend my feelings. Have you read *Les Méditations Poétiques de Lamartine*? There are some pretty things in them, although he is too *larmoyant*, and of the bad school of politics. Miss Edgworth is here; I visited her; she came to see me with Professor Pictet, and we have never met. She has a great deal of good sense, which is just what I particularly object to, unless accompanied by genius, in my companions. It is only you that combine *tous les genres d'esprit*, and whose society can compensate me for all the losses and the mistakes of my heart; but I shall never see you again, those whom I love and who love me are always distant; I am dragging out life with the indifferent. They are so reasonable and so unmoved in this place, their mornings devoted to the exact sciences, the evenings to whist, that in spite of myself I am obliged to read half the day. There have been some English, but I have seen little of them — they would not like me, I am too *natural ou naturelle*. I believe that women are cold, formal, and affected — just my antipodes, therefore we should not be agreeable to each other, besides,

they require a year to become acquainted, and I have too little of life left to waste it in formalities.

Do hurry, then, with your work on Italy, *pour maintenir votre* reputation, and to give me pleasure — my pleasures are so few that my friends are right to indulge me when they can.

I have seen a German Countess; — that means, seen her every day during three months; she is a practical philosopher of the Epicurean sect, a person just calculated to make something of life — unlike me as possible — she has a great deal more sagacity; to do her justice, she tried to *débarasser* me of what she called *mes idées romanesques et mes grandes passions*; but I am incorrigible, and go on tormenting myself about things which I cannot change. She had more coarse common sense, with greater knowledge of the world, than any person I have ever known. I wish I resembled her, because I should be more happy.

Adieu, my dear Lady Morgan, write me frequently; your friendship is among the few comforts left me.

E. P.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE BOOK ON ITALY.

THE book on Italy was advertised to appear simultaneously in London and Paris on the 15th of June, 1821. The English edition was announced in two volumes quarto. There had been some difficulty in completing them together. In Colburn's letters, there is a curious incidental mention of there being no post to go out to France between Friday and Tuesday!

The French edition was published by Dufour, who is several times mentioned by Lady Morgan in her *Odd Volume*. Dufour found great favour with Lady Morgan. Colburn, in one of his letters, expresses himself hurt that she should consider Dufour's gratitude as something wonderful compared with the insensibility of English publishers. He says, "Ought not Dufour to have an exuberance of gratitude, considering he has got the publication without paying anything for it? Now though *I* am paying two thousand pounds for it, which Lady Morgan calls 'a paltry sum,' but at the mention of which every one held up their hands in amaze, yet I declare that I feel happy that my sanguine temperament has enabled me to go so far towards a remuneration for a species of labour, which is, after all, not to be remunerated by publishers, but by the more pleasing acquisition of *Fame*."

Lady Morgan, however, did not consider fame any substitute for that payment; and Colburn expressed himself much hurt at a jest of hers about "authors and publishers being natural enemies."

Italy appeared nearly on the day appointed. It produced a greater sensation than even the work on France.

Comparatively little was known of Italian society, or the condition of the country. Italy had just passed from the despotic but intelligent sway of Napoleon to the blessings of the "right divine to govern wrong" of the Bourbons; and Lady Morgan's work is full of eloquent lamentation and description of the change for the worse that had come over everything. It is the work of a woman who could see what passed before her eyes, and could understand the meaning of what she saw.

There are several chapters on the state of Medical Science and Jurisprudence — contributed by Sir Charles Morgan — marked by solid judgment and good sense.

It is still the best description of the state of Italy, moral and political, as it was at the period of the restoration of the Bourbons.

Her ladyship's criticisms on the public buildings and pictures may lie open to question; but the spirit of the book is noble, and its fascination is undeniable. To the last, Colburn considered it one of the most valuable of his copyrights.

In his letters, there are curious indications of the state of journalism in those days; except the great reviews, which were governed by party politics, the literary papers were entirely in the hands of those publishers who advertised largely.

Colburn wrote with great satisfaction to Lady Morgan to tell her that the *Examiner*, the *New Times*, and the *John Bull*, had abstained from saying anything against the work, adding naïvely, "I am intimately acquainted with the editors; and *advertising with them a great deal, keeps them in check.*" Criticisms and reviews went more by clique than merit. Colburn's indignation when journals "in which he advertised largely" ventured to say a word in blame or even in question of one of *his* publications, would be comic, if it did not reveal the entire abeyance of moral courage and independent judgment on the part of those who were presumed to guide public opinion in literary matters. The machinery of literary journalism has since then undergone a change.

A letter from Colburn, three weeks after the appearance of the work, reports progress.

Mr. Colburn to Lady Morgan.

LONDON,
June 27, 1821.

DEAR MADAM,

I have forwarded to you some papers, in which the book is mentioned after a fashion, — to call them criticisms would be a misnomer. The *Times* has acted the part of traitor, after getting two copies from me. However, it only confirms me in the opinion that the *Times* is certainly the most illiberal of journals. I was much amused with the *Literary Chronicle* making a heinous offence in me keeping my author before the public! The *Press*, *Globe*, *Herald*, and *Statesman*, all speak handsomely; and whether others do so or not, will not affect the sale, which must go on according to the principles laid down for all my publications, or rather yours. It will be well, however, to hear all the remarks before the second edition goes to press. Indeed I hardly knew what I was saying when I talked of commencing immediately, as if the knowledge of a second edition got abroad (as I fear it has in Dublin), it will materially tend to *delay* the publication of it.

I had the pleasure of receiving from Lover the miniature, which is certainly well done. It was necessary to have a fresh background, made the proper size. Meyer is engaged upon it. He will take every pains. It is a pity I had it not three months ago.

The public will be quite ready for a new work in January or February next. But it is high time, I should think, of settling my account, fifteen hundred pounds; the other five hundred to remain open a little while, if you have no objection. I assure you I always

wish to be square. If agreeable, instead of giving my bills, I will pay into any banker's in town.

Dear Madam, yours most obediently,

HY. COLBURN.

In another letter of later date, Colburn mentions his delight at Byron's notice of *Italy*, as he declared he saw in it "a great and profitable effect upon the sale."

Lord Byron, writing to Murray, August 24, 1821, said, "When you write to Lady Morgan, will you thank her for her handsome speeches in her book about *my* books? I don't know her address. Her work is fearless and excellent on the subject of Italy. Pray tell her so; and I know the country. I wish she had fallen in with me, I could have told her a thing or two that would have confirmed her positions." His Lordship had been at the pains to defend himself to Murray from the charge of plagiarism in general.

He says, "Much is coincidence; for instance, Lady Morgan (in a really *excellent* book, I assure you, on Italy) calls Venice an *ocean Rome*; I have the very same expression in *Foscari*, and yet *you* know that the play was written months ago, and sent to England; the *Italy* I only received on the 16th instant."

Amongst Lady Morgan's correspondence at this time, extending over a period of several years, are a series of letters, all more or less long and sorrowful, from Italian and Spanish refugees. Even clever people cease to be capable of writing amusing letters when they are in distress.

These "refugees" were men who had been mixed up in plots to attempt to gain political freedom and

enlightened laws for their country, which had been condemned by other nations to return to the old Bourbon rule. Some of these men had suffered imprisonment, and, after many trials and tortures, had escaped to England to lead a life of exile in poverty, worse to bear in England than elsewhere. Sir Charles and Lady Morgan were much in advance of the political opinions of their time. They sympathised with the Italian people in their struggles, when there was as yet no public interest for them; when England cared little for these things, they nobly repaid all the kindness they had received during their sojourn in Italy, by patient untiring zeal in behalf of the Italian refugees, who came over in shoals after the unsuccessful rising of 1821. All who came addressed themselves to Lady Morgan; appealing to her to obtain for them money, employment, advice, assistance; in short, for every conceivable service which one human being can require from another.

To those who know what it is to endeavour to serve to the utmost, with necessarily limited powers, which every one persists in believing to be *unlimited*, Lady Morgan's unflagging, cheerful, exertions on behalf of the Italian and Spanish refugees will be at once a matter of surprise and admiration. The mere reading of these letters, to say nothing of paying the postage, must have been no slight effort to a woman naturally so impatient of dulness and expense as Lady Morgan.

Archibald Hamilton Rowan was a gentleman of family and fortune. In 1791 he was Secretary of the Dublin Society of United Irishmen. He was prosecuted for a seditious libel in 1794, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Newgate, with a fine of five

hundred pounds. Curran made a celebrated speech on Rowan's trial. The principal witness against him was a worthless and disreputable man named Lyster. There is a life of Rowan by Dr. Drummond. Rowan's fortune was originally five thousand pounds a year, on which, however, his philanthropy made heavy draughts. "He had always," says his friend, Lord Cloncurry, "some adventure on his hands, and two or three of these in which he rescued distressed damsels from the snares and force of ravishers, made a deal of noise at the time." During the period when he was in America, he was often in want of money, his remittances from home being uncertain. He was indebted for a livelihood to his mechanical skill, which enabled him to take charge of a cotton factory at New York. In his youth he was eminently handsome, remarkable for his noble stature and bodily strength. He was proud of having run a foot-race in the presence of Marie Antoinette and the whole French Court in jack boots, against an officer of the *Garde du Corps*, dressed in light shoes and silk stockings; he won with ease, to the great admiration of the Queen, who honoured him with many marks of regard. He kept up his strength and remarkable appearance to the last; he might be seen in the streets of Dublin, a gigantic old man, in an old-fashioned dress, followed by two noble dogs, the last of the Irish race of wolf dogs.

The following letter from him to Sir Charles Morgan was written during the period of George the Fourth's visit, and alludes to some royal *gentillesse* not acceptable to the lady.

Hamilton Rowan to Sir Charles Morgan.

September 14th, 1821.

MY DEAR SIR CHARLES,

I did my duty to my Sov—— no, to my family. I kissed the lion's paw, but did not attempt to pull the tail of the beast. I have seen my caricatures, which are strong likenesses of the original, but until I saw George the Fourth, I never met a person who in features, contour, and general mien out-did their caricature. Hone's likeness in the House that Jack Built is a flattery.

I shall be well pleased to hear that the charms of the Hermitage give way to the boudoir and library in Kildare Street. I really am not fit to leave home for more than a few hours. I even cross the bridge with reluctance. Yet I rowed my boat down to the bay, expecting a noble assemblage of vessels of war, but I was disappointed; probably because when soldiering on South Sea Common, I had repeatedly seen the British fleet riding at Spit Head. You have heard how Mrs. Dawson drove his Majesty from her society, and Mr. Dawson, I hear, says he is not surprised at it, as she is so old and ugly, that he has not kissed her himself these seventeen years. I hear he does not think the Irish ladies remarkable for their beauty. There are to be *six feasts* a year, &c., &c., &c., which, however, are at a stand, for Hercules is cleansing the prisons.

A letter from London of the 11th, says the King is at Milford, and proceeds by land to London, where, I believe, other greetings will meet him, than he found on this side of the channel. Will all this end in smoke?

Two bad days after what we have had are bad omens for rents. Yet, I cannot think with Mr. Attwood, that an issue of notes would cure short payments. I do think the monied interest should bear a proportion of the incumbrance, but really, the taking off duty on the manufacture of grain, and supplying the deficit by seven-and-a-half per cent. on poor devils who receive one hundred pounds a-year as compensation for their services, and letting contractors for loans, &c. go free, is not fair play.

I am yours sincerely,
A. H. ROWAN.

I am lithographising Mr. Wolff's prayer over the corse of the persecuted — injured Queen of England.

CHAPTER XX.

LIFE AND TIMES OF SALVATOR ROSA.

A SECOND edition of *Italy* in two volumes octavo had been put into the press as early as August of the preceding year, but the publication had, for trade reasons, been delayed. It came out in January, 1822; Colburn going to immense expense in advertising it. During her sojourn in Italy, Lady Morgan had become enthusiastic about Salvator Rosa, both as a hero and an artist, and had collected many materials for writing the history of his life and times. The work on Italy had to be completed before she began any other work; but no sooner was *Italy* through the press than she was busy with *Salvator Rosa*. After a long correspondence

Colburn agreed to her terms for the copyright of this new work. He engaged to give her five hundred pounds, and entreated her to get on with it as quickly as possible.

With liberal good sense he sent her as a present all the books that he conceived would be useful to her in the course of her work. He also pathetically entreated her to take care of her eyes, and to have green cloth upon the table where she wrote.

In addition to her swarm of Spanish and Italian refugees, Lady Morgan had, at this time, an Irishman on her hands: a man of genius, and as difficult to help as all the rest put together. It was the Reverend Charles Robert Maturin. This gentleman was the author of a tragedy, called *Bertram*, in which Kean had appeared at Drury Lane, and of a romance called *Melmoth*, which had made a sensation, and for which he had received five hundred pounds. He was not an unsuccessful author, for Colburn, writing to Sir Charles Morgan, in 1818, says, "Maturin's tragedy has run through many editions, and has certainly made him a great name." Maturin had, since that time, fallen into great distress; he had written another tragedy and another novel, which neither managers nor publishers would take; and he wrote quires of letters to Lady Morgan entreating her to use her influence with Kean and Elliston to take the tragedy, and with Colburn to bring out his new novel. To those asking assistance and patronage, it seems very hard that they who have succeeded for themselves should fail in their attempt to help others; but neither the success nor the qualities that earn success can be transferred. On the

contrary, the ill fortune seems to re-act on those who try to help them.

The difference between the position of Maturin and that of Lady Morgan was the result of the difference in their characters. That fetish of Ireland "good luck," had befriended him once. His early chances in life had been far better than Lady Morgan's; but he could not use them. Sir Charles raised a subscription for him, amounting to fifty pounds. The first use he made of it was to give a grand party. There was little furniture in the reception room, but at one end there had been erected an old theatrical property throne under a canopy of crimson velvet, where he and Mrs. Maturin sat to receive their visitors.

Once, when Mrs. Maturin was confined, Lady Morgan called to enquire after her and the baby — the Irish servant who opened the door took the enquiry to her master, and returned with the message, "Plaze, my Lady, the masther says, 'My angel is better, but my cherub has flown!'" — a piece of "good luck" for the cherub.

Melmoth the Wanderer, and another romance called *Woman*, or *Pour et Contre*, had each a success in its day. A search in any old circulating library would disinter them, and they would repay perusal. Isidora, in *Melmoth*, and Eva, in *Pour et Contre*, are female characters which deserve to be recollected amongst the ideal women who inhabit the pages of romance. A man who had made such a success ought not to have required any further help.

Maturin subsequently wrote a tragedy which was accepted at Drury Lane — called *Manuel* — Kean taking the part of the hero. Its success was not equal

to that of *Bertram* — which is still played occasionally. After *Manuel*, he wrote another tragedy, which was played at Covent Garden, called *Fridolfo*. We remember to have read them both, but can only testify to the blankness of the impression they have left. Maturin also published a volume of sermons which were entertaining.

He died in great poverty, feeling resentment equally against those who helped him and those who had not.

In December 21, 1821, Colburn wrote a formal proposal to Lady Morgan, offering two thousand pounds if she and Sir Charles would write a work on Germany, similar in design to her books on France and Italy. This proposition, however, never came to anything, Lady Morgan being at that time engrossed with her *Life and Times of Salvator Rosa*.

If Colburn's letters and memoirs were published, they would form a chapter in the secret history of English literature. His letters to Sir Charles and Lady Morgan abound in curious details of his method of making "his authors," as he always styled them, and their books successful. After Sir Richard Phillips, Colburn was the person most connected with Lady Morgan's literary life; and he was as much fascinated by her wit and grace as a woman, as Sir Richard Phillips had been; but, like Sir Richard, he was afraid of letting his admiration interfere with a good bargain. Lady Morgan, on her side, was perfectly indifferent to all flattery from her publishers which did not tend to profit.

Here is a note from Lord Erskine, who, in his turn, had been flattered by Lady Morgan's compliment on his style.

Lord Erskine to Lady Morgan.

13, ARABELLA ROW, PIMLICO,
October 11th, 1822.

DEAR LADY MORGAN,

A long time ago, in one of your excellent works (all of which I have read with great satisfaction), I remember your having expressed your approbation of my *style* of writing, and a wish that I would lose no occasion of rendering it useful. I wish I could agree with your Ladyship in your kind and partial opinion; but as there never was an occasion in which it can be more useful to excite popular feeling than in the cause of the Greeks, I send your Ladyship a copy of the second edition, published a few days ago.

I have the honour to be,

With regard and esteem,

Your Ladyship's faithful, humble servant,

ERSKINE.

In her search after materials for her *Life of Salvator Rosa*, Lady Morgan applied to Lord Darnley, who was known to possess a number of the painter's noblest works. Lord Darnley at once replied to her request for information as follows: —

Lord Darnley to Lady Morgan.

BERKELEY SQUARE,
October 30th, 1822.

Lord Darnley presents his compliments to Lady Morgan, and loses no time in returning an answer to the letter with which he has been honoured by her ladyship.

The *Death of Regulus*, by Salvator Rosa, is, and has been for some years, in Lord Darnley's possession, having been purchased by him, together with another very fine picture by Guido, from an Italian of the name of Bonelli, who had brought them from Rome, where they were both in the Colonna Palace, till the Prince was compelled to sell them (as Lord Darnley has been informed) to enable him to pay the contribution levied by the French. The *Regulus* was always esteemed. It is believed to be Salvator's finest work. The exact price paid for it Lord Darnley cannot ascertain, as there are other things included in the bargain. It was certainly very large, but not so much as generally supposed.

There is also in Lord Darnley's collection at Cobham Hall, another Salvator Rosa, inferior in merit only to the *Regulus*, representing *Pythagoras teaching his doctrine to Fishermen*.

There is an etching of the *Regulus*, by Salvator himself, which Lord Darnley believes may easily be obtained, and which will give a much better idea of the picture than any description can afford.

Whenever Lady Morgan again visits the Continent she will find these pictures exactly in her way; and Lord Darnley hopes she will take the opportunity of convincing herself of their merit, and that their common friend, Mr. Porri, will be her *cicerone*.

Lord Darnley is rather surprised that Lady Morgan should have heard nothing of the *Regulus* in Italy, as the place it occupied in the gallery of the Colonna Palace, at Rome, is pointed out.

A letter from an old Irish gentleman who had "re-

gistered a vow;" marks the spirit of the times, and may wind up the letters of this year.

Sir Charles Molyneux to Sir Charles Morgan.

MERRION SQUARE,
24th December, 1822.

MY DEAR SIR CHARLES,

I think it necessary to inform you that when the Union Act passed, a few patriots, with myself, invoked the most *solemn imprecations on our heads* if we should ever attend levee, ball, or dinner, at the Castle until its repeal should take place!!! I have great respect for Lord Wellesley. I admire his liberality. I did all I could, leaving my ticket at the Park at Woodstock. You will explain this, if agreeable to the gentlemen of the household. With compliments to Lady Morgan,

Yours very truly,

C. MOLYNEUX.

CHAPTER XXI.

WRITING THE LIFE AND TIMES OF SALVATOR ROSA — 1823.

LADY Morgan was searching in all directions for information about Salvator Rosa's pictures. Amongst others, she wrote to Lady Caroline Lamb, who interested her brother in the subject, and to the Duchess of Devonshire. The Duchess's answer contains gossip about pictures and other matters. The writer of this letter was not Georgiana, the beautiful, electioneering Duchess, but the second wife of the Duke (Lady Elizabeth Foster) who died in 1824.

The Duchess of Devonshire to Lady Morgan.

ROME,
March 22nd, 1823.

MY DEAR MADAM,

I should not have delayed so long answering your interesting letter, if I had not been almost in daily expectation of some part of the information which you was so anxious to obtain on the subject of Salvator Rosa's writings and musical compositions. All that I have yet received was, the day before yesterday, in a letter from the Abate Cancilliari to M. Molagoni, one of Cardinal Gonsalvi's secretaries. I enclose you what he says. The answer from Bainsi, about his musical compositions, I have not yet received. Cammuccini told me that there only remained at Rome two undoubted pictures of Salvator Rosa, and that there were two small landscapes at Palazzo Spada. The picture which you mention at Palazzo Chigi, they seem ignorant of, or to doubt its being what you represent it. The same of *La Lucrezia*. I wish that I could have been of more use to you; and I shall be anxious to see the *Life of Salvator Rosa* when it is published. General Cockburn is still here; and I have told him how difficult it is to obtain any of the works which you mention. I was told that some sonnets were published; but I went to De Romani's and he had them not. If anybody can procure the music, it is Bainsi. I am very glad that you are not unoccupied; and I can easily conceive the interest which you have taken in writing the life of so extraordinary a genius.

We have had a severe winter for Rome; and even to-day, though very fine here, we saw snow on the

Alban Hill. A Marchesa Farra Cuppa has begun an excavation at Torneto, ancient Tarquinia, which has excited a great degree of interest. A warrior with his lance and shield was discovered entire, but the first blast of air reduced it to dust. She gave me part of his shield. A small vase of a beautiful form and two very large oxen are, I believe, coming to the Vatican Museum. The antiquity of them is calculated at three thousand years. Other excavations are making by some proprietors at Roma Vecchia. The first *fouille* produced a beautiful mosaic statue of a fine stag, in black marble. I feel gratified that my Horace's satire is approved of. Pray are there in it two of Pinelli's engravings and compositions to the Latin text? If not, I will send them you by General Cockburn. I beg my best compliments to Sir Charles,

And am, dear Madam,

Your ladyship's very sincerely,

ELIZABETH DEVONSHIRE.

PS. — A fine statue of a Bacchus has been discovered, about four days ago, not far from Cecilia Metella's tomb.

Lady Caroline Lamb had written to her brother, the Honourable William Ponsonby, to ask him for information about Salvator Rosa for Lady Morgan. The information contained in his letter is interesting to those who admire, or collect, his pictures.

The Honourable William Ponsonby to Lady C. Lamb.

BRIGHTON,
April 20, 1825.

DEAREST SISTER,

I send you all that I can recollect about Salvator Rosa's pictures. I must have some account in town of all those I have seen, or liked, abroad; but now I can only quote from memory. Lady Morgan will, of course, have much better information, both from books or her own observations, than any I can send. Boydel's engravings, and Richardson's and Pond's, give some of the finest pictures in England. With respect to the Duke of Beaufort, he has no pictures of any kind now (but family portraits); and I much doubt any of any great reputation having, at any time, been purchased in Italy, unless Lady Morgan is very sure of the fact. I could easily find out by applying to the Duke, if she wishes it. The second and third Dukes of Devonshire were both great collectors of gems, precious stones, books, pictures, drawings, prints, &c., and the Salvator's at Devonshire House were bought by them: I think by the third. *Jacob's Vision* is, I believe, reckoned the finest; but I like the large landscape at Chiswick, which was bought by Lord Burlington, the best. It is the fashion now to run down all the pictures at Devonshire House and Chiswick; but I do not believe justly. Amongst the number, there may be some bad; but I would back Sir Joshua Reynolds' and West's opinions and my own eye, though I am no judge, against modern critics. My brother had two, *Zenocrates and Phryne*, still at Roehampton, and a smaller one, which you must recollect, *Jason and the Dragon*; the figure

in armour, spirited and graceful, like all Salvator's, and the rocks almost as natural as at Sorrento, and the cave where he studied; both have been, I think, engraved by Boydel. The former was bought by my grandfather, at the sale of the old Lord Cholmondeley; the *latter* has had rather a remarkable fate, having belonged to two of the richest men in England, in the possession of both of whom it seemed likely to remain; and, indeed, in my grandfather's it seemed tolerably secure, though he was not quite in that predicament. He bought it at the sale of the Duke of Chandos, in Cavendish Square. It was afterwards sold to Mr. W. Smith, and, at his sale, travelled back again in the possession of Watson Taylor to its old habitation in Cavendish Square, — likewise purchased by Watson Taylor. It is now shortly to be sold again with his pictures; but I hope Lady Morgan will not puff it before its sale takes place, as I have great thoughts of squeezing out all I can possibly afford, to try and get it back again, though it does seem to *porter malheur*. She, of course, knows of the *Belisarius* still at Raynham. It was given by the King of Prussia to Lord Townshend when Secretary of State. There were formerly two (if not three) very large pictures by him at Lansdowne House, left by the late Lord Lansdowne to the Dowager, and sold by her. I have some idea the present Lord Lansdowne bought them back. I only remember the subject of one of them, — *Diogenes*: fine, but not a pleasing picture. It has been etched by Salvator Rosa himself, together with three other large ones; but I forget whether either of the other two I mentioned at Lansdowne House are amongst them. The four are these, — *Diogenes*; *Regulus*, for-

merly at the Colonna Palace, at Rome, but not there now. I have seen it, but forgotten where; *the Battle of the Giants*; and *the Child exposed*, hanging on a most beautiful tree. They are generally bound up with his etchings of groups and single figures. Lord Ashburnham has, I believe, *St. John preaching in the Wilderness*. The *Prodigal Son* travelled to Petersburg with the Houghton collection. Two very fine sea views at the Pitti Palace, and the *Witch of Endor*, formerly at the Garde Meuble at Versailles, and now, I suppose, in the Louvre. I find one at Lord Derby's. Prince Ramoffski showed me a card at Vienna, in the lid of a snuff-box, on it a very pretty sketch by Salvator Rosa, which he is said to have done one day that he called on a friend who was out, to show him he had been there. They tell pretty much the same story of Michael Angelo at Rome. There is, at Rome, a painter who paints Claudes and Salvators for the use of the *forestieri* in a most extraordinary manner, and has taken in numbers of us.

Your affectionate brother,

WILLIAM PONSONBY.

A letter from General Cockburn to Lady Morgan, with the result of his enquiries about Salvator Rosa's works; he was the author of a dissertation on the Passage of Hannibal over the Alps.

General Cockburn to Lady Morgan.

ROME, May 24th, 1823.

MY DEAR LADY MORGAN,

I have at last got into the Chigi palace. The Duchess of Devonshire was there the same day, and

took Camacini with her (a first rate artist), and we saw the picture of the *Satyr and Philosopher*, and formed the following verdict —

Done by Salvator Rosa no more
Than by Jacky Poole or Lord Glandore.

From Croker's ill-natured lines on one of our poor friend J. Atkinson's plays. The *Philosopher*, not like any print I ever saw of Rosa, and there is no other picture in the palace or in Rome even reported to be a portrait of him.

The Duchess also took Camacini to the capitol to see the Magi, called Salvator Rosa's; our verdict, *a vile performance*, not worth sixpence, and certainly not done by Rosa, — and appeal against this if you please. There are two magnificent and genuine pictures of his here, one in the Colonna Palace, *Prometheus chained to the Rock*, and the Vulture devouring him, horribly well done. The other is an altar-piece in the church of St. John, Dei Fiorestini; namely, the Martyrdom of Sts. Cosmos and Damian on the pile, but the fire, instead of burning them, by a miracle, burns their persecutors, which it would not have done, had such unbelievers as you and Sir Charles been on the pile; and old *Sardinia* would willingly have you both on such a pile if he could, and *en attendant*, he burns your Italy whenever he can lay hold of a copy. I wish the old rascal and the two Ferdinands, Naples and Spain, were to suffer martyrdom, — but I should be content to hang or throw into the sea, — not liking torture. I saw the librarian this day, at the Vatican, and he swears as hard as any Pat ever did before *Baron Boulter* — that Salvator Rosa left no music, at least, none in the Vatican.

Now you have got all the information which Rome can produce on the subject, so go to press as fast as you can. We shall remain in dear Rome another month; if you answer this, direct — *Venice, poste restante*. I shall not be more than three weeks going there, from hence, and that will just give time for you to receive this, and for us to hear you are well, wicked, and radical as ever.

I remain,

My dear Lady Morgan,

Most sincerely yours,

G. COCKBURN.

From Lady C. Lamb and her brother, William Ponsonby, there is a joint letter, containing further information about Salvator Rosa's pictures.

*Lady Caroline Lamb and Hon. Wm. Ponsonby, to
Lady Morgan.*

19, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE,
May 27th, 1823.

I hope you will not impute it to me that your questions are not answered; the truth is, I am in the country, enjoying this most beautiful time of year, and my brother has written me word that he will make all the inquiries you desire, but how soon this may be I cannot tell. Lord Cowper will write down on paper about one only. The two at Panshanger are landscapes in the usual dark, abrupt style. The one at Chiswick, much larger, is reckoned very fine; there is a famous Belisarius there, but I do not think they know who it is by; the Soldier in Armour and the old Belisarius

are quite beautiful, — can this be a Salvator? The Phryne you name, has reddish, or rather, yellow hair, and is by no means decent in her drapery. I never could endure that picture; it is not, I fancy, at Roehampton now; there was a very fine one there besides, which my brother will name to you. I must try and see the one you mention; but it is not this month that I can do anything beside staring at the flowers and trees. All this is very unsatisfactory, therefore, only consider this letter as a kind of apology for my delay. You shall hear more soon.

DEAR MADAM,

My sister sends me this letter to forward to you, and apologizes for not having done your commission earlier, because she was in the country. I must do the same, because I am in town, and really have had my time completely taken up by business; besides, as you must know, the great houses from which our information is to be obtained, are not always the most easy of access. Not to lose more time than necessary, I thought it better to write direct to you and recall to your recollection our old Dublin and Priory acquaintance, than send any little information I might be able to glean round by Bocket. As for *Phryne*, I cannot say I ever was much struck with the modesty and decency of her attire and countenance. She and the philosopher appear to be engaged in a very warm argument, but she does not exhibit herself as she did to the Grecian painter on the sea shore, nor has she recourse to the expedient she made use of to melt the stern hearts of her judges. There is nothing eloquent in the picture, however, and it is not one which I ever

thought very pleasing; this is still in Lord Bessborough's possession at *Roehampton*. The *Jason was sold*, and was a most beautiful picture, full of all the bold and wild character of Salvator's landscapes, and the grace which I think he usually shows in his figures, though Sir Joshua Reynolds says no. The Russian prince's name is Ramoffski. The Duke of Beaufort has a curious picture by Salvator Rosa, at Badminton, but I do not recollect seeing it, though I have often been there. I will enquire more particularly as to the subject the first time I see him, but the story is that it was painted to ridicule the pope and cardinals, and that he was banished from Rome in consequence. I think Phryne's hair is light. The Belisarius is still in Lord Townshend's collection at Raynham, and was given to the Secretary of State of that family, by the King of Prussia. The Belisarius my sister mentions at Chiswick, is of doubtful origin, but never claimed Salvator Rosa as brother, and could not be listened to in any court if sworn to him. It has been sometimes said to be by Vandyke (and is stated so in the engraving I think) sometimes by Murillo, and is a very fine picture. I do not know where the Giants are, nor the Child Exposed, whom I believe to be *Cedipus*. I will make enquiry concerning Lord Lansdowne's, Lord Ashburnham's, and Lord Morpeth's pictures. Those at Devonshire House are the *Jacob's Vision*, with the angels ascending and descending by the ladder to and from heaven, one of *Jacob and the Angel wrestling*; and another, landscape, with huge trees and rocks, with soldiers reposing on them. There is a large landscape at Chiswick. His letters are curious, and I believe rather difficult to be met with now. Would

not a new edition, with some observations on them, form a good second volume of his life. I fear I have but very inefficiently executed your commission, but beg leave to assure you that it is not from want of inclination.

Yours, most truly,
W. S. PONSONBY.

The Duchess of Devonshire, along with much kind interest expressed in Lady Morgan's work, gives a little grave remonstrance on her Ladyship's habit of hasty judgment and rash assertion.

The Duchess of Devonshire to Lady Morgan.

ROME,
May 31st, 1823.

DEAR LADY MORGAN,

I send you a list of the pictures which are known to be Salvator Rosa's and those that are attributed to him. You will see what you attribute to the ignorance or indifference of Prince Chigi to the treasure which he possesses, is a proof of his being neither ignorant nor indifferent, but convinced that the picture did not deserve to be classed as the performance of that great painter, and discouraging its being called his.

I have taken with pleasure all the pains necessary to procure you the information which you wanted, but do not be offended if I say that I should have felt still more pleasure in doing so were you less unjust to this country; fallen they are certainly in power, but not in intellect, or talent, or worth of every kind; and your stay in Italy was far too short to admit of your appreciating them as your own undoubted talent would

have enabled you to do, had you staid longer and derived your information from other sources. You said to me once, that were you to write your journey in France again, that you should write it very differently. I am sure you would say the same were you to come again into Italy; every monument of antiquity is attended to with the greatest care, and every picture that requires it is either cleaned, or noted down to be so. The commission of five attend on every new discovery to give their opinion as to the merit of what is found, and most productive have this year's excavations proved to be in sculpture. Mosaic repairs go on, and new buildings in every part of Rome, and the Braccio Nuovo alone merits, in the Duke of Devonshire's opinion, that one should come from London to Rome were it only to see that beautiful new museum, begun and completed by a pope from the age of seventy-nine to eighty-two!

I know not any capital so adorned by its sovereign as this is. To know with certainty the different objects, there is a catalogue by Signor Camacini; of all the classical pictures in the churches, and galleries, and palaces, — of all those that deserve citation, — of all the frescoes, outward and inward, — of the different houses which are classical or rare. We are often apt to think things are unknown because we have fancied them valuable on the authority of Vasi, or a *lacquey de place*, and find the owner scarcely knowing of their existence; Vasi and the *lacquey* having given an assumed name, and the proprietor, like Prince Chigi, who is a man of taste, of science even, and of elegant literature, is called ignorant because he disclaims the assumed merit given to his

picture. Prince Chigi has a small gallery of excellent pictures and statues, and the Filosofo was shown me on my request, because *put by as not Salvator's*. He has the famous Cicero, and a cameo with the last battle of Alexander the Great; these the Prince shows himself.

Baini is living, he is a man of great musical science, he composed a fine *Miserere*, which was sung this year; but Salvator improvised his compositions, and no written ones can be found. Monseigneur Mai made diligent search for me, but in vain. If I can be of any further use to you, pray write to me. General Cockburn is still at Rome.

Events of the day are passing which may deserve blame, but the efforts, — the heroic efforts which the Greeks have made and are making, are worthy of all our admiration, and will end, I hope, by restoring that interesting country to its situation in Europe. There is matter to animate your genius, and I hope you will turn your thoughts to something that may tend to do justice to this long oppressed and calumniated people. And, my dear Lady Morgan, I must add, in praise also of my dear Rome, that the Greek fugitives were received in Ancona, and fed and lodged there. This is true tolerance.

Once more adieu, my dear Madam, and pray let me know when your life of Salvator Rosa will appear; I have no doubt of the success which it will meet with.

Very sincerely yours,

E. DEVONSHIRE.

So much for Salvator Rosa and his pictures. Whilst Lady Morgan was busy rehabilitating the name and

character of a man of genius, she was undergoing a very unpleasant ordeal herself.

Sir Charles Morgan had been knighted by an act of personal favour, before he had done any thing ostensibly to merit the distinction, and it had been made a handle for ill-natured sarcasm; but vague ill-nature gave place to special hostility. Lady Morgan had made herself too marked a personage in the liberal interest to escape the hatred of the opposite party. The Tory clique desired to mortify her by any means, they were not particular about their weapon, and they certainly hit upon a method which was likely to mortify her to their heart's content.

The right of the Lord-Lieutenant to confer the honour of knighthood was impugned. It was speciously argued that since the union, the king alone in person could confer honours. The titles of several of their own partisans were at stake as well as Sir C. Morgan's; but they were willing to sacrifice a few of their friends to their hatred of Lady Morgan. The case was argued in England before the judges at the house of the Lord Chief Justice Dallas. Legal opinion was favourable to the privilege, and the following letter conveyed the intelligence to Sir Charles Morgan. Lady Morgan cared for the title a great deal more than her husband did; but it would have been a mortification to him to have had it declared an illegal possession.

J. Rock to Sir Charles Morgan.

OFFICE OF ARMS, WESTLAND ROW,
June 30, 1823.

In the absence of Sir William Betham, I beg leave to state for your information, that on Tuesday last the

judges of England assembled at the house of Lord Chief Justice Dallas, in London, in pursuance of the royal mandate, to take into consideration and decide upon the disputed power of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland to confer the honour of knighthood. Two of the number were unable to attend from illness; but the other ten were of opinion unanimously that the Lord-Lieutenant did possess the power, and that knights created by him were knights throughout the world.

I expect the return of Sir William Betham from England in the course of this week, when the above solemn decision will be given to the public in a manner equally *notorious* as the doubts of the Lords of the Admiralty which originally occasioned the discussion.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your most obedient,

Very humble servant,

F. ROCK.

Amusing letter from Lady Caroline Lamb, complains of false reports. She suffered more than most persons from this "common lot," though "candid friends" would have told her she brought it on herself.

Lady Caroline Lamb to Lady Morgan.

August 8, 1823.

I have been much annoyed to-day by a paragraph in two papers about my turning a woman out of doors — pray if you see or hear of it, contradict it. As I hope for mercy, it is a most shameful falsehood made by a very wicked girl, because I sent her away. She came to me as Agnes Drummond, a spinster, and ten

days after hid a man in Brockett Hall; the servants, in an uproar, discovered him in the evening; he said first his name was Drummond, then Fain — it was natural we should desire him to walk out, in particular as Agnes Drummond had confided to me, only the day before, that she had been married, when sixteen, to a thief of the name of Fain, who had married her and carried away her watch and property. I trouble you with this, as I see my name as having *beaten* her and turned her out of doors *without clothes*, in the night; instead of which, my coachman conveyed her to an inn, and had great difficulty in making her sleep there. She took my clothes away and seal, which were taken from her. She now calls herself Fain, — her own clothes were marked *E. M.* She left them wet in the laundry or they would have been sent to her that night.

I have, I think, the very person Lady Cloncurry would like; she is about twenty-two, very clever, good, and with a good manner, writes a beautiful hand, knows music thoroughly, both harp and pianoforte. She is attached to an old mathematician in Russia — a Platonic attachment; his name is Wronsky, so that as they are not to marry or meet for ten years, she is very anxious to go into any respectable and comfortable family where she will be well treated; she draws, paints uncommonly well, and, provided she had a room to herself, a fire, pen, ink, and paper, or a book, I dare say she will make herself comfortable anywhere; how far she would like Ireland, I guess not, as her views turned to Italy or Paris: if, however, your lady will communicate with her herself, I will send you her answer; she is a person of strict morals

and great propriety — a little high, but excessively sweet-tempered. She is by no means expensive, yet to go to Ireland I think she would ask eighty guineas — is that too much? She would dedicate all her time to the children after ten in the morning to six at night; she would play also on the harp of an evening, read to the lady if she were ill, or write her letters for her.

Ever yours,

CAROLINE LAMB.

There are other letters from the same fascinating and gifted, but most unhappy, lady. They are full of a whimsical grace, and might have been written by a bird of Paradise for all the practical sense they evince. Lady Morgan was very much attached to her, and tried to inspire her with common sense; but of that it holds good, as Rubini said of singing, "*Monsieur le chant ne s'enseigne pas.*" She was full of generous impulses and good instinct; but she was too wilful either to hold or to bind. More than most women, she needed to be wisely guided, and this wise guidance was precisely the "one thing lacking" to her brilliant lot.

Lady Caroline Lamb to Lady Morgan.

September, 1825.

MY DEAR AND MOST AMIABLE LADY MORGAN,

I thank you from my heart for what you said Sir Charles would do; and now, as you say, for business. It is a disagreeable thing to recommend any one, and in particular when the education of children is a point at stake. I therefore shall write you word for the inspection of Lord and Lady Cloncurry, all I know

of Miss Bryan, although the knowledge that my letter is to be seen by strangers will prevent my writing as fully as I otherwise should. Pray tell me something of Lady Charlemont. I feel very much interested for her. My dearest mother liked her. Lady Abercorn admired her, and so did Lord Byron. She has, I am sure, suffered very, very much. Sometime or other, tell me how Lord Caulfield came to die, and how Lady Charlewood is. Pray, in your prettiest manner, remember me to her. I enclose you, upon trust, a letter of Miss Bryan; but as there are two or three trifling mistakes in grammar, do not show it. Only see what her feelings are. I feel interested for her; yet she and I are not "congenial souls." She is more dignified, tranquil, calm, gentle, and selfpossessed, than I am; and therefore, if she is made to be all she can be, she will do better to bring up others. Now as every one must, will and should fall in love, it is no bad thing that she should have a happy, Platonic, romantic attachment to an old mad mathematician several thousand miles off. It will keep her steady, which, in truth, she is — beyond her years. Added to this, she plays perfectly; can draw quite well enough to teach; do beauty work; paint flowers; write and read well; and teach the harp. For manner, dress, arrangement, appearance, exactness — do well. What I do not know about her is this, — I do not know if she is able to impart her knowledge. I do not know if she is religious, although I presume she is. Lady Cloncurry must guide her; she is yet but young, and I advise most particularly that she should begin as she intends to proceed. Miss Bryan is very gentle, although proud, and can bear being spoken to; but

she requires to be told the plain truth, whole truth, and all the truth.

She has, certainly, good abilities and considerable knowledge. Of the latter, perhaps rather too much, as it makes her somewhat positive; but there is no conceit: her presumption is in her manner. It appears to me that there is a good chance of her doing well; but Lady Morgan must be aware that the power of instructing is almost a gift of nature; that many of the best instructed themselves are very deficient in it. She must also be aware that much temper and management is necessary to enable a person to like well the situation of a governess, which, in every family, will be beset by some of the difficulties and annoyances which Lady Morgan has well described in *O'Donnel*.

With great regard,

CAROLINE.

Lady Caroline's story of a Governess is continued in her correspondence along with other stories, not so positive in their human interest.

Lady Caroline Lamb to Lady Morgan.

October, 1823.

MY DEAR LADY MORGAN,

Thank you and thank Sir Charles for all his kindness about my fairy tale, *Ada Reis*, although I think he uses a rod even whilst he is merciful. I must now tell you about Miss Bryan. She has caught cold, and been very, very ill. I would not, for the world, have Lady Cloncurry wait for her; but if

she chances to be without a proper person when well, Miss Bryan would assuredly go. However, it is no loss to the girl, as I feel sure she wishes to die or to marry Wronsky, and therefore do nothing further about her. She is sensible, handsome, young, good, unsophisticated, independent, true, ladylike, above any deceit or meanness, romantic, very punctual about money, but she has a cold and cough, and is in love, I cannot help it; can you?

Whoever has reviewed *Ada Reis* must not think me discontented, neither unhappy. The loss of what one adores affects the mind and heart; but I have resigned myself to it, and God knows I am satisfied with all I have and have had. My husband has been to me as a guardian angel. I love him most dearly; and my boy, though afflicted, is clever, amiable, and cheerful.

Dear Lady Morgan, let me not be judged by hasty works and hasty letters. My heart is as calm as a lake on a fine summer day; and I am as grateful to God for his mercy and blessing as it is possible to be. Tell all this to Sir Charles; and pray write to me. Your letters amuse me excessively. I would I had anything clever or pretty to pay in return.

CAROLINE.

Joseph Hume, then M.P., for Middlesex, was a correspondent of Sir Charles. The present generation may not know so much of Joseph Hume and his economies as the one that has just passed away. He was a man who did his duty sturdily, and was a thoroughly honest man, of the stuff that builds up a nation.

Joseph Hume to Sir Charles Morgan.

LONDON,
December 19th, 1823.

DEAR SIR,

As it is my intention to bring the Church Establishment of Ireland before the House of Commons in the ensuing session, I shall be obliged by your sending me any authentic accounts of the value of the Church property, *i. e.*, of the bishops, deans, and chapters of any diocese, that I may lay it before the public as completely as possible.

The cause is so good a one that I wish to be in moderation, and within bounds, as exaggeration always hurts our cause.

The system of tithes ought to be entirely abolished, as every attempt, like that of the last session, to bolster up so preposterous and a bad system must tend to render the change too violent when it shall be made; and the late conduct of some of the church militant will only hasten the event.

Until a radical change takes place in the Church establishment and Church property, there will be no peace in your wretched country, and every aid to effect these changes will be a real benefit to the country.

To expose these evils of the system of tithes as it has been working in the last year, it would be of great use to me if you could cut out of any newspapers all the cases that can be depended upon, where burnings, murders, the interposition of the military, the destruction of cattle, &c., &c., have taken place on account of the tithe system, that they may be brought into array

at once; also the conduct of such of the clergy as have taken the law into their own hands, or have behaved harshly so as to produce disturbance or mischief.

Can any account be obtained of the number of persons who have been murdered, hanged, and transported in the last year in Ireland on account of the tithes' disputes?

All these, with documents to enable me to prove them, will be most valuable in forwarding the object I have in view, *an exposure to effect a complete change.*

I shall want as much information of that kind as you can collect for me before the middle of January, to be prepared to agitate the subject by the middle of February. Callous as the ministers are to proceedings that disgrace the country, and regardless as they are to the misery produced in Ireland by their conduct, and indifferent as they are also to the enormous charge on Great Britain to keep a whole nation under military power, I am confident that nothing will rouse the public indignation so much as a proper exposure of all these evils and their causes.

If you will zealously aid me, you will, I trust, aid the best interests of your own country; and in your desire to do that, I hope there cannot be a doubt.

I shall, therefore, expect your early attention to my requests, whilst

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HUME.

PS. — I this day delivered to the charge of Mr. Felix Fitzpatrick a copy of Mills' Essays on Government, on Jurisprudence, and the Liberty of the Press,

of which we have printed one thousand for circulation; and I hope you will approve the sound doctrines they contain.

In October 1823, the *Life and Times of Salvator Rosa* appeared in two volumes octavo. Lady Morgan said she wrote the work to the sound of Rossini's music. It was her favourite of all her works, and was written because she thought Salvator Rosa had never received justice from posterity. In her preface to the first edition she says, "should it be deemed worthy of enquiring why I selected the Life of Salvator Rosa as a subject of biographical memoir in preference to that of any other illustrious painter of the Italian schools, I answer that I was influenced in my preference more by the peculiar character of the man than the extraordinary merits of the artist. For admiring the works of the great Neapolitan master with an enthusiasm unknown perhaps to the sobriety of professed *vertû*, I estimated still more highly the qualities of the Italian patriot, who, stepping boldly in advance of a degraded age, stood in the foreground of his times, like one of his own spirited and graceful figures when all around him was timid mannerism, and grovelling subserviency. I took the opportunity of my residence in Italy to make some verbal enquiries as to the private character and story of a man whose powerful intellect and deep feeling, no less than his wild and gloomy imagination, came forth even in his most petulant sketches and careless designs. It was evident that over the name of Salvator Rosa there hung some spell, dark as one of his own incantations. I was referred for information to the *Parnasso Italiano*, one of the few modern works

published 'with the full approbation of the Grand Inquisitor of the holy office.' In its consecrated pages I found Salvator Rosa described as being of 'low birth, indigent circumstances — of a subtle organization, and an unregulated mind, one whose life had been disorderly, and whose associates had been chosen among musicians and buffoons.' This discrepancy between the man and his works awakened suspicions which led to further enquiry and deeper research. It was then I discovered that the sublime painter was in fact precisely the reverse in life and character of all that he had been represented. * * * * As I found, so I have represented him, and if (led by a natural sympathy to make common cause with all who suffer by misrepresentation) I have been the *first* (my only merit) to light a taper at the long neglected shrine, and to raise the veil of calumny from the splendid image of slandered genius, I trust it is still reserved for some compatriot hand to restore the memory of Salvator Rosa to all its original brightness."

Having begun her work with this intention, Lady Morgan carries it through. She has produced a very clever, romantic biography, obscured by fine phrases and lighted up by exaggerated antitheses, but she has collected her materials with industry, and put them together as carefully and brilliantly as a Roman Mosaic. She is too much of a partisan to carry her hero out of the quagmire in which she found him, for she fights at every body and every thing that strikes her imagination by any association of ideas, so that Salvator is generally thrown down and lost in the fray. A more tranquil style and a simpler statement of her facts, with less colouring, and fewer epithets,

would have given her testimony more weight, and effected her object better, if that were a single-minded desire to write the true biography of a calumniated man of genius. But Lady Morgan could never forget or efface *herself*. In her novels that did not signify; she kneaded together her characters and her story, and each had a suitability which gave a charm to the whole. When she meddled with history and facts she wrote of them as though they possessed no more substance than scenes in a novel, and this takes away from the dignity and reality of her historical facts, and hinders the reader from doing justice to the ardour and industry with which she sought materials to support every assertion on which she ventured, in spite of the rash rhetorical exaggerations which marked her style, — when she was *not* writing works of fiction.

Those who wish to obtain the facts of Salvator Rosa's life, to form a judgment of his life and labours, will find Lady Morgan's life of him a good handbook, for she has bestowed great industry upon it, and she always gives her authorities and the sources of her information.

Some of the incidental observations in Salvator Rosa are amusing, as for instance, when speaking of Louis the Fourteenth, who pensioned Bernini and neglected Poussin, she said, "this idle prodigality of kings is the result more of ignorance than of vice. If they usually know little of the arts, they are still less aware of the value of money."

Lady Morgan received five hundred pounds for the copyright. It went into a second edition in 1825, when it was reprinted in a single volume. It was the intention of Colburn to have prefixed a portrait of

Lady Morgan; she sat to Lover for the miniature, which has been before referred to. It was to be engraved by Meyer, but between the painter and the engraver, the result was such unmitigated *ugliness*, that Colburn would not let it appear, and he presented Lady Morgan with a beautiful velvet dress, as a peace offering for the annoyance. Colburn and Lady Morgan had many quarrels about this time, chiefly occasioned by Lady Morgan insisting that Colburn made "great gains" out of her works, and did not pay her in proportion, — an imputation which Colburn highly resented. He complained much of her "hard thoughts" of him, and he stoutly maintained that although Lady Morgan had wonderful genius, yet it was to his own good publishing that her works were indebted for their great success; nevertheless, he was dreadfully jealous lest she should leave him for any other publisher.

In spite of the high prices he paid, Colburn seemed to justify Lady Morgan's suspicions of his "great gains," for he this year separated his circulating library from his publishing business, and took a house at No. 8, New Burlington Street, next door to Lady Cork, "who, he feared would be rather angry at his presumption, coming next door to her, shop and all!"

CHAPTER XXII.

CONNEXION WITH THE NEW MONTHLY — 1824.

COLBURN was very anxious to obtain Sir Charles and Lady Morgan as contributors to his Magazine, *The New Monthly*. He wrote to them to say that although the highest terms he gave were fifteen to sixteen guineas a sheet; yet, to her and to Sir Charles he would give "a bonus of half as much more, according to the quantity." Lady Morgan consented, and set to work on an essay on *Absenteeism*, which the enemies of Ireland were always declaiming against, as the source of all the woes of Ireland. She set herself to show that Absenteeism was but the effect of ill-government and unjust legislation from the earliest period of England's rule.

She began to read up for her materials and she found much help from the *Pacata Hibernia*, of which mention is made in her letters to Sir Charles, when she ran away to Dublin during her engagement, and would not return till she had almost driven him past his patience!

Lady Morgan had seen in her youth so much of the misery of financial irregularity, that she had a sacred horror of all debt; she kept her accounts with a punctuality that would have been creditable to a Chancellor of the Exchequer. One entry has an interest, as showing that literary labour, when well done and industriously followed, is *not* the ungrateful, ill-requited

task it has been the fashion to represent it. Lady Morgan worked hard and *drudged*, without feeling degraded by the process.

May 9. — This page is from an old Account-book. — By my earnings, since April 3, 1822, I have added to our joint-stock account, such sums as makes the whole £ 5,109 7 s., from £ 2,678 11 s. 6 d., as it stood on that date. The several sums, therefore, vested in the Irish and English Stocks, and *which, being my earnings*, I have disposed of according to my marriage settlement, are —

£	s.	d.	
5,109	1	1	Reduced 3 per Cent. Annuities.
680	0	0	Irish 3½ per Cent.
32	13	9	Irish 5 per Cents.
600	0	0	Loan at Interest.
<hr/>			
6,421	14	10	
<hr/>			

The above is not a despicable sum to have made by her own industry, and saved by her own thrift.

Lady Morgan used to tell an anecdote, that she once took with her to one of the vice-regal balls, during Lord Wellesley's administration of Ireland, a small packet containing a miniature of Lady Mornington and a letter. She took the opportunity when his Excellency addressed her, to say —

"I have brought your Excellency an offering, a portrait of the woman you loved best in the world, and a letter that will interest you." Lord Wellesley took it, but not without a look of slight surprise.

The packet was not of course opened then, but the next morning, before she was up, Lady Morgan received the following letter, accompanied by the gift of a beautiful silver case to hold perfume bottles.

The Marquis of Wellesley to Lady Morgan.

April, 1824.

I am very grateful to Lady Morgan for the perusal of this letter. It is written by Prudentia Trevor (sister to my mother) who was married to Charles Leslie, of Monaghan; it is franked by my grandfather, Arthur Trevor, the first Lord Dungannon. It must have been written from Bryntrinalt, in North Wales, in the year 1761. I was born in Grafton Street, Dublin, 1760, in a large, old house, afterwards pulled down, opposite the Provost's house. I was taken to England, 1767, where my family attended the coronation.

The above note is written in pencil. The essay on *Absenteeism* had become a more important work than Lady Morgan at first contemplated, and she was unwilling to allow it to appear as a mere magazine contribution; but Colburn, after some correspondence, persuaded her to let him have it. On the 10th of May, 1824, he wrote very gratefully to thank her for her acquiescence in his proposal to let it appear in his magazine, expressing a hope that the *notes* would not be too long or too numerous, it being her peculiar tendency to pile up all her loose lying materials into notes as long as the text. *Absenteeism* appeared in the June number of the *New Monthly*. It is written in a florid, declamatory style. It begins with the ancient

glories of Ireland, reflecting mournfully on the times "when all in Ireland who were not saints were kings, and many were both, while none were martyrs." In those true Church and State times, the Irish kept in their own country, a pilgrimage to St. Patrick's purgatory — a royal progress of some Toparch of the South to some "Dynasty" of the North, or a morning visit from King Mac Turtell to his close neighbour, King Gillemohalmoghe, (which occasionally resulted in broken heads to both parties) was all the 'absenteeism' of Ireland until the period of our Henry II. King Mac Turtell was king of Dublin; and not far from Dublin there lived an Irish king named Gillemohalmoghe. Of the territories of this prince, Michael's Lane, in Dublin, formed a part; and his kingdom extended as far as Swords, the seat of Sir Compton Domville. Dermont Macmurrough O'Kavenagh, king of Leinster, is the first Irish absentee on record. He took refuge in the court of Henry II., of England; hence the invasion, &c., &c., &c." Sir Charles Morgan, in his preface, gives the pith of the whole book, and says, with a tone of apology, "In taking up the subject of absenteeism, the peculiar bent of Lady Morgan's mind has given a picturesque turn to her ideas, and induced her to view the matter less as an economist than as a poet and as a woman. But the great truth has not escaped her that absenteeism is less a cause than an effect. The whole of Lady Morgan's work goes to prove that English treachery and tyranny first made Ireland uninhabitable, and then punished its inhabitants for trying to leave. Like a true apologist and partisan, whilst she cannot deny the fact of absenteeism, nor the evils which the absence of a resident gentry entailed upon

the country, she argues away the blame from the natives and lays it upon the English government. As a treatise of the hour *Absenteeism* did its duty, but it is of little value otherwise.

Sir Charles and Lady Morgan came over to London for the season of 1824; and Lady Morgan described the incidents of her life in letters to her sister.

Lady Morgan to Lady Clarke.

LONDON,
12th July, 1824.

Imprimis, — We have three and ninepence to pay for the last packet, charged overweight; but as I suspect it was the "*chillies bulletins*" that kicked the balance, I am quite satisfied to pay any sum for the productions of the most original writers of the age, only I beg to put my dear little bevy of correspondents on their guard in future. I see you are sick of my *routs and riots*, and, in truth, so am I. The heat is more oppressive than I ever found it in Italy. I have passed such a curious morning that I must describe it to you whilst I remember it. I sat to three artists from ten to one o'clock; then came a delightful person, Mr. Blencoe, by appointment, with a collection of original letters by Algernon Sydney (in his own precious handwriting to his father, Lord Leicester), models of style and full of curious facts that throw new glory on his character, and new light upon the times of Cromwell and Charles II. Mr. Blencoe found also at Penshurst, a journal kept by Lord Leicester which, with Sydney's letters, he is going to publish. He was scarcely gone, when Lord Byron's letters to his mother

and others were confided to me. I shall only say, *en bref*, that though Cicero was to rise to plead for him to public opinion, he could say nothing in his behalf so powerfully favorable to his character as these *natural, charming*, and interesting letters: warm affections and high morality in every line. Poor fellow! He says, on the death of his mother, "Now she is gone, I have not one friend on earth, and this at twenty-three! What could I have more to say at seventy!" Just as I had devoured them (as I did in a great hurry), came in a packet of Mrs. Piozzi's MSS. letters; but after Byron's, they were sad namby pamby stuff. She says, crying down the French Revolution in 1797, "What do you think, the women have absolutely left off hair-powder! I see nothing but ruin for this unfortunate country!"

We have just got notice that Lord Byron's funeral takes place on Monday. Morgan is to go. His name is on the list; so are all the Whig lords. We could not bring ourselves to go and see him laid in state.

Our dinner at Dick's (*Quintin*) was sumptuous. We had the house of Mulgrave, Lady Cork, Lord and Lady Dillon, Sir Watkin, and others, — Lord Mulgrave's daughter, Lady Murray, is a charming person. They are particularly civil to us, and we dine there next Friday; and, on Wednesday, we are to meet the Duke of Wellington and Lord Hertford at Lady Cork's.

Campbell came to breakfast with Morgan, and they went *together* to the funeral of poor Lord Byron. The public wish was that he should be buried in the abbey, but his sister would have him buried in the *family vault*, and insisted on his funeral being a PEER'S funeral, from which the *vulgar public*, the *nation*, was to be excluded. There would not have been a single literary person

there, but Rogers and Moore (his personal friends), had not Morgan and Campbell, at the *last moment*, suggested others. All was mean and pompous, yet confusion: hundreds of persons on foot, in deep mourning, who came to pay this respect to one of the greatest geniuses of the age. Thomas Moore takes tea with us this evening, before we go to Lady Cork's *Whig* party. Did I tell you of the *gentillesse* of some of the managers of the theatres? They have sent me *keys* of private boxes?

I can no more. God bless you all, good people; and love me as I love you.

S. MORGAN.

In allusion to Lady Morgan's love of general society, her political friends looked doubtingly on her London season of this year; her friend, the Honourable Mrs. Caulfield, daughter of Sir Capel Molyneux, the fine old Irish gentleman and "patriot," who had registered a vow not to encourage Lord Lieutenants until the act of union should be repealed, — this daughter, as great a patriot as himself, wrote to Lady Morgan, — "I will not affront you by supposing that you will suffer by the ordeal your patriotism and your radicalism are undergoing. I will only say that I shall congratulate you and human nature if you end your gaieties among the Tories without a slight degree of contamination. I am alike enraged at your abuse of Dublin (though as to society, it is just) and at your idea of adding to the number of those *you yourself* write against by becoming an *absentee*. True friendship shows itself most in misfortune; and the riches, the society, the comforts, of London and of England should only attach

an Irish patriot more strongly to his country, — the land of sorrow and suffering. I trust neither the variety, scenery, wealth, nor society afforded on the Continent or in England, will ever tempt us to have a *home* in either, but that like a captain to his ship, we shall not abandon poor old Ireland so long as our rulers allow our lives to be safe and of any use to it."

The *tone* of the "friends of Ireland" was then little less dangerous to the true welfare of the country than the ultra-Protestant bitterness of the Tories, who did not know how to manage either the country or the people; it is difficult in these days of tranquil politics to realise how "all faces gathered blackness" when they touched upon them.

The following letter from Lord Cloncurry is given as containing the views of an Irish landlord on the subject of poor laws for Ireland.

Lord Cloncurry, when the Honourable Valentine Lawless, had been mixed up very actively with the proceedings of the "United Irishmen." He was arrested in May, 1798, confined for about six weeks in the house of the king's messenger, in Pimlico, and then set at liberty with an admonition. On April 14, 1799, he was again arrested "on suspicion of treasonable practices." The "*Habeas Corpus*" was at that time suspended. He was examined before the Privy Council, was committed to the Tower, where he endured a somewhat rigorous imprisonment, until March, 1801, when he was discharged on the expiration of the "suspension;" without having had any regular trial. He suffered much in health; and domestic afflictions fell heavily upon him during the twenty-two months of his

imprisonment. The lady to whom he was engaged to be married, died of sorrow and anxiety on his account, his father also died, and to avoid the contingency of confiscation, left away from him the sum of seventy thousand pounds; this, together with the disorder that his affairs fell into, made his loss in a pecuniary point of view a sufficiently heavy fine.

Lord Cloncurry to Sir Charles Morgan.

TORQUAY, DEVON,

October 6, 1824.

MY DEAR SIR CHARLES,

I see by the papers that I owe you sixteen shillings and eight pence on the Greek account, which you can either receive from Val. or hold over *in terrorem* against me. Your observations on the Poor Laws, and the prospect of introducing them into Ireland, are founded on the best principles of human political philosophy, and I would only act in opposition to them from a feeling of the utter hopelessness of our situation, and from the idea that they may ultimately be one means of bringing about that change which all parties allow to be necessary. The case of Ireland is so different from that of any other country, that as a mere Irishman I think quite differently from what I would as a citizen of the world. What could be more silly or atrocious than the Corn Laws? An Englishman voting for them should have been sent only to Bethlehem or the hulks, yet I voted for them, as I knew my countrymen *never taste* bread, and the same, bad as it was, gave *us* much English money. Now the Poor Laws will not, I think, ruin the price of land as you expect, but will lower it, and perhaps cost me twelve or fifteen

hundred per annum; but as no tenant can pay more than he already does, the landlords must be answerable, as in the case of tithes — thus the Poor Laws will be an indirect absentee tax — the desire to abolish it will join the upper orders to the *corps reformateur*, and ultimately the whole system of iniquity must be put down.

I am truly sorry Lady Morgan should feel one moment's illness. I am interested for her as an Irishman as well as a sincere and grateful friend. We have got a capital house here, and the place is beautiful and pleasant; if you could come to us for a couple of months we could make you and your dear lady very comfortable.

I want to consult you as to an application from Staunton for an advance of one hundred pounds on his security, for the purpose of re-establishing the *Morning Herald*. I would most willingly give one or two hundred pounds for a clever, thorough-going Irish paper, to be managed by a committee; but though I always take the *Evening Herald*, it is too polemical and too personal, and too full of long, drawling, priest-written stuff to do any real good. I have no objection to aid Staunton with fifteen or twenty pounds; but for any farther advance I should like the security of a committee. I wish you and Curran would turn this in your minds, and see whether we could not establish what is so much wanted.

Yours ever,

Most faithfully,

CLONCURRY.

PS. Our M.D. here is an Irish Papist, brother to

Councillor Scully. Balls and cards here every week, to the great comfort of Miss Bryan.

CHAPTER XXIII.

LORD BYRON AND LADY CAROLINE LAMB.

THE correspondence between Lady Caroline Lamb and Lady Morgan, on the subject of Lord Byron, together with the noble poet's last letter to Lady Caroline, may now be given. In a rough memorandum, written by Lady Morgan on a loose sheet of paper, in the year before she commenced to keep a regular diary, there is some account of Lady Caroline, taken down from her own mouth. The sentences are but fragments, yet they make a very sad and singular picture of this gifted woman in her youth and early married life. Lady Caroline's account of her first introduction to Byron, and of the impression made on her by the noble poet, will be read with universal interest. The lady's words must be set down in their rough state, exactly as they appear in Lady Morgan's journal.

"Lady Caroline Lamb sent for me. Her story: Her mother had a paralytic stroke: went to Italy: she remained there till nine years old, brought up by a maid called Fanny. She was then taken to Devonshire House, and brought up with her cousins. She gave curious anecdotes of high life, — children neglected by their mothers — children served on silver in the morning, carrying down their plate to the kitchen — no one

to attend to them — servants all at variance — ignorance of children on all subjects — thought all people were dukes or beggars — or had never to part with their money — did not know bread, or butter, was made — wondered if horses fed on beef — so neglected in her education, she could not write at ten years old. Lady Georgiana Cavendish took her away, and she was sent to live with her godmother, Spencer, where the house-keeper, in hoop and ruffles, had the rule over seventy servants, and always attended her ladies in the drawing-room. Lady Georgiana's marriage was one *de convenance*. Her delight was hunting butterflies. The house-keeper breaking a lath over her head reconciled her to the match [to become Duchess of Devonshire]. She was ignorant of everything. Lady Spencer had Dr. Warren to examine Lady Caroline. He said she had no tendency to madness, — severity of her governess and indulgence of her parents. Her passion for William Lamb — would not marry him — knew herself to be a fury — wanted to follow him as a clerk, &c. Ill tempers on both sides broke out together after marriage — both loved, hated, quarrelled, and made up. 'He cared nothing for my morals,' she said. 'I might flirt and go about with what men I pleased. He was privy to my affair with Lord Byron, and laughed at it. His indolence rendered him insensible to everything. When I ride, play, and amuse him, he loves me. In sickness and suffering, he deserts me. His violence is as bad as my own.' "

Her account of Lord Byron: —

"Lady Westmoreland knew him in Italy. She took on her to present him. The women suffocated him. I

heard nothing of him, till one day Rogers (for he, Moore, and Spencer, were all my lovers, and wrote me up to the skies — I was in the clouds) — Rogers said, 'you should know the new poet,' and he offered me the MS. of *Childe Harold* to read. I read it, and that was enough, Rogers said, 'he has a club-foot, and bites his nails.' I said, 'If he was ugly as Æsop I must know him.' I was one night at Lady Westmoreland's; the women were all throwing their heads at him. Lady Westmoreland led me up to him. I looked earnestly at him, and turned on my heel. My opinion, in my journal was, 'mad — bad — and dangerous to know.' A day or two passed; I was sitting with Lord and Lady Hollond, when he was announced. Lady Holland said, 'I must present Lord Byron to you.' Lord Byron said, 'That offer was made to you before; may I ask why you rejected it?' He begged permission to come and see me. He did so the next day. Rogers and Moore were standing by me: I was on the sofa. I had just come in from riding. I was filthy and heated. When Lord Byron was announced, I flew out of the room to wash myself. When I returned, Rogers said, 'Lord Byron, you are a happy man. Lady Caroline has been sitting here in all her dirt with us, but when you were announced, she flew to beautify herself.' Lord Byron wished to come and see me at eight o'clock, when I was alone; that was my dinner-hour. I said he might. From that moment, for more than nine months, he almost lived at Melbourne House. It was then the centre of all gaiety, at least, in appearance. My cousin Hartington wanted to have waltzes and quadrilles; and, at Devonshire House, it would not be allowed, so we had them in the great drawing-room

of Melbourne House. All the *bon ton* of London assembled here every day. There was nothing so fashionable. Byron contrived to sweep them all away. My mother grew miserable, and did everything in her power to break off the connexion. She at last brought me to consent to go to Ireland with her and papa. Byron wrote me that letter which I have shown you. While in Ireland, I received letters constantly, — the most tender and the most amusing. We had got to Dublin, on our way home, where my mother brought me a letter. There was a coronet on the seal. The initials under the coronet were Lady Oxford's. It was that cruel letter I have published in *Glenarvon*: it destroyed me: I lost my brain. I was bled, leeches; kept for a week in the filthy Dolphin Inn, at Rock. On my return, I was in great prostration of mind and spirit. Then came my *fracas* with the page, which made such noise. He was a little *espiègle*, and would throw detonating balls into the fire. Lord Melbourne always scolded me for this; and I, the boy. One day I was playing ball with him. He threw a squib into the fire, and I threw the ball at his head. It hit him on the temple, and he bled. He cried out, 'Oh, my lady, you have killed me!' Out of my senses, I flew into the hall, and screamed, 'Oh God, I have murdered the page!' The servants and people in the streets caught the sound, and it was soon spread about. William Lamb would live with me no longer. All his family united in insisting on our separation. Whilst this was going on, and instruments drawing out — that is, in *one month* — I wrote and sent *Glenarvon* to the press. I wrote it, unknown to all (save a governess, Miss Welsh), in the middle of the night. It was necessary

to have it copied out. I had heard of a famous copier, an old Mr. Woodhead. I sent to beg he would come to see Lady Caroline Lamb at Melbourne House. I placed Miss Welsh, elegantly dressed, at my harp, and myself at a writing-table, dressed in the page's clothes, looking a boy of fourteen. He addressed Miss Welsh as Lady Caroline. She showed him the author. He would not believe that this schoolboy could write such a thing. He came to me again in a few days, and he found me in my own clothes. I told him William Ormond, the young author, was dead. When the work was printed, I sent it to William Lamb. He was delighted with it; and we became united, just as the world thought we were parted for ever. The scene at Bocket Hall (in the novel of *Glenarvon*) was true. Lord Byron's death — the ghost appearing to her — her distraction at his death. Medwin's talk completed her distress."

We may now proceed with the correspondence.

Lady Caroline Lamb to Lady Morgan.

MELBOURNE HOUSE,
June 2.

MY DEAR LADY MORGAN,

I have sent for, and I know not if I shall receive, the portrait you wished to see. I am afraid you have seen me under great irritation, and under circumstances that might try any one. I am too miserable. You have not yet advised me what to do — I know not, care not. Oh, God, it is a punishment severe enough; I never can recover it; it is fair by William Lamb to mention, that since I saw you he has written a kinder letter; but if I am sent to live by myself, let them

dread the violence of my despair — better far go away. Every tree, every flower, will awaken bitter reflection. Pity me, for I am too unhappy; I cannot bear it. I would give all I possessed on earth to be again what I once was, and I would now be obedient and gentle; but I shall die of grief.

Think about Ireland — if only for a few months — yet what shall I do at Bessborough alone? God bless you; thanks for your portrait; hearing this, is a sad ending to a too frivolous and far too happy a life. Farewell; if you receive the portrait, return it, and send the letter; it is his parting one when I went to Ireland with mamma (*I mean Lord Byron's*). She was near dying because she thought I was going to leave her. William, at that time, loved me so much that he forgave me all, and only implored me to remain. My life has not been the best possible. The slave of impulse, I have rushed forward to my own destruction. If you like the drawing of me, which Pickett did before he died, I will try and have it copied. I trust faithfully to your returning my letter and both pictures.

Ever with sincere interest,
and affection,

CAROLINE.

Lord Byron's Parting Letter to Lady Caroline Lamb.

[Enclosed in foregoing.]

MY DEAREST CAROLINE,

If tears which you saw and know I am not apt to shed, — if the agitation in which I parted from you, — agitation which you must have perceived through the whole of this most nervous affair, did not commence

until the moment of leaving you approached, — if all I have said and done, and am still but too ready to say and do have not sufficiently proved what my real feelings are, and must ever be towards you, my love, I have no other proof to offer. God knows, I wish you happy, and when I quit you, or rather you from a sense of duty to your husband and mother, quit me, you shall acknowledge the truth of what I again promise and vow, that no other in word or deed shall ever hold the place in my affections, which is, and shall be, most sacred to you, till I am nothing. I never knew till that moment the madness of my dearest and most beloved friend; I cannot express myself; this is no time for words, but I shall have a pride, a melancholy pleasure, in suffering what you yourself can scarcely conceive, for you do not know me. I am about to go out with a heavy heart, because my appearing this evening will stop any absurd story which the spite of the day might give rise to. Do you think *now* I am cold, and stern, and wilful? will ever others think so? will your mother ever — that mother to whom we must indeed sacrifice much more, much more on my part than she shall ever know or *can* imagine? “Promise not to love you,” ah, Caroline, it is past promising. But I shall attribute all concessions to the proper motive, and never cease to feel all that you have already witnessed, and more than can ever be known but to my own heart, — perhaps to yours.

May God protect, forgive, and bless you ever and ever, more than ever

Your most attached,

BYRON.

PS. — These taunts which have driven you to this, my dearest Caroline, were it not for your mother and the kindness of your connections, is there anything in earth or heaven that would have made me so happy as to have made you mine long ago? and not less *now* than *then*, but more than ever at *this time*. You know I would with pleasure give up all here and beyond the grave for you, and in refraining from this, must my motives be misunderstood? I care not who knows this, what use is made of it, — it is to you and to *you* only that they are, *yourself*. I was and am yours freely and entirely to obey, to honour, love, and fly with you when, where, and how yourself *might* and *may* determine.

From the confession of Lady Caroline, previously given, it will have been seen that Byron continued to write to her while she was in Ireland. How the unhappy woman quarrelled in the last degree with her indulgent husband is not told in these papers. That she parted from him and went abroad, are facts involved in the statements which ensue. The letters must be given without comment.

Lady Caroline Lamb to Lady Morgan.

[No date.]

No, no, not that portrait out of my hands — I cannot bear. I will have it copied for you. I must take it with me to Paris. Thank you, dear Lady Morgan, for your advice, but you do not understand me, and I do not wonder you cannot know me. I had purposed a very pretty little supper for you. I have

permission to see all my friends here; it is not William's house; beside, he said he wished me to see every one, and Lady — called and asked me who I wished to see. I shall, therefore, shake hands with the whole Court Guide before I go. The only question I want you to solve is, shall I go abroad? Shall I throw myself upon those who no longer want me, or shall I live a good sort of a half kind of life in some cheap street a little way off, viz., the City Road, Shoreditch, Camberwell, or upon the top of a shop, — or shall I give lectures to little children, and keep a seminary, and thus earn my bread? or shall I write a kind of quiet every day sort of novel, full of wholesome truths, or shall I attempt to be poetical, and failing, beg my friends for a guinea a-piece, and their name, to sell my work, upon the best foolscap paper; or shall I fret, fret, fret, and die; or shall I be dignified and fancy myself, as Richard the Second did when he picked the nettle up — upon a thorn?

Sir Charles Morgan was most agreeable and good-natured. *Faustus* is good in its way, but has not all its sublimity; it is like a rainy shore. I admire it because I *conceive* what I had *heard* translated elsewhere, but the end particularly is in very contemptible taste. The overture tacked to it is magnificent, the scenery beautiful, parts affecting, and not unlike Lord Byron, that dear, that angel, that mis-guided and mis-guiding Byron, whom I adore, although he left that dreadful legacy on me — my memory. Remember thee — and well.

I hope he and William will find better friends; as to myself, I never can love anything better than what I thus tell you: — William Lamb, first; my mother,

second; Byron, third; my boy, fourth; my brother William, fifth; my father and godmother, sixth; my uncle and aunt, my cousin Devonshire, my brother Fred., (myself), my cousins next, and last, my *petit* friend, young Russell, because he is my aunt's godson; because when he was but three I nursed him; because he has a hard-to-win, free, and kind heart; but chiefly because he stood by me when no one else did.

I am yours,

C. L.

Send me my portrait. I trust to your kindness and honour.

Lady Caroline Lamb to Lady Morgan.

DEAR LADY MORGAN,

[No date.]

You know not what misery and illness I have suffered since last I wrote to you. My brother William — my kind guardian-angel — informed me to-day that you were in town, and as I am too ill to go out, and wish to consult you about publishing my journal, and many other things, would you do me the favour to call here to-morrow evening, or any time you please, between eight and eleven! Unless you meet my brother you will find no one, and, as I have four horses, I can send for you, and send you back when you like.

Yours most sincerely

CAROLINE.

PS. I was rather grieved that you never answered my last imprudent letter; fear not, they have broken

my heart — *not my spirit*; and if I will but sign a paper, all my rich relations will protect me, and I shall no doubt, go with an Almack ticket to heaven.

Lady Caroline Lamb to Lady Morgan.

October 16.

MY DEAR LADY MORGAN,

I have a great deal to say to you, and to explain to you, and I will write soon; but I have not been well. Lady Cowper called soon after you left me at Thomas's Hotel, and promised to call on you and say that I could not. I have seen her since, and found she did not; but she wished to do so much, and I now send you her card; pray see William and my son, and write and tell me all you think about them, and Ireland, and when you next will be out. I write this solely to fulfil my engagement — saying, I leave you *when I die Lord Byron's picture*, now under the care of Goddard — the original by Saunders. Pray excuse one more word until I hear from you, and believe me

Ever most sincerely yours,

CAROLINE LAMB.

Lady Caroline Lamb to Lady Morgan.

DOVER.

MY DEAR LADY MORGAN,

It would be charitable in you to write me a letter, and it would be most kind if you would immediately send me Lord Byron's portrait, as far more than the six weeks have expired, and I am again in England. If you will send it for me to Melbourne House, to the care of the porter, I shall be most sincerely obliged to

you. My situation in life, now, is new and strange — I seem to be left to my fate most completely, and to take my chance, or rough or smooth, without the smallest interest being expressed for me. It is for good purposes, no doubt; besides I must submit to my fate — it being without remedy. I am now with my maid at the Ship Tavern, Water Lane, having come over from Calais. I have no servants, page, carriage, horse, nor fine rooms — the melancholy of my situation in this little dreary apartment is roused by the very loud, jovial laughter of my neighbours, who are smoking in the next room. Pray send me my invaluable portrait, and pray think kindly of me; every one in France talked much of you, and with great enthusiasm. Farewell; remember me to your husband and family, and believe me

Most truly yours,
CAROLINE LAMB.

PS. Direct to me care of the Honourable William Ponsonby, St. James's Square, London.

I hope you received a letter from me written before I left England.

Lady Caroline Lamb to Lady Morgan.

MY DEAREST LADY,

As being a lady whom my adored mother loved, your kindness about Ada Reis I feel the more, as everybody wishes to run down and suppress the vital spark of genius I have, and, in truth, it is but small (about what one sees a maid gets by excessive beating on a tinder-box). I am not vain, believe me, nor sel-

fish, nor in love with my authorship; but I am independent, as far as a mite and bit of dust can be. I thank God, being born with all the great names of England around me; I value them alone for what they dare do, and have done, and I fear nobody except the devil, who certainly has all along been very particular in his attentions to me, and has sent me as many baits as he did Job. I, however, am, happily for myself, in as ill a state of health as he was, so I trust in God I shall ever more resist temptation. My history, if you ever care and like to read it, is this — My mother, having boys, wished ardently for a girl; and I, who evidently ought to have been a soldier, was found a naughty girl — forward, talking like Richard the Third.

I was a trouble, not a pleasure, all my childhood, for which reason, after my return from Italy, where I was from the age of four until nine, I was ordered by the late Dr. Warren neither to learn anything nor see any one, for fear the violent passions and strange whims they found in 'me should lead to madness; of which, however, he assured every one there were no symptoms. I differ, but the end was, that until fifteen I learned nothing. My instinct — for we all have instincts — was for music — in it I delighted; I cried when it was pathetic, and did all that Dryden's ode made Alexander do — of course I was not allowed to follow it up. My angel mother's ill-health prevented my living at home; my kind aunt Devonshire took me; the present Duke loved me better than himself, and every one paid me those compliments shown to children who are precious to their parents, or delicate and likely to die. I wrote not, spelt not; but I made verses,

which they all thought beautiful — for myself, I preferred washing a dog, or polishing a piece of Derbyshire spar, or breaking in a horse, to any accomplishment in the world. Drawing-room (shall I say with-drawing-room, as they now say?) looking-glasses, finery, or dress-company for ever were my abhorrence. I was, I am, religious; I was loving (?) but I was and am unkind. I fell in love when only twelve years old, with a friend of Charles Fox — a friend of liberty whose poems I had read, whose self I had never seen, and when I did see him, at thirteen, could I change? No, I was more attached than ever. William Lamb was beautiful, and far the cleverest person then about, and the most daring in his opinions, in his love of liberty and independence. He thought of me but as a child, yet he liked me much; afterwards he offered to marry me, and I refused him because of my temper, which was too violent; he, however, asked twice, and was not refused the second time, and the reason was that I adored him. I had three children; two died; my only child is afflicted; it is the will of God. I have wandered from right, and been punished. I have suffered what you can hardly believe; I have lost my mother, whose gentleness and good sense guided me. I have received more kindness than I can ever repay. I have suffered, also, but I deserved it. My power of mind and of body are gone; I am like the shade of what I was; to write was once my resource and pleasure; but since the only eyes that ever admired most poor and humble productions are closed, wherefore should I indulge the propensity! God bless you; I write from my heart. You are one like me, who, perhaps, have not taken the right road. I am on my

death-bed; say, I might have died by a diamond, I die now by a brickbat; but remember, the only noble fellow I ever met with is William Lamb; he is to me what Shore was to Jane Shore. I saw it once; I am as grateful, but as unhappy. Pray excuse the sorrows this sad, strange letter will cause you; could you be in time I would be glad to see you — to you alone would I give up Byron's letters — much else, but all like the note you have. Pray excuse this being not written as clearly as you can write. I speak as I hope you do, from the heart.

C. L.

END OF VOL. II.

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LADY MORGAN'S MEMOIRS.
IN THREE VOLUMES.
VOL. III.

LADY MORGAN'S MEMOIRS:

AUTOBIOGRAPHY,
DIARIES AND CORRESPONDENCE.

COPYRIGHT EDITION.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOL. III.

LEIPZIG
BERNHARD TAUCHNITZ
1863.

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LADY MORGAN'S MEMOIRS.

CHAPTER I.

THE YEAR 1825.

IN the year 1825, Lady Morgan, for the first time, began to keep a diary, and from this date the account of her life will be chiefly drawn from the entries in her diaries. For a year or more, these entries are somewhat barren of incident; they are occupied with mere reflections, and with the rough draft of an autobiography afterwards more fully developed, and given in the first volume. A brief extract from the diaries 1825, 1826, will suffice for the general reader — the paragraphs, like so many others of Lady Morgan's papers, have no date. The first would appear to have been written in April, or early in May, of the year 1825.

Letters from Italy state that the tribunals of Austria have just condemned to death Count Confalonieri, the Marquis Pallavicini, M. Castiglioni, Colonel Moretti, and three young students. The crimes imputed to these individuals, who are held in the highest estimation in Italy, are not even looked on as faults there, as, according to the letters alluded to, they consist only in the explicit manifestation on their part of the aversion

which all Italians entertain for the domination of Austria as their country. My poor Confalonieri! how little, when I knew him bright and brilliant in Italy, did he dream of this day of darkness in store for him! Even if his doom be commuted into *carcere duro*, it will be almost worse than death.

May 4. — Received the affecting news of Dénon's death, he was only ill fifteen hours. He was nearly eighty.

Lord Archibald Hamilton is dead. I first met him *chez* the Duchess of Sussex, 1811. He was then rather a *ci-devant*, but an epitome of rank and fashion. He was much in love with the sister of the Duchess of Sussex. His mind was enlightened, his spirit independent, and he was full of integrity. He was a man of kindly temperament, and he will be much missed, especially in Scotland.

Journey to London. — Struck by the changed physiognomies of the population — more intelligent-looking and less well fed. Blessings of science and all-pervading illumination staring one in the face at every mile through the Welsh mountains — their romanticism disappearing — their civilization increasing.

St. Albans and its delicious abbey!

London. — Curious visitors — General Pepe, the Neapolitan chief, and all the young revolutionary leaders of Piedmont and Lombardy, — the eldest but twenty-nine, — with me every day, and talking of erecting a statue to me when Italy shall be free — *hélas!* Sir Robert Wilson called on me; mild and interesting-looking; speaking well, but with gravity; must have been, and indeed is still, very handsome. General Pepe most affected of all the Italians I have seen by

the disasters of Naples. Lady Caroline Lamb called, — quite comical, talking religion, and offering me half-a-dozen of her Pages. Went to Miss White's assembly; found her in the midst of a brilliant crowd, dying of the dropsy. Many persons presented to me of notoriety, Washington Irving, author of *The Sketch Book*; the Magnus Apollo of the *bas bleus* — Hallam, author of *The Middle Ages*. Moore (Anacreon) called to-day; said "Murray raves of you, not as an author only, *entendez vous*, but as a woman." When I told this to Colburn, he looked aghast. I said to him, "Colburn, I observed to Mr. Moore, that I hoped my conquest would get me a good price for my next book." "Did you say that?" exclaimed Colburn, in a pathetic tone. His fear of *his* author, is like the Irish Quaker's complaint, of "somebody having taken his drumstick from him."

Went to St. James's Palace to see Mrs. Boscawen, the Queen's maid-of-honour. [The Mrs. Boscawen referred to was Anne, daughter of General the Honourable George Boscawen, and grand-daughter of Hugh, first Viscount Falmouth. She was born in 1744, and died in 1831.] Found her niched in the old court garret with a most fantastical little balcony, and terráce full of plants, flowers, and foreign birds. She was delighted to see me; talked of my books, and offered me a bouquet in return for all the charming things she had read of mine; — full of old court news, and of the King's going to throw down her apartments; — could talk of nothing else, and of her waylaying the King on his departure for Ireland. Spoke of nursing him in his youth; — knew Mrs. Delany: — told me she had a great desire to go to Lady Pepy's blue-stockings

parties. Her companion is Miss Tickell, descendant of the poet. Collation at St. James's with Mrs. Boscawent; — went through the palace. I met Mrs. Boscawen a fortnight after; — took up the account of the rooms; she called Lady Cork "her fellow-servant." Miss Porter, mild and unaffected; Mr. Place, the Templar, worth all the rest; — Holland House, the school of political corruption, spoilt all the young men; — Miss Benger, tall, thin.

At Miss White's dinner; — Porson (not the author of the *Parody*) and Milman were there; — W. Spencer reminded me he knew me at Lisburne; — Mrs. Somerville, a celebrated mathematician, young and prettyish; — Mrs. Marcett, the political economist, getting hold of W. Spencer and preaching Christianity to him, wishing him to go to church at Geneva, that he might be converted through the pretty women; — General Church there, it is well I had not Pepe with me!

Ugo Foscolo dined with us at Mrs. Brown's; — full of paradoxes, — hated Italian music, — cried over my Irish song; — his account of his novel *Jacopo Ortis*, all true; — was six times more in love than he described; — defended England's conduct to Italy; — cried down the Whigs for originating the present system. He despised the society *du bon ton* of London; — it only gave him the trouble of writing apologies.

Went with Lady Caroline to Miss White's.

London, Bury Street, St. James. — June 15. — Yesterday's campaign we had thousands of Italians who came to pay their *devoirs*, amongst others, Castiglione, as handsome as ever; — the Marquis de Prie, a very elegant young man. At seven o'clock we set off to our dinner-party at the Macneil's. The company were,

the Hon. Charles Brownlow, M. P., who made the famous Protestant speech a little while ago; Mr. and Mrs. Horace Twiss, the nephew to John Kemble; Mr. Douglas Kinnaird, brother to Lord Dunsaney; Mr. Edwards, son of Kensington, and Mrs. Alexander, daughter of the Bishop of Meath. A few people came in the evening; we left at past eleven o'clock, and set off for Lord Listowel's Kensington Gore, which we did not reach till near twelve. Their company had left, and they were all dressed themselves to go to a ball; we staid a little time, and then went on to Lydia White's, and although it was long past twelve, we found the invalid lying on her couch in the midst of her party; Sidney Smith, of the *Edinburgh*, and the wit, *par excellence*. What a difference in the political thermometer? our dinner redhot orange, and our *soirée* of the coolest green, where it was not *blue*!

June 17. — To-day, dinner at Lady Cork's; there never was anything to equal the splendour of her entertainments and her rooms. In the evening we went on to Lydia White's, thence to Mrs. Burton's.

Carlton House was on fire the other night; there was one roomed burned, but they succeeded in extinguishing it before it did any more mischief.

The King was in the house at the time, and he held a levee the next morning.

I saw a warming pan at Strawberry Hill, the other day, which had belonged to Charles II.; there is on it the following motto, "Serve God and live for ever;" the date 1660 — the period when his love for Barbara Palmer, afterwards Duchess of Cleveland, was in its first bloom.

This is all of the diary 1825, which the general reader will perhaps care to have. The following letters from Colonel Webster, son of Lady Holland, and aid-de-camp to Lord Wellesley, the other from the ever attractive Madame Jerome Bonaparte, continue the amusing gossip of the day.

The chief event in her affairs of this year was, that in August 22, 1825, *Salvator Rosa* came to a second edition; but Lady Morgan and Colburn had many squabbles together—she complaining of his shabbiness, and he complaining that she was “very hard upon him;” but neither of them wished to separate in their business transactions. He was looking anxiously forwards to a new Irish novel from her, and she was meditating how to make him pay the interest on her increased popularity. She and Sir Charles were, at this period, regular contributors to the *New Monthly* and the *Metropolitan*.

Captain Webster to Lady Morgan.

PARK, AMPHILL,
September 11, 1825.

MY DEAR LADY MORGAN,

It is an age since I have heard of you, and I really was in hopes when you arrived safe and sound on the other side of the water, that you would have sent me some news of you and yours.

Colonel and Mrs. Dawson are on their way to Buxton to visit Mrs. Fitzherbert, who would not be present at the marriage, but sent her a thousand guineas; the morning after the event, Miss Seymour received a packet from the King, enclosing a charming letter, begging her to be kind to her best friend, Mrs. Fitz-

herbert, and enclosing a draft for two thousand pounds; after Buxton they go to the Continent. I fear that Uxbridge and his wife will be separated — his temper is too violent, and she does too little to please him; they say that Uxbridge intends to keep the pretty little children, of which he will be heartily tired in six weeks.

I shall hope to hear of you, if you send your letter to Castle it will be forwarded to me; let me know what is going on among you all. I hope you are in your own house again, and that it is done to your satisfaction.

Adieu, pray make my remembrances acceptable to Sir Charles, and believe me

Very sincerely yours,

HENRY W.

Madame Patterson Bonaparte to Lady Morgan.

PARIS,
November 28.

MY DEAR LADY MORGAN,

Mrs. Evans has given me your welcome letter; I cannot express to you how much I was delighted at hearing that you had not forgotten me. I passed only a few months in Italy, where I saw the most beautiful woman in the world, who since died in her *husband's* palace at Florence, surrounded by friends, and conjugally regretted by Prince Borghese! He buried her in the handsomest chapel in Europe. She left a legacy to my son of twenty thousand francs. Voila en peu de mots ci que j'ai a dire de la Princesse Pauline. I have been *pour mes pechés*, a great deal in Geneva — that centre of prudery, heartlessness, and illiberal feelings.

I left it with pleasure, and hope that I never shall return to it. I have paid a short visit to America. "*Aux cœurs bien nés la patrie est chère,*" which does not mean that one should not prefer the *séjour* of Paris to that of the dullest place on earth. Lafayette was caressed, adored, and substantially rewarded. I saw him in Baltimore, and talked to him of you, whom he loves and admires, *malgré le temps et l'absence*; Miss Wright was with him, or near him, all the time he was in America. She intends writing *something* of which he is to be the *hero*. Why did Moore destroy Lord Byron's memoirs? It was a breach of confidence — they were intended for publication.

You are very kind in inquiring after my father and my son. The former is living, the latter has grown up handsome — a classical profile, and *un esprit juste*. He is in America. My health is, as usual, neither good nor bad — nerves very tormenting, mind, as formerly, discontented, although I flatter myself that I am growing more patient of injustice and egotism. What do you say of De Genlis? Her memoirs are said to be *peu véridiques*. People seem to be disappointed that she does not relate her gallantries; but of course she thinks, *que cela va sans dire*. One of her *truisms* is, that Madame de Villette was convinced of the truth of the Christian religion — a conviction that our poor dear friend certainly imparted to none of those who lived with her. Genlis has pleased no one by the publication of this work of imagination — the drippings and last squeezings of her brain. She lives at Mantes with Casimir, the boy whom *elle avait ramassé en Allemagne*. He is infected with her *devotion*, or her *hypocrisy*, or both.

Poor Dénon is dead; Madame D'Houchin is, I hear, dreadfully grieved at her deplorable *veuvage du cœur*. Nothing can, I think, console for the loss of a person whom one has loved and been loved by. Madame Capodocce is here, regretting poor M. de Brito, who died some time since; she looks dreadfully ill — her husband now lives with her after an absence of thirty years. “Un mari suffit rarement pour remplir le cœur” was said to you by Madame Suard — this *agreeable* person is still living, and *folle comme autrefois*. Do you know a dull writer called Julien, who publishes a periodical paper. I thank Sir Charles for his kisses, which I reciprocate at the same time; but I send my love to him. I hope the gloves fitted — wedding gloves, sent by the Lord-Lieutenant of the Marchioness of Wellesley!!! Was the Duke, Great Bolingbroke, at the wedding? Do contrive to get a letter to me by *une occasion particulière*. I do not like the idea of the police, your readers, receiving what was intended for me. Pray let me know what you are doing, &c., &c. Be assured I shall not slip through your fingers through my negligence. Adieu,

Believe me,
Ever most affectionately, yours,
E. PATTERSON.

PS. — Warden is as usual; he never leaves the Faubourg St. Germain. I have no doubt that he has *un sentiment* — nothing else could keep any one there. What do you think of Miss Harriet Wilson's life, written by herself? Every one reads it. She is living in Paris, which seems to be the favourite residence of all naughty English women. Miss Harriet is mar-

ried to a very handsome man, who was willing to make an honest woman of her. I have fifty scandalous things to tell you; but I write in haste that I may send my letter to England by a friend. I have been in Paris only a few days; I have seen no one. All the people whom I knew are dead or absent.

CHAPTER II.

THE YEAR 1826.

DURING this year, Lady Morgan's chief employment was upon the Irish story which Colburn had been looking for so long, *The O'Briens and the O'Flaherties*.

A great Protestant petition to Parliament for the repeal of the political and religious disabilities which in Ireland pressed so heavily on the Roman Catholics, was got up in the early part of this year. It was intrusted to the hands of Sir Charles Morgan to receive the signatures, and most of the leading nobility of Ireland came forward to the appeal, and signed it. That petition was a great incident in the battle for Catholic Emancipation — a battle which is still faintly echoed in the periodical squabbles about the Maynooth grant. It cost more moral courage to be a liberal in those days, or rather to have the courage to be *just*, especially in Ireland, than can now be understood; to be liberal then, needed a very earnest conviction. We return to the diaries: —

March 13. — My novel of *The O'Briens and the O'Flaherties*, is announced as much nearer finished than it really is.

I was last night at a private party at the Castle. I was (as of late I have constantly been) the centre of a circle. It changed its character very often, at first; the courtiers, chamberlains, and aides-de-camps, all waiting near the door for the Vice-Regal entry, and as the circle widened, I found I was the nucleus of the falling set; on one side O'Connell, Lord Killeen (the Catholic chief), and my ultra-liberal husband — on the other side, stood North, whose gentle, temporising, Whig-Toryism, places him with the Doctrinaires of our country; Dogherty, the ministerial *enfant trouvé*; Col. Blacker, Grand Master of the Orange Lodge, commonly called "the roaring lion;" and Joy, the Solicitor-General, the *oriflamme* of every species of intolerance and illiberalism, all standing amicably side by side, like the statues in the "Groves of Blarney," though *not* "naked in the open air"! Thirty years ago the roof would not have been deemed safe which afforded O'Connell, and such as he, a shelter.

That —

First flower of the earth,
First gem of the sea,

O'Connell, wants back the days of Brian Borru, himself to be the king, with a crown of emerald shamrocks, a train of yellow velvet, and a mantle of Irish tabinet, a sceptre in one hand and a cross in the other, and the people crying "Long live King O'Connell!" This is the object of his views and his ambition. Should he ever be king of Ireland, he should take Charley Phillips for his prime minister, Tom Moore for chief bard, J. O'Meara for attorney-general, and Counsellor Bethel for his chief-justice. O'Connell is not a man of genius; he has a sort of conventional talent applicable

to his purpose as it exists in Ireland — a *nisi prius* talent which has won much local popularity.

November 27. — Darby O'Grady, the Chief Baron's brother, is *impayable*; he walks about the street in tight yellow buckskins and a dandy hat.

Here is a picture of O'Connell "in his habit as he lived," or rather as he lives, which almost realises my fancy portrait! It came to-day in a letter from William Curran.

"The only country news I have is that some rain has fallen, and the fields are beginning to look almost as green as O'Connell, for he walks the streets here in the full dress of a verdant liberator — green in all that may and may not be expressed, even to a green cravat, green watch-ribbon, and a slashing shining green hatband, and he has a confident hope that 'the tears of Ireland will prevent the colours from ever fading.'"

Sir Charles Morgan's daughter by his first marriage, Annie, was about to be married, and Sir Charles came to England to arrange preliminary business with her mother's family. By the marriage settlements, his own fortune was to revert to her on his death.

It was the first time Sir Charles and Lady Morgan had been separated since their marriage, as on this occasion Lady Morgan did not accompany him. The following letter gives Sir Charles's account of his doings in London.

Sir Charles Morgan to Lady Morgan.

FLADONG'S HOTEL, LONDON,
May 29, 1826.

DEAREST SYD.,

I have this moment received your two letters and enclosures. The latter I will get set up in type, and correct before I leave town. *I* think it good and amusing; but I fancy Colburn will be frightened to death at its boldness.

I have written to Count Porro. Ugo Foscolo is in *quod*, cut by his friends and countrymen, after diddling Lord John Russell out of a thousand pounds. I dined yesterday with Harry Storks; he was talking of some reprobate Roman Catholic who would eat a horse on Ash-Wednesday, upon which, says I, "not unless it was a *fast horse!*" "Ah, ah, ah." ('This is for Livy's tender ear) there never was Clarke's equal on the floor of creation; it is a great misfortune he has never turned his mind to the philosopher's stone, I am sure his perseverance would discover whether such a thing is catalogued on the book of nature or no. The children shall have new silver nothings of some sort.

Oh this London! this London!! here have I been on my legs all day, like a penny-postman. I went to Lydia White's last night, who was lying on the same sofa, in the same drawing-room, with the same blue furniture and blue hangings as usual — she was precisely what you know her. I only spoke to her and Moore, and went away in half-an-hour, in the *blue* devils. Moore is rapidly undergoing that transformation which will qualify him for a place in Hallam's book. He is not going to Ireland. On Saturday, I

dined at home, and went to the Opera. I have just opened a new mine for magazine writing; but this is a secret. Colburn wants me to write a *political* novel — for God's sake make me out a *canévas*, and I shall try my hand at it. I have just got a kind note from *Madame Patt.*, wanting me to fix a day for dining with her; but I do not think I shall have one to spare. I did not tell you how Pasta charmed me in the *Romeo* the other night. She sang "Ombra adorata" *divinely*. They played, also, an act of *Teobaldo e Isolina*, in which Velluti sang "Notte tremenda," in a style of which I had no idea, still, however, he does not please me. The ballet, *La Naissance de Venus*, was better, and I believe now I have done with operas. You must not mind that lying old witch Madame de Genlis' attack on you in her book. I thought she would not let you off easily; you were not only a better, and younger (and *I* may say *prettier*) author than herself, but a more popular one.

I have seen the Charlemonts, the Charlevilles, and the old lady of Burlington Street, and most of your friends, and am charged all over with kindness to you, and regrets that you are not with me. Parliament will be up in a few days, and then all will be off. Here goes my tenth day, and that is half-way through this tiresome job. I think you may begin to feed the calf, as I shall be off the moment my business is settled. Oh this cursed wilderness of a town; you may guess how bad it is when a man sits down to write to his wife, *à l'heure qu'il est*, Regent Street like a carnival. Now I'll trouble you to guess what I am going to tell you; but I'll be d——d if you do, so to save you the trouble of making a Judy of yourself, I may as well

tell you at once that Capel is going into Parliament to teach the Premier his "*reading made easy*," and set the finance at rest. He is to represent Queensborough with its mayor and freemen. These old boys beat us hollow. Think of his encountering the heat and fatigue of late House of Commons work? By-the-bye, I met at breakfast, in the coffee-room, this morning, our old Italian friend, Dr. Clarke. He is a good specimen of our good Italians. He told me news of many of our old friends at Rome and Naples, which I shall keep for you till we meet. Fashions!! heavens if I have not forgotten to tell you, from that queen of fashion, Mrs. M'Neil! *bonnets* the size of *my* umbrella; your *gigot* sleeves as full as you can make them. I am reading *Vivian Grey*, at night, and in bed in the morning. Colburn gets twelve hundred pounds per annum for the *Sunday Times*, eighteen hundred pounds on the *New Monthly*, and shared eleven hundred pounds this year on the *Literary Gazette*.

Ever yours, whether you believe it or not,
C. M.

PS. — If ever I am caught in this region of smoke again "*all alone, proudie*," I'll be ——!

In the mention of Lady Morgan by Madame de Genlis, there was nothing to break any bones nor even to give a scratch to the most ardent self-love. Madame de Genlis writes in the character of a Minerva, and expresses herself as though Lady Morgan were one of her *élèves*, in the *Tales of the Castle*, who required a gentle admonition.

"Lady Morgan," says Madame de Genlis, "is not beautiful; but there is something lively and agreeable

in her whole person. She is very clever, and seems to have a good heart: it is a pity that, for the sake of popularity, she should have the mania of meddling in politics [of course it was natural that Madame de Genlis who, as she boasts, had educated two princes and one princess of the blood, should think small things of Lady Morgan's liberal ideas]. She says gracefully, that "her vivacity, and rather springing carriage, seemed very strange in Parisian circles. She soon learned that good taste of itself condemns this kind of demeanour; in fact, gesticulation and noisy manners have never been popular in France. When people go to the promenade it is to take a chair. When she came to me one day, she told me she had a very interesting lady in her carriage who was desirous of seeing me — this was Mrs. Patterson, the first wife of Prince Jerome Bonaparte. Lady Morgan pressed me very much to receive her; I consented. I saw a very fine woman — mild, melancholy, and quiet, who was worthy of a better fate."

Of course there is an air of affable superiority in the above which is very amusing, but not calling for any sympathy, and certainly cannot be called "an attack."

The following scraps of diary complete the year 1826.

October 27. — Poor Talma!! one of the earliest and kindest of my French acquaintance. The account of his death has just reached me. Of all the eminent men I knew in Paris 1816, there now only remain Lafayette, Jouy, and Humboldt. Talma died of in-

testinal schirrus. Monsieur Du Puytren was desirous to perform an operation which he was convinced would have saved him if he had had strength enough to undergo it, but he was deterred from resorting to it by the extreme weakness to which he was reduced. The Archbishop of Paris repeatedly called at his house, but Talma declined to see him. Talma did not suffer any acute pain, he only complained of having a cloud before his eyes. Talma refused to see the Archbishop or any priest, saying that he would not deny the forty brightest years of his life, nor separate his cause from that of his comrades, nor acknowledge them to be infamous. The present Archbishop has endeavoured to obtain the repeal from the Court of Rome of the excommunication pronounced against actors. Talma was born in Paris, in January, 1760. His father was a dentist, who afterwards exercised his profession in London with great success.

October 30. — A ballad singer was this morning singing beneath my window, in a voice most *unmusical* and melancholy; my own name caught my ear, and I sent Thomas out to buy the song; here is a stanza: —

“Och, Dublin city there’s no doubtin’
 Bates every city upon the say;
 ’Tis there you’ll hear O’Connell spoutin’,
 An’ Lady Morgan making tay;
 For ’tis the capital of the finest nation,
 Wid charming pisantry on a fruitful sod,
 Fighting like divils for conciliation,
 An’ hating each other for the love of God.”

Just received the following note from Archibald Rowan, sending me the history of the “United Irishmen” for my “O’Briens and O’Flaherties.”

Lady Morgan’s Memoirs. III.

2

*H. Rowan to Lady Morgan.**Tuesday Evening.*

As there is no certainty from what seeds or flowers the bee extracts its sweets, H. Rowan sends Lady Morgan a book, which, it seems, was published after he left Ireland, and, till he met with it the other day, he did not know it existed.

CHAPTER III.

THE O'BRIENS AND O'FLAHERTIES — 1827.

EARLY in 1827 the novel of the *O'Briens* and the *O'Flaherties* was complete. There was a long negotiation about the price. Lady Morgan had a perfect conviction of her own value, and she stood out for terms. Colburn wrote pathetically that no other publisher ever would or could feel the interest he did in her works, or make so many sacrifices to insure their success, and as those things did not move Lady Morgan, he wrote on May 7, 1827, and made an offer of one thousand two hundred and fifty pounds, to be paid by instalments. This, Lady Morgan refused, and after some further correspondence, Colburn, sooner than see a rival in possession, agreed to her terms, which were one thousand three hundred pounds down for the copyright, one hundred pounds on the second edition, and another hundred on the third edition, with the stipulation that no edition was to exceed three thousand copies.

The work was more popular than any of her former

tales. The pictures of Irish society immediately before and after the Union, and the characters of the vice-regal Court under the Duke of Rutland, had a peculiar interest at the time the book came out, which has now evaporated; but there is still the perennial interest of human nature, dashes of Irish humour and Irish pathos, and traits of manners not now to be found, — for the Irish peasant of the present day is quite a different creature. As a repertory of the manners, customs, grievances, and society as it existed both in Dublin and the provinces in the time when Ireland was the seat of misgovernment and mistake, the *O'Briens and the O'Flaherties* will always be a standard work of reference. As a tale, the plot is too confused, and the interest too much diffused; the whole story is rambling, but detached portions of it are inimitable; for instance, the account of the Miss Mc Taafs and their "JUG DAY," which we have quoted elsewhere, and which was drawn from the life. It is a portraiture perfect in its kind, and like a picture by Hogarth in words. The Lord Aronmore is not so interesting a personage as *O'Donnel*, but any one wishing for a book full of scenes of racy Irish fun and delicate satire would find these in the pages of the *O'Briens and the O'Flaherties*. The first volume which is occupied with an account of an Irish feud, might be omitted, as it damps the reader's interest by too long a prelude.

A certain rebel, General Aylmer, offers the type for her hero. The real General, driven from his own country after the troubles of '98, entered the Austrian service; distinguished himself; became a general; was selected to accompany the Emperor of Austria when he visited England, and, at the special request of the

Prince Regent, he was left behind to teach the sword-exercise to the British Army. His special pupils were the 10th Dragoons, and he performed his task so well that he received a free pardon and a handsome sword from the Prince Regent himself. He tried to settle in his native land; but, all patriotic as he was, he could not be happy in peace and retirement. He headed a band of Irish sympathizers, and joined the South American patriots, then in the beginning of their struggle under Bolivar. He fought hard, of course, and received a wound in one of their battles, from the effects of which he soon after died. Some idea of a *real* Irish hero may be formed from the incident that once having got into a squabble with the Duke of Leinster's gamekeepers, he called on His Grace to complain, attired in his full Austrian uniform, with sabre and helmet complete!

February. — Death of Lydia White; I received the account this morning. Poor Lydia had asked a party to dine with her on Friday, — on Wednesday she was dead! From economy of eyes and lights, she used to sit when alone to a late hour without lights. Her servant having placed candles on the table in the front drawing-room waited for his mistress to ring to light them. He thought he heard something fall, but as the bell did not ring he did not go up, till surprised at her remaining so long in the dark, he entered, and found her lying on the floor. Dr. Holland was sent for, but medical aid was too late. When some of her party arrived to dine on the Friday she was lying dead. Poor Lydia! before she was buried she was forgotten!

The Lydia White so often referred to was a personage of much social celebrity in her day. She was an Irish lady of large fortune and considerable talent, noted for her hospitalities and dinners in all the capitals of Europe, particularly London and Paris. She had remarkable quickness at repartee. At one of her small and agreeable dinners in Park Street (all the company except herself being Whigs), the desperate prospects of the Whig party were discussed. "Yes," said Sidney Smith, who was present, "we are in a most deplorable condition, we must do something to help ourselves; I think," said he, looking at Lydia White, "we had better sacrifice a Tory virgin." "Ah!" replied, she, "I believe there is nothing the Whigs would *not* do to raise the wind."

There are several incidental mentions of her in the diaries of Lord Byron and Moore. Byron seems to have been inclined to shy at what he calls her "*purple parties*," but he does not speak ill-naturedly, though he rather makes fun of her. He tells Moore in one of his letters that Lydia White was in Venice, and had just borrowed his copy of *Lalla Rookh*.

For some time before her death she was in a languishing state of health, but it provoked witticism rather than compassion. Moore says in his diary, May 7, 1826: — "Called upon Rogers; found him in high good humour. In talking of Miss White, he said, 'how wonderfully she does hold out; they may say what they will, but Miss White and Missolongi are the most remarkable things going.'"

In consequence of disease she became of a great size during the latter part of her life; and the best her

friends could find to say of her was, that she would "leave a great gap in society." For a woman who was so well known in the world, she has passed singularly out of remembrance.

March 8. — Last night, Laporte, the celebrated French actor from the Vaudeville, delighted a very chosen society at our *petite soirée* by his reading of *Les Precieuses*.

In the dawn of refinement there is always a tendency to the *Précieuse-ism* of the Hôtel Rambouillet. Louis XIV., that most illiterate of men, was bored alike with the real and affected superiority of some of his courtiers; he was protector of Molière, and even the Jesuits could not hunt down *Tartuffe*.

May 9. — Received in Kildare Street the Duke de Dalmatia, son of Marshal Soult, and his friend de Visconti. They were sent to me by the Duc de Montebello.

The diary is resumed in London.

July 27. — Lady Charleville was pre-eminently agreeable to-day, — we talked over Lady Cork; she is eighty-one, and gave a dinner to twenty special guests the other day. Her last intrigue "*aux choux et aux raves*" was driving a hard bargain with the Tyrolese to sing at her party. She picked them up in the Regent's Park, and brought them down to thirty shillings, which she was heard wishing to beat down to eight, when she stood with them where she thought there was no one to listen, but they held out for the thirty shillings.

At the Duke of St. Alban's, where there were all the opera people, she said, "Duke, now, couldn't you send me the pack for my evening?" "Certainly," said he, and they were sent with a grand piano forte. When they came to her, Lady Cork got frightened, and said "Je suis une pauvre veuve, je ne saurais payer de tels talens, mais vous verrez la meilleure société, la Duchesse de St. Albans, &c., &c." The Primo Amoroso bowed, and acknowledged the honour, but intimated that the Duchess always paid them.

Lady Cork went to the Duke and accused him of taking a word at random, *tout de bon*.

The Duchess overhearing, came forward in a rage, and scolded the little Duke like a naughty schoolboy. The angry Duchess took all upon herself. Lady Cork was very angry at "the show up."

Talking this morning with Lady Charleville on the report of my having found assistance in Brownlow's conversations. "Not you, child," she said, "you have a splendid imagination, but you have no powers of argument." She was right as to the fact, but wrong as to inference. Men are always more easily convinced by images presented to their senses, than by arguments offered to their reason. Images are facts, arguments are but words, and impressions are more rapidly conveyed than ideas. I have often failed to excite an interest by argument, — I have always succeeded by a scene.

There is nothing less amusing than writing for the amusement of the public.

Lady Cork said to me this morning, when I called Miss —— a nice person. "Don't say *nice*, child, 'tis a bad word. Once I said to Dr. Johnson, 'Sir, that

is a very nice person.' 'A *nice* person,' he replied, 'what does that mean? *Elegant* is now the fashionable word, but will go out, and I see this stupid *nice* is to succeed to it; what does nice mean? look in my dictionary, you will see it means correct, precise.'"

Lady Cork also told me that on one occasion when Croker was dining with the King, the Duke of Clarence was present, who was always indignant at the insolence of office displayed by Croker in the Admiralty. "When *I* am king," said he, "I will be my own secretary of the Admiralty." The King overheard them and said, "What nonsense is that you are talking, Croko?" "His Royal Highness is mentioning what he will do in case he should become king." The next morning the King sent for Croker to his bedroom, and reproached him for exposing his brother, and he was *never invited to dinner again*.

The following note from Lady Caroline Lamb contains the announcement of the unexpected death of Canning.

Lady Caroline Lamb to Lady Morgan.

BROCKETT HALL,
Wednesday.

MY DEAR LADY MORGAN,

In consequence of a carrier coming this way, I have heard to my excessive horror that Mr. Canning is either dying or dead. I am coming to town in consequence to know the truth, and if I can, to see the Duke of Devonshire; in the mean time, will you call upon me to-morrow (Thursday) the moment you are up, and pray let it be early; you never said good bye, you never said thank you for my sweet scent. You

never brought me the portrait. I take this note to town to-night, scarcely hoping to see you. I have two or three notes from William, evidently not knowing this disastrous news.

Yours most truly,

C. LAMB.

To return to the diary again —

Canning's death makes less sensation than might have been expected; he had no hold on the convictions of society. His one absorbing idea was to be the political Atlas of England, to raise her on his shoulders. His vituperative eloquence, his wit, his *aplomb*, his humour were exquisite. When I wrote my first *France*, and attacked the Bourbons in my tiny way, Canning was at the feet of the restored despots, and called Bourdeaux *Le Temple de Madame D'Angoulême*.

Lady Cork once took me to visit him, but he was out.

Dublin again. — We have busied ourselves very much upon the occasion of Talbot's election, and wrote all sorts of squibs, some of which were sung in the street the next day.

October 19. — We dined at our new Secretary's to-day (W. Lamb). We had Curran and Grattan, names new to the salons of our Irish Secretary.

I was telling Henry Grattan and Mrs. Blachford that I had introduced their father in my *O'Briens and O'Flaherties* at the head of his volunteer corps in the park. Mrs. Blachford said that her father one day marched his company into the middle of the sea. On

another occasion he was reviewing them with his glass to his eye and Mrs. Blachford was near him; he asked her, "Mary Ann, are their backs or their fronts towards me?" He was very blind and very absent, and his mind full of anything but military evolutions.

Crampton told me that a man repeating to him an observation of a clever person who had said "such a one's mind is still in full force, but he must die, his *physique* is quite worn out," he said Dr. B—— says, 'Mr. ——— must die for his physic is out!' * * * The Hon. George Keppel, aid-de-camp to Lord Wellesley, became an *habitué* of our house in Kildare Street. *Il n'y bougeait plus* — at last it came out that he had a manuscript by him of his journey through Persia — in a word, he wished me to *blanchir son linge sale*, or rather to sell his book for him. I always like to encourage the young rising aristocracy to work, for a thousand reasons, so I took his MS., read it, and sold it for three hundred pounds to Colburn, who, but for me, would not have given him three hundred pence. After it was out, his vanity got alarmed lest I should arrogate to myself the "best passages in it!"

November 12, Sunday. — At my once-a-fortnight's Sunday dinners yesterday, I had a strange *olla podrida* sort of gathering. Bunn, the lessee of the theatre; Calcraft, the manager; Sir Charles Malcolm, just appointed to his first place at Bombay; Mr. Cuthbert, and one or two others. In the evening, Sheil, Curran, Crampton (Surgeon-General), Mrs. Corregan, the *prima donna* (who sang charmingly); some of the old Court, an American Corinne, Miss Edgeworth, and the Lakes of Killarney.

Bunn's anecdotes were some of them very amusing.

Talking of Theodore Hook, Bunn said (though Bunn is by way of being his friend and disciple) "No friendship can bind him, he will show up a friend in his writings all the same as his foe. He is said to make three thousand a-year by the *John Bull* and his other writings. He lies on a sofa and drinks claret all day, and has a face like a grenadier's cap. He was the confidential friend of Lord Bathurst."

Here he was interrupted by the frank indignation of Sir Charles Malcolm. — "He is one of the greatest rogues that lives unchanged! When Lord Bathurst engaged him to write the account of Bonaparte's detention at St. Helena, there were among many gross falsehoods, a calumnious attack upon my uncle, Sir Pultney Malcolm. He heard this, and said to Lord Bathurst, 'I hear that there is such a work coming out; the moment it appears I will publish a counter statement, in which I will tell the whole truth — *I will spare none!*' The work, on the day it was to appear, was suppressed; Lord Bathurst bought it up from Colburn."

The John Bull, The Age, The Beacon, The Satirist, and such works may be called into life, and men may endorse their opinions. They may have partisans, readers, and patrons. Despotism in politics, corruption in morals, calumny in conversation, degeneracy in taste, bigotry in religion was "the badge of all their tribe."

[NOTE, 1847. — In looking over this book I find all my opinions justified by time. Where now are the *John Bull, The Age, The Satirist*? *The Quarterly* is so reformed, its name alone remains unchanged.]

The O'Briens and the O'Flaherties. In the dialogue

and tone of manners given to my fair oligarchs in the second and third volumes, I was dreadfully afraid there was *de quoi choquer les Prudes*, and I suppressed many droll things that had been related to me. I was murmuring my fears to Lady Cloncurry — severe upon *mœurs* and a model of propriety. Lady Cloncurry set my mind at rest by answering me that I had kept clear of extremes and dwelt more in the decencies than was at all characteristic of the time I described. Her mother, the beautiful Mrs. Douglas, had lived in the thick of the world in the times I had mentioned; she had taken the governess of the Duchess of Rutland, Madame Delval, to educate Lady Cloncurry. They had many curious anecdotes from her, more curious than edifying. The Duke had in his route brought over with him a certain handsome Mr. Bathurst, who, to the amazement of the Irish ladies, used to enter the drawing-room in a succession of somersaults, which he performed with singular agility. Under the lieutenancy of Lord Hardwicke and the commencement of the Duke of Richmond's, there were in the Castle circle a *posse* of titled women of bold reputation, who had the uncontrolled sway in everything. These ladies introduced a kind of savage dance, or rather romp, called "Cutchakutchoo;" this was performed by the parties squatting themselves on the floor, both their arms underneath their legs, and changing places with their partners as well as they could in such a posture. In short, the Dublin court of that period was like the manners described in *Grammont's Memoirs*.

Morgan has just been in to show me this letter from O'Connell.

Daniel O'Connell to Sir Charles Morgan.

MY DEAR SIR,

The *Freeman* is a slave, that is plain; he is a mean and paltry dog, also — but that is of course.

I have got your manuscript, but do not leave it because I hope you will allow me to transfer it to committee, which, on the late occasion, has shown some symptoms of reviving honesty.

Faithfully yours,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Poor Lady Caroline is worse; here is a note just come.

Mrs. Hawtre to Lady Morgan.

BROCKETT HALL,
November 22.

I am much grieved that I cannot give you a better account of dear Lady Caroline's health. Since the operation, her symptoms have assumed such varied appearances that at this moment we have no confidence of an ultimate recovery; the natural strength of her constitution is very great, and we have all ardent hopes much good may result from that favourable circumstance. The situation is most distressing to the many kind friends that are interested for her recovery, and we must derive consolation from witnessing her perfect calm resignation. Lady Caroline expressed much pleasure at receiving a very feeling letter from you this morning. Mr. Lamb is cruelly situated to be separated so far at this moment. Trusting I have given

you a correct account of my kind friend, though a very unhappy one,

Believe me,

Yours truly,

GEORGINA M. M. HAWTRE.

November 23. — Yesterday I went to see Lord and Lady Howth. Howth Castle stands as it did in the time of General Wade, and seems a mansion of Queen Elizabeth's day — not, I should think, older, except one high square tower, within an enclosure — a method common in old Irish castles. This tower appears of great antiquity. The general mansion is a long, low building of many gables, ascended by broad, sheltered, stone steps; the offices spacious, low-roofed — they stand on the ground-floor. The huge metal bells that have stood there from time immemorial, till the date of their being placed there, has escaped all memory. At either extremity of the hall are a few black oak and balustraded stairs — that to the right leads to the state bedroom, a curious and charming old apartment, breaking out into little turret-closets and recesses that are now alcoves and dressing-rooms for the lords and ladies of the day; that to the left is called the haunted chamber, a formal room said once to have been King William's bed-chamber. Opposite the door of entrance in the hall is a little ante-room leading to the grand stairs and to the drawing-room, a long, low-roofed, narrow room, with a fine, carved ceiling, carefully white-washed, a superb mantel-piece of grey marble, rising in a succession of stories to the roof, each storey set off by a profusion of old china. Then there are coffer, cabinets, japan-screens, and other old relics of

old houses and old families that one is ready to fall down and worship. Above are corridors, with dear old bedrooms, odd nooks, and niches for nothing at all; then narrow and winding passages and stairs, popping upon one at every turn; the whole is a perfect picture of the dreary, unconnected style of domestic dwellings, — the comfortless, unaccommodating reality of those times which paint and write so well, but which one would not wish to have lived in. There is a curious picture which represents the great front of the old castle and part of the rock on which it stands. The famous female pirate, Gran O'Neile, is mounted on horse-back, holds a faulchion, with her long, silk mantle drawn decently round her stout limbs, her head well formed, her shoulders and arms are bare, her yellow drapery seems to have fallen off; she has a sort of white veil or bandeau on her head; she is issuing orders to several men, all employed in carrying off plunder from Howth Castle; some are rolling up casks, others throwing about domestic utensils, others are loading asses with difficult piles of luggage which they are conveying towards the shore; but the most remarkable person is the young heir of Howth, an infant child, which one of Gran O'Neile's female followers is holding up to the fair pirate, who is about to place it on horseback before her, at the moment she is issuing her last commands, and leaving the castle for her ship, which was at anchor near. Over all, emerging through a cloud, appears the head and bust, beautifully painted, of some saint. While I stood gazing on this curious picture, I held the present heir of Howth, Lord St. Lawrence, in my arms; beside me stood his young and smiling mother,

not yet of age; on the other side, his French nurse, herself a descendant of Gran O'Neile.

In Howth Castle, as elsewhere in secluded places, there were two state bedrooms, rich, cumbrous, and spacious; all the rest were hovels.

November 27. — Yesterday, we had a dinner-party, the Honourable William Lamb, Lord Cloncurry, Mr. Blake, Chief Remembrancer Curran, Mr. Evans, of Portran, &c., &c. Mr. Lamb was in the lowest spirits from the bad accounts that had come of poor Lady Caroline.

Poor Lady Caroline, her life was fast ebbing; but she had kind friends round her. Here is a letter from her husband, more than a fortnight later.

W. Lamb to Lady Morgan.

DUBLIN CASTLE,
December 12.

DEAR LADY MORGAN,

I have been very neglectful lately in not sending you the accounts which I received. It is with great pain that I now send you the enclosed. It is some consolation that she is relieved from pain; but illness is a terrible thing. Send them me back, that I may forward them to Lord Duncannon.

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM LAMB.

The following is the letter alluded to; it is endorsed, "Dr. Goddard's letter, sent me by Mr. Lamb."

December 13, 1827.

MY DEAR SIR,

I regret very much that I have but a melancholy account to give you to-day of Lady Caroline's health. Saturday she seemed in good spirits; but on that night she began to complain of pain in her side, accompanied with cough and shortness of breath. These symptoms are, I think, partly accidental, and may not continue; but should they, they will certainly give us great cause of alarm. There is another change, also; she is inattentive to what is going on. She speaks with difficulty, and seems unwilling to see many people. You may gather too plainly from all these symptoms the unwelcome news that her ladyship is getting worse; her sufferings she still bears with fortitude, and complains but little.

I remain, dear Sir,
Your obedient and humble Servant,
G. GODDARD.

Lady Charleville to Lady Morgan.

December 30.

You are so kind in the expression of an interest for my recovery, that I must thank you, *au risque*, to take up valuable time with reading a very dull letter. I have suffered from an attack of the chest; a blood-vessel I broke thirty years ago seemed inclined to go over its old train of pain and disease; but it has stopped; and I think if I had air and absence of coal sulphur, I should be well.

Now you know as much as I do myself of my "*physique et morale*;" and I rejoice that you are con-

tent with the success of your novel and of the profits. People have more time to read away from this town, I believe, and think more about books of amusement; but I am quite sure the reviews prevent three parts of society from going through any book in London. I fear it will make enemies amongst the survivors of the cabinet of 1786. You have written powerfully, and many of great judgment say so when they dare; but the ladies are vociferous in condemnation of what they call blasphemy and indecency, and conceive me very atrocious for not having discovered either the one or the other defect in the book. The king, I find, was interested in the lighter parts; but some of the charges against the Irish government, he said, were too bad, while God knows they were not half bad enough to my mind. Now, what I like best in the whole was Shane; he beats Eddie Ochiltree off the ground. I wish he had not killed anybody, nor been killed; but all the poetical fancies will fix upon him, if he had murdered all the excisemen in Europe. In short, I love him so that I think he is the hero of the tale, and the Miss Mac Taafs the heroines. I must, however, tell you that I am so miserably convinced, by all I have ever read or SEEN, of the tendency of Roman Catholic tenets to put down human intellect, to control and guide all human interests to their own profit, and to create control even in the heart of every private family, that even independent of Jesuitism, I cannot like any amiable abbess, or allow of any stratagem, that holds forth one of those traps for us to put ourselves and our spirits into the hands of their church.

Our own church has preserved too many Catholic trappings, which common sense must reject. I regret,

so far as Ireland is concerned, that at the time we had our volunteers, our patriot hands were not strengthened to make a division of church lands, which would have afforded proper provision both for Protestant and Roman Catholic pastors of all ranks; neither of them could then have stripped the peasant of his mite, — the first by impoverishing him, and the other by superstitious rites.

I think my dear Mr. Grattan was short-sighted in not getting us over this step when we had *arms in our hands*.

My Lord (who when he was sixteen was generalissimo of volunteers for the King's County) says, "you have underrated the whole force by two-thirds;" and also, he says, "there was not one Roman Catholic received into the original institution." He was also deputy to the Convention from the King's County.

We had been so enslaved and so impoverished, that even men like Grattan thought wonders were accomplished in 1782, by hearing us called free, and having a ship or two allowed us, and being permitted to decide finally upon our own cause and in our own parliament.

They ought to have foreseen that with revived energies Ireland should naturally become a still greater object of distrust and jealousy to her *marâtre*, — that a union would be her best policy. Our private securities and our people's comfort should have been looked to when government dared not have refused us the proper and liberal position which the church lands would have afforded for the priests, while enough

would have been left for the ascendancy of the religion of the State.

Whatever objections philosophical inquiry may incline to make, the Church of England is pure in its precepts, and does not, by oral confession, put us into the hands of creatures as fallible as ourselves; whose interest it is to subdue our energies and destroy our judgment, in order to direct into one channel the exercise of intellect and property. But this opportunity is past; we can do nothing now but look on; I hope times will mend, as the old phrase says.

I hear from authority, Sir William Knighton now settles all things here. It is certain the king said he loved Lord Holland as his brother, but it is a new question for a British king to ask what the Emperor of Austria and King of France would say to a Whig ministry! Objecting to Lord Holland is objecting to one of the best friends of Old England. I am, and always was, for liberty, for law, and for full exercise of religious opinion; *but* I would have no man a legislator who was bound to follow the direction of his priest; consequently, no Roman Catholic in either house of parliament.

Many people fancy your enlightened Catholics do not confess or would allow of political control; if they do not, why not conform at once? Their opinion on the metaphysics of religion could not be an objection to their sitting in parliament to legislate for us; but a majority, governed by the Jesuits, would soon put out the sun of England.

Lady Anglesea, I think, will never be able to go. I hope Mr. Lamb will stay. You are right, Lady Caroline was scarcely accountable, and is to be pitied;

but better her poor heart ceased to beat than stand in the way of the good he may do.

I am, ever yours affectionately, M. C.

My little grandson is JEAN JACQUES!! *Viva!* compliments to your *sposo*.

Hon. W. Ponsonby to Lady Morgan.

ST. JAMES'S SQUARE,
January 26.

MY DEAR MADAM,

The interest which you have felt for my dear sister, makes me anxious that you should not hear from common report the termination of her long and severe sufferings. From the beginning of her illness, she had no expectation of recovery, and only felt anxious to live long enough to see Mr. Lamb once again. In this she was gratified, and was still able to converse with him and enjoy his society; but for the past three days, it was apparent that her strength was rapidly declining, and on Sunday night at about nine o'clock, she expired without a struggle. A kinder or a better heart has never ceased to beat; and it was to her a great consolation, and is now to us, that her mind was fully prepared and reconciled to this awful change. She viewed the near approach of death with the greatest calmness; and during the whole of her severe sufferings, the patience with which she endured them, or her kind and affectionate feelings for those about her, never failed for one moment. Mr. Lamb has felt and acted as I knew he would, upon this sad occasion.

Believe me, dear madam,

Very faithfully yours,

W. PONSONBY.

Diary resumed: —

January 30. — Received this morning a letter from the Honourable William Ponsonby, announcing the death of his sister, my poor dear friend, Lady Caroline Lamb. She expired on the evening of the 26th. She was tall and slight in her figure, her countenance was grave, her eyes dark, large, bright; her complexion fair; her voice soft, low, caressing, that was at once a beauty and a charm, and worked much of that fascination that was peculiarly hers; it softened down her enemies the moment they listened to her. She was eloquent, most eloquent, full of ideas, and of graceful gracious expression; but her subject was always herself. She confounded her dearest friends and direst foes, for her feelings were all impulses, worked on by a powerful imagination; all elements of great eloquence, but not good for guidance; one of her great charms was the rapid transition of manner which changed to its theme. The chief cause of the odd things which she used to say and do, was, that never having lived out of the habits of her own class, yet sometimes mixing with people of inferior rank, notable only by their genius, she constantly applied her own sumptuous habits to them. Here is a specimen: — she called on me one day in London, and struck by my servant, who announced her, being in livery, she said, in her odd manner, as she was going down stairs, "My dear creature, have you really not a groom of the chambers with you? nothing but your footman? You must let me send you something, you must indeed. You will never get on here, you know, with only one servant — you must let me send you one of my pages.

I am going to Bocket, to watch the sweet trees that are coming out so beautifully, and you shall have a page while I am away!"

I am sick of the jargon about the idleness of genius. All the greatest geniuses have worked hard at everything — energetic, persevering, and laborious. Who has worked so much and so well as Bacon, Kepler, Milton, Newton? it is the energy that gives what we call "genius;" that leaves its impression on all it touches. Nothing but mediocrity is slothful and idle.

Dr. Goddard to Lady Morgan.

February 10, 1828.

It was the wish of Lady Caroline that the portrait of Lord Byron in the morocco case should be given to your ladyship after her death. The picture at present is in my keeping; and if your Ladyship would let me know where you are, and how to send it you, I would take care it is properly packed up and forwarded according to your directions.

I beg to be,
Your Ladyship's obedient,
B. GODDARD.

At this time, the Beef Steak Club — a high Tory political gathering in Dublin — invited Lord Anglesea to dinner, and there was a rumour that he was inclined to accept it.

Lady Morgan wrote the following letter to Lord Aylmer, to induce him to use his influence with the Marquis to keep him from attending.

April 18, 1828.

DEAR LORD AYLMER,

The esteem and admiration I have heard you express for Lord Anglesea, and the generous sympathy I know you have always felt towards Ireland, induces me to state to you, *sans préambule*, the following facts. A rumour prevails at present in Dublin, that Lord Anglesea means to accept the invitation to be given to him by the *Beef Steak Club*. The circumstance is apparently so insignificant, so utterly un consequential that it is necessary to be utterly Irish, and to know thoroughly the state of this unhappy country to attach the smallest consequence to it, or for a moment to suppose that the well merited and universal popularity of Lord Anglesea could for a moment be shaken by such an event. The fact, however, is so much the contrary, that should Lord Anglesea take his place in a Society which has so long offended the nation, and so utterly insulted the King in the person of his representative, the Marquis of Wellesley, not all the efforts of the Catholic leaders now disposed to support and uphold the popularity of Lord Anglesea's government, would suffice to keep quiet that nest of hornets the Catholic Association, who, emblematic of the rest of this susceptible but injudicious nation, are more willing to submit to injuries than to insult. I need not tell you, my dear Lord, the effect of the unlucky facility of Lord Wellesley in yielding to the request of the Beef Steak Club, impeded his subsequent efforts at tranquillising Ireland, nor into what annoyances it betrayed him. For the party to whom his unguarded concession was so flagrant a triumph, has acted more like a froward child, that pouts the more it is petted. With respect to the liberty

I have taken, and the mode I have chosen to communicate this to your Lordship in preference to any person in an official position about Lord Anglesea, my selection has arisen from your holding no place, and from knowing that you are equally the friend of Ireland and of its gallant and excellent chief governor. I leave it entirely to your Lordship's judgment and kindly feelings to act as your excellent judgment may dictate, and

I am,
Your Lordship's very truly,
SYDNEY MORGAN.

The letter effected its purpose, and Lord Anglesea did not go to the dinner.

The diary returns to the subject of Byron and Lady C. Lamb: —

I was showing my picture of Byron, this morning, to Mr. Lovett, of Lismore, of literary notoriety, and the conversation naturally turned on the extraordinary *liaison* of Lady Caroline and Lord Byron *à propos* to which, Mr. Lovett told me the following anecdote.

"One morning I sauntered into Scroope Davis' lodgings, and threw myself on a sofa; but finding both ends full of heaps of books, I said, 'Why the devil don't you put up shelves, and leave your friends a place to sit on?' 'Oh,' he said, 'those were books left me by Byron, when he was going away, and I have not yet disposed them.' I took up some of the volumes with interest, and lighting on *Vathek*, I said, 'Oh, you must lend me this, I have never had it;' and turning

over the leaves, I found a poem in MS. addressed to Lady Caroline Lamb, with some allusion to her conduct to her husband. I read it aloud, and Scroope Davis, snatching the book from me, said, 'No, you must excuse me, I cannot let you have that.' He would not even permit me to read the poem a second time. It was atrociously bitter and cruel. A woman was never so treated in poetry or prose.

Thou false to him, thou fiend to me.

"This is the only line I can recollect."

By-the-bye, Lady Caroline assured me, last August, that Byron's last letter to her was sealed with Lady Oxford's coronet and crest. That she had a presentiment, on receiving it, of its contents, and that having read it she fell into a swoon, and took to her bed in a wretched hotel in Dublin; and that her head and heart never recovered the shock, and never would.

August 10th. — Olivia and her three girls still at Jenkinstown, Kilkenny — well for them! whilst I am perched up in my two-pair-of-stairs dressing-room, breathing dust, and seeing nothing but neighbour Sweeney's old house, and the carpets up and the curtains down, all ready for the workmen and our departure. What a pickle to receive Prince Pickle Mustard in, and on dreary Sunday evening, too, that direful day in Dublin!

We had just returned from a long, dreary drive, tired, cold, covered with dust, when a thundering knock came to the door — J. Thomas flew to open it; enter a creature, fine and foppish — a sort of a tartar turned dandy — who asked, in a foreign accent, for Lady Morgan.

Thomas, sulky as a pig, because he hates "my lady having them furriners," cried, "I don't think my lady is at home; but I'll thry, sir. Who shall I say, sir?"

"The Prince Pucklau Muskau"!!!

Away went Thomas, tumbling down the kitchen stairs —

Jack fell down and broke his crown,
And Jill (Morgan, with a bottle in his hand)
— came tumbling after.

I, like Miss Polly, tumbled up stairs to the drawing-room and stood in all my dust and dowdiness to receive l'Altezza, whom *le cher* J., announced as "Prince Pickling Mustard," (just as last summer he persisted in calling Prince Cimatelli, "Vermacelli;") Well, I put on the best face (a dirty one) I could on it, and endeavoured to excuse things. The Prince put me at once at my ease. He is a most *finished* fop. *Hélas*, I shall have to unpaper and unpack my room and ask him to dinner when he returns from Wicklow.

Thomas Campbell, who had recently lost his wife, wrote to Lady Morgan: —

Thomas Campbell to Lady Morgan.

10, UPPER SEYMOUR STREET WEST,
LONDON,
August 15, 1828.

DEAR LADY MORGAN,

Will you and Sir Charles do me a kindness, though I am sensible that in spite of the best feelings towards you, I have no great claims upon your favour? It is to receive my young friend Mr. Macdonald, with the

usual attention which you are known to show to respectable strangers. Mr. Macdonald is the son of a gallant and distinguished General, who has more of the aspect and character of the true Highland chief than any man I know. Young Macdonald is, of course, a Tory, from his Jacobite family, deadly enemies of the Campbells, by the way; but he is liberal and sensible, and, therefore, I wish him to see the true-blue liberals of Dublin under your kind auspices.

I long to see you and Sir Charles once more in London. Of my dreadful domestic calamity, you must have heard some time ago. The decline of my Matilda's health was very rapid, and the afflicting blow, as you may suppose, was agonisingly stunning. It is impossible to divest the dissolution of a beloved being of pain and horror to those who watch it; yet thank God, I had no conception that death could be apparently so little painful to a sufferer. At first her illness threatened to be exactly like that of four of her sisters, who died before her, after lingering for four or five years in pangs of body, not unmixed with mental alienation. But thanks to heaven, my poor Matilda had a shorter and gentler fate.

My son continues better, and is so companionable that I feel his society a great blessing to me in my lonely house. I have fitted up, since I saw you, a small and beautiful adjoining cottage into a library, which opens from my parlour. You must come over from Ireland for the purpose of seeing me in this retreat, reading your works, and enjoying the self-complacency of an old and comfortable author.

I have long intended to send you a copy of my last edition; but I have always a latent distrust that if

I gave the commission to Colburn, he would neglect it, like everything else. Mr. Macdonald has promised to charge himself with delivering it. Deign to accept, and with best regards to Sir Charles,

Believe me,

Dear Lady Morgan,

Your obliged and sincere friend,

T. CAMPBELL.

The diary continues —

August 19. — What a pleasant evening I have spent with my dear friends the Hamilton Rowans. Captain H——, the gallant commander of the *Cambria*, was there; he is just returned from Greece, and told me many curious facts. What added to the interest was, that there lay on the sofa his dog Caroline, which had been present at the Battle of Navarino. He brought over with him a little boy who had been saved out of the Capitan Pacha's ship when he burnt it.

I heard a great deal of Mavrocordato, my old travelling acquaintance in Italy.

August 21. — We were engaged to go, last evening, to Maritimo, to Lord Cloncurry's, but Morgan had to dine previously at the Mechanics'. I requested permission to bring Prince Pucklau Muskau with us, which was granted. Whilst I was dressing, I dispatched Thomas and the carriage for his master to the Mechanics', with directions to proceed thence to fetch the Prince. Poor Thomas was kept an age waiting for his master, and he wrote him a note in the hall, which Morgan gave me. It is *à mourir de rire*.

"*Sir Charless!* Me lady will be very unhappy and sariouly blame me, for ye not forthcoming.

"Ye most obedient and very humble servant,
"THOS. GRANT."

When they went for the Prince, after waiting an hour, word came out that His Highness had disappeared — where, nobody knew; and it was near twelve o'clock before we arrived at *Maritimo*. I made the Prince my excuse, and as there were a number of Englishmen by, there was a general laugh; and they said, "What! is poor Prince Pickle come *here*? Oh, he will have you down in his '*morgen blatt*' — he will *pounce* on you." In short, I saw there was a ridicule about him, or a something, but it shall not deter me from being civil to him. He is a stranger and a foreigner, and recommended to me by Mrs. Beauclerk — sufficient causes. He comes to visit "remote Ireland," and if I shut my door, what house will receive him? He has the eye of a cat — a sort of mild roguish look, like his master of Austria.

There is nothing so extraordinary as that the nobility of England should have produced so few geniuses. Who but Lord Byron? I know not one. Lord Peterborough, perhaps, comes nearest; but he was too wild and extravagant. The Dukes of Buckingham and Rochester were wits, not geniuses; and their talent, developed by the civil wars, gave them the advantage of middle life, necessary for exertion. The sharpening of the faculties, by exercise and exertion, are advantages denied to the great. The Lord Keepers, and Lord Chancellors, and other law lords, were clever men, but they were many of them *le lie du peuple*, and none of them of noble blood. What a sad show up of preten-

sion and mediocrity is Walpole's work of royal and noble authors!

August 22. — What a splendid head of Arthur O'Connor, painted by Hamilton, I have just been looking at! This noble and unfinished picture represents him at full length, with very scanty drapery, and as Demosthenes. He looks like a noble Irish savage of the sixteenth century, with his blanket, mantle, and skewer. There were four of those O'Connors, all fine men as to the *physique*. They were Arthur, and Roger, and Roderick, and — I forget the other name. The two elder full of talent, and champions of Irish independence. They never crouched to power. Lord Longueville, their uncle, put Arthur into the Irish parliament to uphold the Government of the day, and to speak against the Catholics. He took the direct contrary line, and he was disowned and disinherited by Lord Longueville. When the *Press*, an Irish newspaper of 1797, was burnt by the common hangman, and Peter Finerty, the printer, was pilloried for seditious libel, published in that paper, Arthur O'Connor stood beside him upon the scaffold, and held an umbrella over his head.

I have so little confidence in the certainty of this life, that I always live as if I were going to die. I never stir from home for more than a month without settling my little affairs and altering or adding to my *Will*, as circumstances direct.

I never am in debt one shilling. Poor people ought always to pay ready money, by which means they live as if they were rich. By not doing so, the rich often live as if they were poor and die insolvent.

August 23. — I received a letter, signed James Devlin, which has made me laugh; a blessing, any how! He says he is come up from the country to settle in Dublin; "but being unable to get into any but a beggarly employ," he has, "as his only alternative, and with a boldness, under such circumstances, he hopes pardonable," written a poem; and "snatching fortitude from despair," he sends it to me to get published. I read the poem — *Recollections of a Patriot* — not worth recollecting, and I have written at once to tell him so.

August 25. — Here is a letter from my poet showing a degree of sense that is wonderful in a poet who is also an Irishman. Here it is. What a contrast between the humble confidence that he can make good boots and shoes for gentlemen and the "fortitude from despair" with which he wrote his bad poetry! Oh! why will not every one find out his "last" and stick to it. How much more pleasantly the world would jog on!

James Devlin to Lady Morgan.

DUBLIN,
Thursday.

MADAM,

Finding that I may expect no benefit from my poetry, and feeling that I must use some exertion to get myself out of the difficulties my want of employ has involved me in, I again take the liberty of troubling your Ladyship, requesting, should Sir C. Morgan want any articles in the way of my business (a gentleman's boot and shoe-maker) that he would do me the

kindness of favouring me with a trial, confident, should he do so, of my ability to give satisfaction.

I remain, your Ladyship's
Obliged and most obedient servant,
JAMES DEVLIN.

Thursday, November 19. — To-day, is the Public Dinner given by the friends of civil and religious liberty, and got up at our house on Wednesday.

November 20. — I must get an account of the Dinner. It went off splendidly, but there was some *démêlé* about Prince Pucklau Muskau: first, he was not wanted there; and next, he desired Morgan to find out, if he went, whether the health of the king his master would be drunk (at a dinner given to celebrate freedom!); and next, if he would have the precedence of an Altezza granted to himself. There was a burst of "*noes*" when Morgan read the proposition. Morgan had the indiscretion to advise the Prince *not* to go. He seemed to be struck and mortified. I tremble for the consequences. It is just as well not to be married, for marriage is but another name for suffering.

The conjugal anxiety of Lady Morgan on the subject of the Prince's wounded susceptibilities, was a source of great fun to "the darlings in Great George Street," who wickedly amused themselves with writing challenges to their uncle, with caricatures of "the event on the turf," coming off at "Goose Green," the favourite locality in Dublin for "affairs of honour," as Chalk farm used to be for London. But Lady Morgan's anxiety was *tout de bon* — Sir Charles was the most peaceable man in the world; but she was in continual

dread lest "Morgan should be called out;" *à propos* to his strong politics. On this occasion, however, the Prince was quite innocent of any intention to challenge any body.

The next entry in the diary is, "*The Prince is gone, thank God!!!*"

November 22. — Sheil this day from England, after his triumphal dinner and noble speech. At night he was at my tea table, full of fire, fun, spirits, and energy — what a *physique*!

Cobbett, he says, overpowered him with praise in the waggon at Penenden Heath. It was not until he saw five columns of his speech in the papers that his honey turned to gall. It was like Majesty against the *Register*. He cannot bear to be out-printed. Sheil's manner of speaking startled his sober auditors at the London Tavern; he is extremely theatrical in his delivery, and as he says himself, it is too like the stage.

This meeting on Penenden Heath had an immense political importance at the time.

A meeting of the landed proprietors, clergy, and freeholders of the county of Kent, was summoned for the 24th of October, 1828, to petition against Catholic Emancipation. The place appointed for the meeting was Penenden Heath, in Kent, and from the rank and influence of its promoters great importance was attached to it. Mr. Sheil conceived the bold idea of attending the meeting, and making a few statements on the opposite side. He qualified to become a freeholder in the county, that no legal objection might be taken against his right to address the assemblage. He kept

his intention a secret, except from a few intimate friends, and presented himself to address the meeting. His appearance caused the greatest excitement and uproar. No one could hear a word of his speech; but he delivered it steadily to the end, and then sent an accurate copy of it to one of the evening papers; and every part of the kingdom thus heard his arguments and was penetrated by his eloquence. It was an admirable speech, marked by the soundest judgment in the selection of its topics, and it was as eloquent as the man's whole heart could make it. It produced a great impression in all quarters. A public dinner was given to him, at the City of London Tavern, by four hundred friends of civil and political liberty. Jeremy Bentham, who was prevented attending, expressed in his letter of apology his admiration of the speech as "a most masterly union of logic and rhetoric."

November 30. — Sir Walter Scott's sermons. What twaddle! what logic! what common places given in the commonest pitiful platitudes! Oh, genius! these are the things that bring you into disrespect.

December 4. — Dinners in old times! The joyous, brilliant tables of the Powers, the Grattans, the Bryans, &c., &c., compared with the sumptuous dulness, and expensive *menu* of the present style of dinner, what a difference? I am led to this reflection from the accident of meeting Harry Bushe, this morning, in the street, just arrived from the south; and having persuaded him to come and take *la fortune du pot*, at five o'clock, in Kildare Street, and go with us to the play. We sat down to a little round table, barely within the rule, of not more than the Graces. Coffee was served, and the

carriage at the door before seven, so that there was not time for much more than a *causerie de désert*, but I was struck by the humour, memory, reading, and knowledge of past Irish life and Irish manners displayed; yet Harry Bushe was merely a man of fashion in that brilliant circle in which we moved twenty years back; well-educated, and well-bred, full of life and spirit, fun and frolic, as were all the gentlemen of that day. His brother, Parker Bushe, the last of the pleasant gentlemen of Ireland, had more *wit*, tact, and keen relish of humour than any man I ever knew. The account of his death recently reached me in London. I exclaimed in the selfishness of my own social loss, and in the words of Madame de Villette, on the death of Chamfort, "J'ai perdu en lui mon meilleur causeur." I might have added, *mon meilleur lecteur*, for he was one of the men of Ireland *at whom* I wrote my Irish novels; there were *hits*, and *touches*, and *traits* in *O'Donnel* and *Florence Macarthy* which none but such as he could appreciate and feel. These two gentlemen are the nephews of the late Mr. Grattan, and brothers-in-law to that most perfect of Irish gentlemen, Richard Power, of Kilfane, a class of men now become extinct in Ireland, they are replaced by a dull and dogged set.

I was in all the *prémices* of my passion for an antique lamp, which Hamilton, the painter, had got in the tomb of the Cæsars, and I from his daughter, when Mr. Wyse dropped in. I turned his attention to my lamp, which I held in my hand. He observed it was a true antique — a heathen and not a Christian lamp. The heathen lamps, he said, are all of a finer and lighter earth than those made after the Christian era,

when all the arts degenerated. They generally bear the impress of a dove, or cross, or olive branch, whilst those of the antique bore the head of a Jupiter or Mercury.

Poor Wyse! with a woman of taste and intelligence and domestic habits, how happy he might live; but I doubt if a woman of feeling would be happy with him; he married one without either, and whose whole existence was *une sottie vanité*.

CHAPTER IV.

LETTERS AND DIARIES — 1829.

ALTHOUGH Lady Morgan lived through such stirring times there is very little said in her journals about politics. She and Sir Charles were much mixed up in the movement for Catholic Emancipation, and Lady Morgan's drawing-room, in Kildare Street, was the *foyer* of liberalism; her influence over the young men who frequented her house was great, and all the leaders of the liberal party recognised her as a staunch and effective ally. Her salon was a rallying-point where people of all sects and shades of opinion met; she received alike dandies, women of fashion, political agitators, and members of the Government.

No two persons could have been more entirely opposed to each other in their nature, taste, and character, than Lady Morgan and Mrs. Hemans. With all her celebrity, Mrs. Hemans shrank from publicity, to which Lady Morgan had been inured, until it had become her second nature. They had no point of per-

sonality in common, except that both of them were women of genius. It is very pleasant to see them meeting on the mutual ground of womanly kindness. The following letter from Mrs. Hemans must, in great measure tell its own story. It would appear, that an impression had gone abroad that the circumstances of Mrs. Hemans were the reverse of comfortable, and it had produced a desire amongst many of those who admired her genius and respected her character, to help her in any mode that might be the most acceptable. Lady Morgan, in her genuine kind-heartedness, came forward to do as she would have wished to be done by; her letter is not on record; but the reply of Mrs. Hemans is at once dignified and grateful.

Mrs. Hemans to Lady Morgan.

WAVERTREE, NEAR LIVERPOOL,
January 2, 1829.

MADAM,

I beg to acknowledge, with sincere thanks, the very kind interest expressed towards me in your letters both of which, after considerable delay, occasioned, I imagine, by my late change of residence, I have just received. It is indeed, pleasant to be the object of feelings so cordial, to hear of unknown friends so zealous; nor do I the less gratefully own the services thus frankly offered, because it is not necessary that I should avail myself of them. I have recently met with a very liberal publisher in Mr. Blackwood, and he has just brought out new editions of two volumes, *The Records of Women*, and *The Forest Sanctuary*, in which most of the pieces originally sent to the *New Monthly*, and other periodical works are collected. I will order copies of

them to be sent to Mr. Colburn's, for Lady Morgan, who will, I hope, honour me by her acceptance of them, and believe me, with a sincere feeling of her kindness,

Very truly
Her obliged servant,
FELICIA HEMANS.

In February, 1829, Parliament having been invited, in the Speech from the Throne, "to consider the condition of Ireland," proceeded to introduce a Bill for the summary suppression of political societies under whatever name they might exist. The duration of the Bill was limited to twelve months; it was passed without opposition, in order that the course might be cleared for the great impending struggle for Catholic Emancipation. It was well known amongst the friends of emancipation, that one of the Duke of Wellington's great difficulties, was the powerful body of the Catholic Association, as a word either of triumph or of threat from that body, would have rendered the King entirely intractable. This Association had been revived in 1827. It was a signal example of the faculty of organisation, and of the all but omnipotence of Association as an engine to carry any object it may have in view. The Catholics in Ireland had attained the perfection of national organisation; they had almost reached the discipline of a regular army. Perhaps the Anti-Corn Law League, many years later, is the only other organised popular machinery which can be compared to it.

The Catholic Association had done its work when the English Government had been induced to consider

the best mode of granting political justice to the Roman Catholics. The friends of religious liberty felt that any sacrifice must be made to prevent the least pretext for revoking the good intentions formed with so much difficulty. Lord Anglesea, who had been won over to the cause of emancipation, used all his influence to induce the leaders of the movement to suspend their proceedings. But the members of the Association were somewhat reluctant to give up their position. There were meetings of the leaders, and many hot discussions; the prospect of public affairs was ominous and unsettled. It is mentioned in the *Life of Sheil*, by Torrens McCullagh, that at a party at Lady Morgan's, a letter from Mr. Hyde Villiers, (brother of the present Earl of Clarendon, then Commissioner of Customs to Dublin) was shown to one of the leaders of the Association. This letter reiterated all the pleas put forth by Lord Anglesea, for the suspension of the proceedings of the Catholic Association. Coming, as it did, from one who was supposed to know the intentions of the Government, it produced a great effect. Mr. Woulfe, the member to whom the letter had been specially shown, requested leave to show it to Sheil. A private meeting assembled at Sheil's house, where the important step was resolved upon; and when they separated, Sheil undertook to propose the dissolution of the Catholic Association, at the next meeting. Accordingly, on the 12th of February 1829, Mr. Sheil moved, "that on its rising that day, the Association should stand perfectly dissolved." "The object of this body," said he, "was, and is, Catholic Emancipation; that object, in my judgment, is already attained. Nothing, except our own imprudence, can defeat it. The

end being obtained, why should we continue to exist? In a few days the Act of Parliament will put us down. Let us determine to dissolve, and declare our motives for so doing."

The motion was carried, after some debate, and the Confederacy, which had existed under various forms for six years, separated to meet no more.

February 12. — I am just returned from the meeting of the Catholic Association, and faithful to its fire; for so great was the heat, and crowd, and excitement, that I nearly died *under harness*. *The great question* — the dissolution of the Catholic Association, was the subject of debate; and every ardent mind came worked up to the contest. All the best feelings, cool judgment, and tact, was evidently for the prompt and voluntary extinction of this great engine of popular opinion.

February 13. — Yesterday was memorable for our great meeting at the Rotunda of the friends of civil and religious liberty — the first great thing of the kind since the great era of the northern volunteer martyrs, recalling the public spirit of 1782; there were fourteen peers present; but, for the account, see the newspapers of the day.

The *élite* of the *élite* dined with us the same day. Lords Miltown, Cloncurry, George Villiers, Henry Greville, Charles Brownlow, R. Sheil, John Power, Lord Clements; Lord W. Paget, and Lord Bective were invited, but were engaged, so they came in the evening with Wyse, and others of the notables. Since the Union, no such re-union has been in Dublin.

February 15. — I was at a party last night of the *débris* of the ascendancy faction; but the Orange ladies all looked *blue*, and their husbands tried to look green.

Very shortly after this event, Lord Anglesea was recalled from his Viceroyalty, to the great regret of all the liberal and enlightened portion of the Irish public. Lady Morgan wrote to him the following letter.

Lady Morgan to the Marquis of Anglesea.

KILDARE STREET, DUBLIN,
February 24, 1829.

MY LORD,

While your Lordship is still occupied in receiving testimonials of national gratitude and regrets, it is almost presumptuous in an individual to make claims upon time so importantly devoted; still I cannot resist the desire of soliciting your notice to the little *sketch* of vice-regal popularity in Ireland that accompanied this — for I am neither of a sex nor a country to permit discretion to wait on feeling; and I should be sorry to be the last (however least) of the many whose offerings of respect and admiration are about to follow the ex-Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the privacy of domestic life. It is a proud, and I may say rare privilege, to be so followed. How few of your Lordship's predecessors have won it, and how dearly they have purchased it, forms the subject of pages which had probably never been written had this unfortunate country never benefitted by your government.

I have the honour to be, with deep sentiments of respect,

Your Lordship's
Obliged and obedient servant,
SYDNEY MORGAN.

This letter followed Lord Anglesea to England, whence he replied —

Marquis of Anglesea to Lady Morgan.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
February 28, 1829.

MY DEAR MADAM,

I have this moment received your flattering effusion of the 24th.

I never could bear to keep the ladies waiting, even for one moment, and therefore hasten to tell you, that as my hour of trust is so near its close, I issue no more proclamations.

Why, *the Percy* might take me, and with his two pocket justices commit me summarily! *Gare*, then, your coteries. There may be treason in tea drinking. I advise you to look to it.

But, surely, *you* did not suspect *me* of inditing in rhyme? *You must* have found out that *I* am the most prosaic, perhaps the most *prosy* (I leave you two full months to decide this latter point) of *all* representations of royalty.

Be this as may, I will not shine in borrowed plumes any longer. No, my dear Madam, I am as incapable of making a rhyme as of effecting the quadrature of the circle, or of speech making, and this latter misery is daily inflicted upon me.

March 4.

MY DEAR MADAM,

My dismay is great at finding this scrawl amongst my papers. I really thought that it had gone, and been long since committed to your flames.

I now send it as I found it, merely to show, that if I had forgotten my letter, I had not felt indifferent to yours.

Do not let all my good friends quite forget me, and I beg you to

Believe me,

Very truly yours,

ANGLESEA.

Lord Anglesea was replaced by the Duke of Northumberland; hence the allusion to "the Percy."

March 11. — Sunday, dressing room, 12 o'clock. What an age since I put anything into this book! Christmas festivities at Lord Miltown's, Lord Cloncurry's.

My article on "Irish Lord Lieutenants" was sent off yesterday at two o'clock for the *New Monthly*. For five days I had been working against time and scarcely drew breath. To-day I am a lady at large (if not a large lady), and now for my own amusement and edification. Feet on fender — fire blazing away — snow falling — nothing but discomfort without and comfort within! soon will come my darling children and their good little father and dear little mother; and oh, the merry day we shall have in spite of wind and weather! And so please God we begin the new year; for this is our first family *réunion* in 1829.

The letters which follow relate mainly to the Irish politics of the year.

Lady Charleville to Lady Morgan.

My Lord has given the Roman Catholic Committee two hundred feet on the side of the Grand Canal, for two schools and a house, for the Sisters of Charity. As the population of Tullamore is about six thousand, our school (on the Lancastrian principle) holds one thousand, and is never half full, which does not suffice. To read, write, and cypher, and work, is good, come as it may; I will not consider it as an attempt to extinguish mine, but rejoice that anything is about to be done for the lower classes.

Farewell, and always believe how much I am
Yours faithfully,

C. M. C.

Richard Sheil to Sir Charles Morgan.

MY DEAR SIR CHARLES,

Pardon me for not having immediately answered your kind invitation. I intended to pay my respects to-day, and to say that I should wait on you. I saw Colonel Gosset, this morning, who says that Lord Anglesea goes on Monday. Lord Melville has refused the Government of Ireland. It is not known who will be appointed. Brougham omitted, from bad health, to attend two meetings of the Opposition. Lord Holland has written to Blake to say that the lukewarm are excited by Lord Anglesea's recall. It is considered a most improper proceeding. Lord Holland has written

a tract on Lord Bexley's attack on the Catholic religion!

Present my compliments to Lady Morgan, and believe me,

Most truly yours,
RICHARD SHEIL.

March. — So the *Quarterly* has let loose its dogs of war again on me, under the new groom of the kennel, Mr. Lockhart, of John Scott celebrity and Walter Scott's auspices. The Scotch reviews accuse my poor innocent *O'Briens* and *O'Flatherties* of being blasphemous and indecent — the old charge newly tagged up.

Now I have a right, like other British subjects, to be judged by my peers, and I summon a jury of matrons, of the most intact reputation, mothers "who wear pockets, and don't hold opera-boxes signs of inward grace," to say if they detect in my pages one line that tends to make one honest man my foe. Why, then, if they do, I submit to be branded with that horrible stigma with which a modest woman and a moral writer is now impugned withal. But I have been tried already before that truly Grand Jury, the PUBLIC, from which there is no appeal, and acquitted; and I have before me a letter from Mr. Constable, offering me the same terms as Sir W. Scott.

I see in the papers, to-day, the death of Mr. Gifford — the direst, darkest enemy I ever had. We never saw each other; he hated me for my success and my principles.

Mort le bête, mort le venim,

at least *esperons!*

Gifford was, it is said, in the receipt of a large in-

come. During the time that he was editor of *The Quarterly Review*, Mr. Murray paid him nine hundred pounds a year. He received annually, as one of the comptrollers of the Lottery Office, six hundred pounds. He had a salary of three hundred pounds as paymaster of the band of Gentlemen Pensioners, two hundred a year as clerk of the Estreats in the Court of Exchequer; and, in addition to all these sums, he enjoyed a pension of, we believe, four hundred pounds per annum from Lord Grosvenor.

April 4. — Just dispatched to Colburn my preface to the *Book of the Boudoir*, which is to appear immediately. We are off to England, ourselves, and thence shortly to France.

April 6. — Adieu to care and home, to some whom I love, and to all whom I hate! I leave my trash bag behind me.

The Book of the Boudoir succeeded *The O'Briens* and *the O'Flaherties*. Her own account of it is given in the Preface, as follows: —

“Whilst the fourth volume of the *O'Briens* and *the O'Flaherties* was going through the press, Mr. Colburn was sufficiently pleased with the subscription (as it is termed in the trade) to desire a new work from the author. I was just setting off for Ireland — the horses literally putting-to — when Mr. Colburn arrived with his flattering proposition. Taking up a scrubby MS. volume, which the servant was about to thrust into the pocket of the carriage, he asked, what was that? I said it was one of my volumes of odds

and ends, and read him my last entry, made the evening before. "This is the very thing," said he.

It was as Lady Morgan says published in April, 1829. It contains short articles, essays, and observations, such as she was in the habit of writing in her diary — a little enlarged and put into shape; but it is the book that exhibits all her faults of style, and manner, in an exaggerated form. It was bitterly reviewed in *Blackwood*, where she was accused of all the sins the Tory party could find to lay to her charge — the worst she deserved to have said of the *Book of the Boudoir* was, that it was careless, flippant, and egoistical; it ought to have none but friends for readers; the public is not accustomed to be treated in the free and easy tone of this work, and as sins of taste are always more resented than sins of principle, it is no wonder that her enemies and detractors found an opportunity for being ill-natured, and availed themselves of it. There are some admirable articles in *The Book of the Boudoir*; but it is not the work on which Lady Morgan's admirers would take their stand.

There is no journal of her visit to France, this year, nor of her stay in London. There is the following entry in her journal after her return to Dublin.

September 1. — After a most delightful and triumphant visit to France, and residence of three months in Paris; after a most prosperous journey through the Low Countries and Holland, an excellent and agreeable voyage from *Ostend to London*, and business-like and satisfactory residence in London, and a detestable

passage across the Herring Pond, we arrived at our own dear but dirty little home, and a most joyous meeting with our family in Great George's Street.

Lady Morgan, during her visit to London in 1829, made the purchase of her *first carriage*, and took it back to Dublin with great complacency.

Neither she nor Sir Charles knew any difference between a good carriage and a bad one — a carriage was a carriage to them. It never was known where this vehicle was bought, except that Lady Morgan always declared, "it came from the first carriage builder in London."

In *shape* it was a grasshopper — as well as in colour. Very high and very springy, with enormous wheels, it was difficult to get in and dangerous to get out. Sir Charles, who never in his life before had mounted a coach-box, was persuaded by his wife "to drive his own carriage."

He was extremely short sighted, and wore large green spectacles when out of doors. His costume was a coat, much trimmed with fur, and braided. James Grant, their "tall Irish footman," in the brightest of red plush, sat beside him, his office being to jump down whenever anybody was knocked down or run over, for Sir Charles drove as it pleased God. The horse was mercifully a very quiet animal, and much too small for the carriage, or the mischief would have been more. Lady Morgan, in the large bonnet of the period, and a cloak lined with fur hanging over the back of the carriage, gave, as she conceived, the crowning grace to a neat and elegant turn out.

The only drawback, to her satisfaction, was the

alarm caused by Sir Charles's driving; and she was incessantly springing up to adjure him "to take care," to which he would reply, with warmth, after the manner of husbands.

September 11. — This day sat alone clearing out the dust traps, refitting up from kitchen to garret, working myself like a galley slave, removed between two and three thousand volumes, cleaned and varnished thirty pictures, washed all my old china and knick-knacks, worked with my servants and the char-women for three days successively. Talked much to the two char-women — *such misery!!* Told them how to make a bouilli instead of eating salt bacon, when they *did* get meat. One of them, a half naked creature, was a sentimentalist. I heard her say, in her slang brogue, to her comrade, "Kitty, dear, did iver ye read Caroline and Lindor? its an illegant story!" This must be *Caroline of Litchfield*. One of the painters said "Did you get a sup of 'By yer leave, Charley?'" (*read whiskey!*)

September 12. — Went to Portrann (Mr. Evan's) to get rid of the smell of the paint.

September 14. — Returned to town; house finished and beautiful. Received a splendid present from the Baron Gérard, of his picture of Henry the Fourth entering Paris, the Tomb of Bonaparte, and Cupid and Psyche, all framed and hung up along with my other presents from eminent artists.

September 25. — Received my first invitation from Duchess of Northumberland. Received a deputation of weavers in their misery; they presented me a petition to assist them. I wrote them an answer.

September 24. — Dinner party at home; little *soirée*

in the evening. Brought in some improvements in the *ménu* of my table, which I have gathered in my travels. A *plombière*, first made known in Ireland, great success. Busy all day for my weavers.

September 30. — Begun my new work on France — out of materials in journals; don't in the least know what I shall make of it; interrupted by a *cours de toilette*; an hour *bien sonnée* in my dressmaker's hands. She is making up a fine tabinet dress for the Duchess of Northumberland's party on Thursday.

The Duchess of Northumberland, it should be said in explanation of the above, was a great patroness of Irish manufactures; she made all the ladies of her court live in tabinet dresses. The Duke endeavoured to develop Irish resources, and Tory as he might be, he made himself beloved during his vice-royalty.

CHAPTER V.

THE SECOND WORK ON FRANCE — 1830.

SCRIBBLING all day; called down to the drawing-room at near five o'clock. "It's Counsellor Curran, my lady!" Morgan, invalided, came up enchanted to see his friend Curran, though they are at the antipodes of human feeling — my own Morgan being all heart, &c.

Morgan said, "Curran, we are quite alone, do stay and dine with us."

(Now this is a most unfair thing in husbands — this asking to dinner *à l'impromptu*, particularly a man like Curran, who likes a good dinner). Clever Curran,

who knows all the little *plis et replis* in the human character better than the great, looked hesitatingly at me. I laughed, and said, "It is not fair to take you in; we are invalids; our dinner is an invalid dinner; *soup bouilli* and a roast fowl, except we order up the kitchen *pièce de resistance* — but I dare not mention it."

"If it is not a leg of beef smothered in onions," said Curran, laughing.

"No; but is almost as bad — a leg of pork and pease-pudding," said I.

Quoth he, "The thing in the world I like best." So he ran home to dress, stipulating we should let him off the moment we had dined (an old trick of his); but I chose to make the agreeable, so did he, and he staid with us, *en tiers*, till midnight. He was, as he can always be, most clever, amusing, and rational. He gave us anecdotes and imitations of Steele, the Catholic demagogue, admirably, particularly his *whacking* the editor of the *Morning Herald* three several times, each time observing, "*There!* I don't think I had complete satisfaction!"

We talked of the good, but coarse Irish novel, *The Collegians*. The story is a fact, and not only a fact, but the trial of the hero, and the whole melancholy event, was given by Curran in the *New Monthly Magazine*, just after it happened — in much finer style than in the *Collegians*. The hero was a Mr. Scanlan, a dissipated young man in the county of Limerick; his family are what the peasants call, "small gentry," we "gentry." His uncle, Mr. Scanlan, was High Sheriff last year; Curran dined with him the day of the hero's execution. Curran said the uncle's *sang froid* and in-

difference were frightful; he shrugged his shoulders, tucked his napkin under his chin, said "it was a sad business," and called for soup. In this, one may discern the same temperament as in the nephew, the murderer.

The fair, frail girl, whom this Munster Lothario had seduced, robbed her uncle of eighty pounds at his suggestion — satiety and avarice were his motives to marry her. She had given him forty pounds; he wanted the rest, and to get rid of her.

When he had sent her off in the boat with his servant, who was first to shoot and then fling her into the Shannon, he lurked about the shore waiting his return. To his dismay, he saw the party row back — she, all smiles and fondness, extending her arms to him. The servant, taking him aside, said, "I cannot kill her! Sure, when I had the pistol raised, she turned round with her innocent face, and smiled so in mine; I could not hurt a hair of her head, the cra-thur."

Scanlan took him to a public-house; primed him with whiskey, gave him a fresh bribe, and sent him off once more, with his victim, to sail on the Shannon — waited his return on the shore, and *saw him come back without her.*

The other anecdote was this: — The jailor of Limerick had been an old and confidential servant in the Scanlan family, and had nursed this young man on his knee.

When the moment of execution arrived, and he knelt down to knock off the irons, his tears dropped on every link, and looking up in the young man's face, said, "Ah, Masther John! when I nursed you in

these arms, in your father's house, little ever I thought this would be the office I should do for you."

Scanlan died with a lie on his lips, denying the crime. He had been condemned on the strongest circumstantial evidence; but shortly after his death, the servant, who had murdered the girl at his command, was taken up for another murder and hanged. He gave every link that was wanted in the chain of evidence, and related the whole story a little before his execution.

The Prima Sera, as the Italians call it, is very agreeable. It begins immediately after dinner, or siesta; it includes the drive on the Corso, and the visit before the Opera. *We* have a prima sera that is suited to our climate and is very agreeable. It has the freedom of evening society with the sociability of morning visits. I mean the two hours which intervene between the fall of evening at four o'clock, and the dressing or dinner-hour — the hour when the pleasant visitors drop in — when the fire burns brightest, and the lamps are few, and one is still in one's morning-dress, and men put their splashed boots, without let or hinderance, where an hour or two afterwards it would be *outlawry* to appear in clean ones [*shoes* were, at that period, *de rigueur* in the evening], and the feet are put on the fender, and the shoulders find a resting-place in the luxurious arm-chair. The news comes fresh in from the ride or the club; the anecdote is still new from the ball or the *soirée*, where nothing is presumed and everything is ventured; when the story of the diner-out is not yet made, nor the sally of the professed wit held back for its *à propos*; when one talks nonsense *best*

and laughs at it *most*. It is enough to know there is an epoch of the day when one may be agreeable without stimulus, and enjoy without effort.

17th January. — Just heard of the death of Sir Thomas Lawrence and of Mr. Monkton, Lady Cork's brother.

January 20. — Yesterday we dined at Lord Dungarvon's, at Fairfield. Our party, Marquis and Marchioness Clanricarde, Earl and Countess of Howth, Lady E. St. Lawrence, Master Townsend and his daughter, Mr. Blake (Chief Remembrancer) and his wife; Colonel Cruise, and *Dan O'Connell*; this being the second time in my life that I ever met the redoubtable Dan. Dan is not brilliant in private society, — not even agreeable. He is mild, silent, unassuming, apparently absorbed, and an utter stranger to the give-and-take charm of good society; I said so to Lord Clanricarde, who replied, "If you knew how I found him this morning; his hall, and the very steps of his door crowded with his *clientèle* — he had a word or a written order for each and all, and then hurried off to the law courts, and from that to the Improvement Society, at the Royal Exchange, and was the first guest *here* to-day, when I arrived. Two hours before, he was making that clever but violent speech to Mr. La Touche, and now no wonder he looks like an extinct volcano."

Lady Clanricarde is the only and much-loved daughter of Canning, and is quite worthy of being so, *quelle tête*, inside and outside! beautiful and clever, every word an epigram or a thought, pleasant and amusing with it all! The dinner was charming, with sweet Lady Dungarvon's warm, cordial manner of doing the honors

in her own pretty house. I had lots of Irish *shanaos* (Anglice, gossip), with these first-rate Irishmen. Lord Clanricarde told us of the burning down of his beautiful castle.

Feb. 28th. — Poor Molly! I cannot drive her or her situation out of my head. She is dying, but well cared for at my dear sister's.

Molly, as the reader may recollect, was the old nurse; one of the heroines of Lady Morgan's autobiography. She retained to the last her fine Irish black head of hair, and a few teeth as white as ever. She had become very *exigeante* and rather given to whiskey in her declining years; but she was still a specimen of a faithful retainer as distinguished from modern servants.

April 28th. — Joseph Lefanu, son of Sheridan's excellent sister, my old, kind friend, came to-day. It is the wreck of a dear old friendship. His visit to Kildare Street marks an epoch; he is broken down in health and spirits, — a premature old age. Dublin is a tomb to him, — all his friends dead. He spent the evening with us, and we gave up going to the birth-night to stay with him. The tint of intellect over all he says is very Lefanu-ish; he told me an anecdote of his uncle Sheridan missing a legacy of ten thousand pounds from a point of honour, refusing to go and see a man in his last illness lest he should suppose he was actuated by mercenary motives. I said, I believe that anecdote is in Moore's *Life of Sheridan*. "Oh, no," he replied, bitterly, "*this is authentic!*"

The following is an interesting notice of an ex-

cellent actress and good woman, who still lives warm in the memory of all who knew her, and who will always be a name of mark in the annals of the English stage.

Miss Huddart (Mrs. Warner) was associated with the best efforts of Macready and Mr. Phelps to renew the drama and render the stage all that in certain conditions of society it is capable of becoming as a powerful engine for good.

Lady Charleville to Lady Morgan.

MY DEAR LADY MORGAN,

I beg to offer you and your nieces my tickets for Miss Huddart's benefit; she is the meritorious and amiable daughter of a lady of real merit, who was well known to me, and moved in the best society, at one time in Dublin. I am told this young actress is very promising, and I can only answer for her being the best of daughters, and having met with the heaviest affliction lately by the loss of her father.

A show of patronage from persons of talent would do much for a *debutante*, and I know you will lend yourself for a few hours to serve this friendless young creature on my account.

I beg Sir Charles to join you, and write me a few lines with your opinion of her. If I could have gone to Dublin to wait on the Duchess of Northumberland, I should have been happy to have taken a box and gone to see this young creature, for her mother's sake, but *four* deaths have shadowed over my thoughts for some time, and left me no joyous fancies for the present. I hope the saints may not shut up the theatre,

for it is literally true that I dare not speak of going to a play to the few I am acquainted with in Dublin of my lord's family.

I know how pleased you must be with the Relief Bill, and I trust in God it may promote general prosperity in this country.

Yours,
C. M. CHARLEVILLE.

The reader will not have forgotten Mr. Wallace, the old friend and correspondent of Lady Morgan. His wife, who had long been an invalid, died some time previous to Lady Morgan's marriage, and whether Mr. Wallace had himself been a pretender to her favour, or whether, without having made any declaration of his intentions, he still felt aggrieved that another should be preferred before him, there is no evidence to tell; but the acquaintance ceased after Lady Morgan's marriage. He was now a second time married; and the following note is endorsed by Lady Morgan: — "Mr. Wallace sent this note on the 27th, 1830, after an interruption of friendship from the year 1811." The month is not mentioned, but it was about this period.

Thomas Wallace to Lady Morgan.

Monday Morning.

MY DEAR LADY MORGAN,

I was greatly mortified yesterday at finding you and Sir Charles had called at Belfield, and departed without asking for me. I was at home, and should have been very much gratified indeed to have seen you and him, meaning as you did such very kind

things towards us. Of those kind intentions I most cheerfully shall avail myself, and shall participate gladly in the hospitable and *spirituel* gratifications which are always, I know, of olden time, to be found with you and in the society which you select.

Mrs. W. will wait upon you.

Yours most truly,

THOMAS WALLACE.

May 20th.—Off to-day for Shangana and my dear General Cockburn. I am breaking down again under close air and want of exercise. Morgan, I declare, loves me very well, but not well enough to break through his usual habits of indolence, so he don't walk, and hates driving, — so I have no resource.

May 30th. — Returned home the 27th — Shangana is a divine spot! how I enjoyed its scenes! I used to reproach the General for leaving it in these very words —

“Oh, how canst thou renounce the boundless store
Of charms which nature to her votary yields,
The warbling *woodland*, the *meandering shore*,
The pomp of groves, the garniture of woods;
All that the genial ray of morning gilds,
And all that colours to the song of even,
All that the mountain's sheltering bosom yields,
And all the dread magnificence of heaven;
Oh, how canst thou renounce and be forgiven?”

Gray says, “this of all others is my favourite stanza; it is true feeling, it is inspiration!” How can I “hope to be forgiven?” — saying this at the grove every day as I returned from my walk before breakfast, when I yielded to a vice-regal mandate, and came back to town for the fête of the king's birthday at the park!

It was, however, a splendid scene. I had a deal of funny chat with the lord-lieutenant; what made it most droll was that two orange bishops were looking on; here was part of our talk —

Quoth I, "Lord Anglesea! some admire you as lord-lieutenant, some for your heroism, but I admire you for —

LORD A. "What, Lady Morgan? pray shock us!"

LADY M. "For the cut of your coat; who is your tailor? or is all this your own order?"

LORD A. (laughing) "Oh, I never give an order, I have an old model coat, the great great grandfather of this; I always say 'make it like this coat,' that is all *my* order."

LADY M. "The fact is, you dress better than any one, *et je m'y connais bien!*"

LORD A. "Well! I *did* dress well when I was young, *so well*, that my early and kindest friend, the late king, did me the honour to enter the lists with me; I remember his saying, at a ball at Devonshire House, 'There is that d — d Paget, better dressed than ever.' He went further than this. One day I went to Carlton House, by appointment; we were to go together, the prince and I, to some morning fête, I forget where. I had waited some time in the drawing-room, when a groom of the chambers put in his head, looked earnestly at me, and retired. Presently the valet of H. R. H. put in *his* head, stared, and retired. I began to get a little impatient, when a page entered, walked round, and followed the other two. The prince then made his appearance, *dressed exactly like myself!* I heard afterwards that he was dressed when I arrived, and had sent to see how I was dressed, successively

changing every article, till he was told he was my double! All this *now* appears ridiculous, but *then* it was *tout de bon*."

LADY M. "I don't think he would have taken your excellency *now* as a model in anything."

LORD A. "No, he hated me, at least, he could never forgive me my conduct in Ireland. I grieved at this, for up to my first Irish vice-royalty, he was the kindest of the kind, and I loved him much."

LADY M. "Well, but to go back to the toilette, don't you think one gets more *soigné* as one gets older?"

LORD A. "I really think one does; in fact, one owes it to society to make amends for the defects of time; we ought to shock the younger world as little as possible."

Morgan joined us, and we got into politics.

Lord A— said, "Much has been done in the way of reform, but the Tories *must swallow more yet*, the Church establishment must retrench. If those gentlemen would save anything, they must give up much. If the king had lived a year longer, you would have had a revolution, nothing could have stopped it."

June 17. — Off to Lyons.

June 27. — Returned from Lyons — Lord Cloncurry's, a long, large party — the first day good — Sheil, Curran, and Jack Lattan. I never saw him in such force; he thanked me with all the gallantry and enthusiasm of youth for my allusion to him in the *Book of the Boudoir*. "Forty years back," he said, "it would have driven me mad, and even *now* it makes my head turn." His brilliancy overwhelmed all the wit present; Sheil was silent, and Curran dull. All sat staring and

listening. He is part of a bygone generation, — his wit was, perhaps, *trop fort*. His wit put me in mind of poor Grassini singing in Paris last year, — it would be invidious to say why. After all, Lord Cloncurry is the drollest of the droll, he makes me laugh more than any one. We had the Jocelyn, Percys, and others very charming. Lord Cloncurry made me die, by the simple way he told me that when the Duke of Northumberland was coming to stay a few days at Maritimo, he said to Lord Cloncurry, "Do not put yourself to any inconvenience for my people, (his servants), they never drink either port or claret." "Upon my word," said Lord Cloncurry, "I am very glad to hear it, for with me they will only get very small beer."

July 1st. — I had a few people last evening, — my own family, Curran, General Cockburn, and the ex-judge Johnson; Johnson is a fine specimen of the old wit, talent, and literary condition of Ireland. He was the intimate friend of the celebrated Curran, to whose son he is much attached. Though eighty-five years of age his conversation is full of force, humour, and gallantry, scarcely a trace of age. He told me in the morning he should give up a dinner-party and box at the theatre to come to us.

Captain Arthur Wellesley (the Duke of Wellington's nephew) dropped in. In the course of the evening Johnson told him an anecdote of his illustrious uncle that amused him.

"I dined," he said, "about forty years ago with old Colonel Ross, of Gloucester Street, Dublin; Ross's nephew, a college boy, (the late General Ross,) dined with us; in the middle of dinner, a little aide de camp, a playfellow of Ross's, came in. They amused each

other at dinner with running pins into each other, and made such a noise that the old Colonel, starting up, cried, "G—d d—n it, boys, if you cannot be quiet, go out into the yard and play ball, but don't disturb the dinner." The boys, were the Duke of Wellington and General Ross.

Judge Johnson was a judge who was prosecuted for a seditious libel; it was an attack on Lord Hardwicke, when lord-lieutenant of Ireland (published in *Cobbett's Register*), at the moment when he had a seat on the Bench. The jury found him guilty of the libel; but an opportune change of ministry between the verdict and the sentence, allowed a *nolle prosequi* to be entered. He retired from the Bench, on a pension, in 1806. He had a most unprofessional taste for military affairs, and held some peculiar theories; amongst others, that pikes and arrows were better weapons than muskets or bayonets; and he prided himself on having invented a pike with a hollow staff, to contain arrows, and a leg to support the weapon, and side traces to unite it with others, so as to form a *chevaux-de-frise*!!

July 5th. — Left town on Friday for Morris Town, the seat of Jack Lattan, County Kildare; he carried us off *vi et armis* in his old French *calèche*, with his old French horses, and his French cook driving us. He comes yearly from his hotel in the *chaussée d'Antin* to his old seat in the Bog of Allan; what a transit! As we passed that vast ruin, the palace built by Lord Stafford, near Naas, (one of the items in his indictment), he pointed to a field under the window of the ruin. "There," he said, "begins my estate, we held it under King John, and never lost or added an acre; we must have been very mediocre people." Lord

Stafford, in one of his letters, describing this palace as having been built with the hope of having the king's majesty his guest, observes, "My close neighbour is one Lattan, an Irish Papist." The Wentworth property is now Lord Fitzwilliam's. The traditions of this country are all in Lord Stafford's favour, he did no violent things here. Lattan said his memory fatigued him by its redundancy. What myriads of anecdotes! Here is a funny one. The Duc de Laval said to him, one day, on the subject of England — "Ecoutez mon cher, je connais l'Angleterre au fonds, les fils aînés sont tous riches et ivrognes, les cadets sont pauvres et volent sur le grand chemin!"

Lord Cloncurry in his *Life and Times*, mentions Mr. Lattan having been in the French service, 1793; he describes him as one of a race, now extinct; a genuine Irishman, in heart and purpose; his service in France, as an officer in the Irish brigade, had added the polish and gallantry of a French gentleman, while his manly figure was set off in full perfection by the air and habits of a soldier of the old school. The brilliancy of his wit was never clouded, nor his enjoyment of present mirth ever damped by thoughts of to-morrow. When his purse was full, he drew upon it without scruple, for self or friends, and when it was empty he would sit down to translate the *Henriade*, to help an *émigré* friend with the proceeds of its publication.

French Revolution.

September 5th. — Since I last scribbled in these pages, what events! I have lived in them, for them, and with them, even at this distance from the scene of

action! My life, made up of sensations, will be found in the postscript of my new *France*, the publication of which was retarded for the purpose of inserting it. I shall not say a word of this great subject here.

September 8. — The arrival of Moore and his family has *fait epoch*. We had to meet him at dinner yesterday, — North, Sheil, Curran, and my own family; all his old cronies in the evening, and his old love, Mrs. Smith, to whom he addressed the song "If in the dream that hovers." He sang as well as ever, but it made us all sad; all he sang had reference to the past. I felt when I went to bed as if I had been at the funeral of old friends.

Moore refers to this dinner in his diary, September 7, 1830. "Desperate wet day; dined at Lady Morgan's — company, Edward Moore, North, Curran, Sheil, the Clarkes."

Great delay about the appearance of my book, it takes six days to receive and return each proof sheet. It ought to come out to-morrow.

The second *France* was published on the 7th of September, 1830. It is in every respect superior to the first, except that the continent having now been open for fourteen years, the present work had not the peculiar zest of novelty. To the present generation of readers, however, the *France* of 1829-30 belongs as completely to a time gone by as the Gaul of the days of Cæsar. *France* of 1829-30 is a very brilliant book, and it is not so flippant as its predecessor. There is much less self glorification about social flatteries and attentions; Lady Morgan had become more accustomed

to such things, and her own position in society was both higher and better defined. The points where she produces herself in the present work, are precisely those on which her own sympathies and associations appeal to the reader, and give a special interest to the topic in hand. Each chapter makes a charming *feuilleton*, abounding in wit and shrewd observation. If we had to point out the work in which Lady Morgan has given herself and her peculiar genius the fairest play and the fullest development, we should take our stand upon her second work on *France*.

The political and social shades of society in France immediately previous to the revolution of 1830, "the three glorious days" which have now passed into oblivion along with much other "pomp and glory of the world," are caught like a rainbow at the brightest moment. The men and women of the time, — the politics, the pictures, the music, the drama, the shrines of historical interest and of social associations — may be seen as in a magic mirror. The chapter on the drama brings back the faint echoes of names which in our youths filled the public ear. When Mademoiselle Leontine Fay was the young, handsome, charming *jeune première* of the Théâtre de Madame, "drawing fastfalling, unconscious tears and half-stifled sobs from all Paris in the *Mariage d'Inclination*;" and when Dumas' *Henri III.* was a new piece, with Mademoiselle Mars for its heroine, Rossini is spoken of as "overwhelmed with his professional labours," putting the finish to his *William Tell*, which had been for the last two months the topic of conversation and expectation in the musical world of fashion. The chapter on romanticists and classists is very amusing. Lamartine,

Victor Hugo, St. Beuve, were then *faisant leurs épreuves*, and are noticed as new authors. The chapter on modern literature contains some excellent criticism and sound remarks. The chapter called "Mornings at Paris" is a charming *resumé* of people and things. Names appear on each page with a personal sketch or a *mot*, which makes the reader at once of their society. There is a visit to Béranger in the prison of La Force; and there are two memorable dinners; one at the Comte de Ségur's, with a record of the conversation as fresh and as amusing as if it were not on topics half a century old; the other is a dinner at Baron Rothschild's, dressed by the great Carême, who had erected a column of the most ingenious confectionery architecture, on which he had inscribed Lady Morgan's name in spun sugar. What woman would not have been flattered by such a tribute! The chapter on *The Archives of France* contains a lively account of her pilgrimage to shrines, dear from historical associations, but not set down in any guide book, and disappearing under the march of imperial improvement. It would be impossible to give a detailed criticism on these two charming volumes, but we would advise our readers in their own interest to send for them, instead of "something new from Mudie." The chapters by Sir C. Morgan consist of articles on philosophy, public journals, primogeniture, and public opinion. They are good, and the conscientious opinions of a man whose indorsement is worthy of respect.

This work was, however, destined to cause Lady Morgan more trouble and annoyance than she met with in the whole of literary life put together. It made an event in Lady Morgan's life, and was in itself

a curious illustration of the laws and customs of the republic of letters, as it existed in the year of grace, 1830.

Sir Charles and Lady Morgan had gone to France entirely *proprio motu*, without any bargain or understanding with any bookseller.

On their return, Lady Morgan set to work to write her scenes and impression. Colburn took it for granted that she neither could nor would leave him for any other publisher; he considered that Lady Morgan was bound to him in literary matrimony for better and worse, and he behaved to her with a cool security which was not altogether suited to her character. She wrote to tell him she was writing a second work on France. Colburn, who was always in arrears with his correspondence, did not reply. Lady Morgan wrote again, and as her letter produced no answer beyond a lazy request to be told the size, title, and topics of the new work, with no definite offer. Lady Morgan then opened a negociation with Messrs. Saunders and Otley, just, as years before, when Sir R. Phillips refused, in the matter of the *Wild Irish Girl*, to give the price she demanded, she wrote to Johnson, a rival publisher, as the reader may remember. She wrote again to Colburn to tell him what she had done. Mr. Colburn wrote an indignant letter to Sir Charles Morgan, July 4, 1830, the very handwriting of which testifies to his rage at her ladyship having opened a correspondence with another house: — "I can only *now* say, that if Lady Morgan does not break off the negociation (which is simply done on the plea of a misunderstanding) it will be no less detrimental to her literary than to her pecuniary interest. As to myself, it is a very different feel-

ing, and not my pecuniary interest that makes me urge this matter, as I can prove, if necessary, I have lost considerably by the last two or three works; but I am ready, and always have been, to give Lady Morgan more than the value of her works when I know *what I am to bid for* — pray recollect, that Lord Byron used to send his works to Murray without hesitation."

This *sourde* threat was not likely to intimidate an intrepid woman like Lady Morgan, who had stood fire so many years, and who loved a fight like a true Milesian. The bargain with Messrs. Saunders and Otley was concluded. The terms were to be a thousand pounds for the copyright; five hundred pounds to be paid down on the publication of the work, the other five hundred by four bills at different dates.

The work was published in two volumes, the type and paper were unexceptionable, the appearance of the volumes was handsome, and a spirited portrait of her ladyship, as a frontispiece. The first payment was duly made — and then — there came a full stop! The new work by Lady Morgan instead of being received with a lively sensation as usual, encountered a dead silence. Messrs. Saunders and Otley writing to Lady Morgan, September 23, 1830, say, "In reply to your inquiry respecting the sale of the work, we are sorry to say it has been anything but encouraging; the booksellers having taken very sparingly, and we have had but a small demand, although much had been previously done in the way of advertising, &c., the effect of which must, no doubt, have been greatly impeded by the opposing system practised. The notice in the *Chronicle*, slight and incidental as it is, is the most favourable that has yet appeared. A system of indiscriminate cen-

sure appears to pervade all others, while the more influential remain silent."

Colburn had proved what he could be as a friend, and he was now showing what he could be as a foe. Not only was he enraged at losing "one of his authors," — his favourite one, too, but he was also exasperated at the audacity of any other publishers in entering into competition with him, and he proceeded to let them see how he could punish them, and to teach Lady Morgan that her success had been less owing to her own genius than to his own skill as a publisher.

"The opposing system," referred to in the letter from Messrs. Saunders and Otley was a series of manoeuvres and advertisements by Colburn, on the announcement of the new work by Lady Morgan on France. The newspapers of the day appeared with this advertisement, — LADY MORGAN AT HALF PRICE. The advertisement stated that in consequence of the great losses which he had sustained by Lady Morgan's former works, Mr. Colburn had *declined* this present book on France, and that all the copies of her books might be had at half price. Nothing more insulting to Lady Morgan or more damaging to the success of the new work, could have been contrived. Sir Charles and Lady Morgan were powerless to combat this state of things; and Messrs. Saunders and Otley wrote more and more piteously about their own loss, entreating to have a modification of their contract. They proposed to give up their copyright, to receive back their bills for the second five hundred pounds, and to bring out a second edition (so called) of the twelve hundred copies on hand, Lady Morgan sharing the profits.

Lady Morgan offered to give them an extension of

time, but declined to let them off their bargain, saying, that a contract was a contract. Her second edition, as it was called, answered no better than the first; and Messrs. Saunders and Otley were losers upon every item, — printing, paper, advertisements, &c., in addition to the five hundred pounds in cash they had paid to Lady Morgan, and the further sum for which they were liable. Sir Charles and Lady Morgan obtained Counsel's opinion as to the chance of making Colburn amenable for his proceedings. Mr. Wallace, Q. C. (Lady Morgan's old lover,) gave it as his opinion that a case would lie against him, as it could be proved he had used threats; but Saunders and Otley did not choose to send good money after bad, and declined a lawsuit. After a tedious correspondence, which extended over a year, they declared their intention, on the 1st of September, 1831, to go to law to get their contract cancelled. Eventually, the whole affair came into court. The curious and peculiar feature in the case was, Colburn's own admission that he had been so enraged at losing Lady Morgan's work, that he had done everything he could to injure her literary reputation, and to damage the sale of Messrs. Saunders and Otley's publication; that he much regretted what he had done under the influence of wounded feeling; and he took that opportunity of retracting whatever he had said in her disparagement. Speaking of his magazines, he said that he paid his other contributors according to a fixed tariff; but that to Sir C. and Lady Morgan he gave whatever price they demanded. Lady Morgan, in relating this history, always said, that Colburn behaved like an angry lover seeking a reconciliation with his mistress. The matter was at length arranged; Colburn

made some proposal that satisfied Messrs. Saunders and Otley. But Lady Morgan was not to be so easily appeased. She was sorry to have been the cause of loss and annoyance to Messrs. Saunders and Otley, instead of the goddess of good fortune, which she had hitherto been to all. To compensate in some degree to them, and to show that she was perfectly satisfied with their conduct, she allowed them to publish *Dramatic Scenes and Sketches from Real Life*. But neither did they make this work answer as a literary speculation. We shall speak of it in its proper place.

Thomas Campbell was at this period the editor of Mr. Colburn's magazine, the *New Monthly*. Being the friend of Lady Morgan and of her husband, he was naturally in an embarrassing position, for at this time the quarrel between Colburn and Lady Morgan was at its bitterest. The following letter shows that he did his best to act uprightly towards all parties.

Thomas Campbell to Lady Morgan.

MIDDLE SCOTLAND YARD,
September 8th, 1830.

MY DEAR LADY MORGAN,

I write to you under the depression of a most miserable bad cold, but so impatient am I to communicate the sum and substance of what I have to say, that I was determined not to delay my answer till the cloudy atmosphere of head should clear up.

The sum and substance is, that dexterous as the little man is, he will be cleverer than even himself at mischief, if he contrives to make the *New Monthly* a vehicle for his further malignity towards you. I will

watch every sheet and sentence that goes to press, and nothing, with my permission, shall go to press that is in the least disrespectful to you.

If I followed the impulse of my own feelings, I should not limit myself to *negative* conduct in this business. You may easily imagine what I think of Colburn's conduct to you. It shocked and disgusted me when I heard of it, and, moreover, it astounded me, for his conduct to myself has, on the whole, been very fair and liberal. I thought him incapable of such an action as the advertisement, and if he ever enters upon the subject with me, I will tell him my mind in the strongest reprehensive terms. But my interests are, unfortunately, for the present, involved with his, and I have disagreeable subjects enough to discuss with him without entering on that point. On this, however, you may rely, that he shall not get the *New Monthly* to be an engine of his hostility.

God knows when I may be able to accomplish my long-thought-of jaunt to the Emerald Isle. I trust, however, ere long, to see you or Sir Charles, or both of you, on this side of the Channel; you will surely visit us this year. Here you will find me in a far more liveable part of London than I lived in before, which was so remote that it almost kept me out of society. I am now within a bow-shot of what Dr. Johnson called the full tide of human existence at Charing Cross. I beg my best regards to Sir Charles, and not forgetting to congratulate you both on the late glorious events,

I remain, my dear Lady Morgan,

With respect and regard,

Yours truly,

T. CAMPBELL.

September 17th. — Moore brought a delightful man to us yesterday, the fashionable wit, Luttrell, of the Lady Cork and Charleville set, and author of the *Advice to Julia*. The moment Moore got in, he tried, as usual, to get out. Morgan said, "I beg pardon for the proposition, but do sit down if you can." "Oh, you have found him out," said Luttrell; "I have rarely seen him stay so long anywhere." He got upon the public journals: Luttrell said the *Court Journal* was the standard of bad taste, and cited its calling Lady Londonderry "our own Emily." Talking of Hazlitt, my old critic, and of his special dirtiness, Moore told the anecdote of Charles Lamb, saying to him when they were playing cards nearly as dirty as his hands, "Hazlitt, if dirt were trumps, what a fine hand you would have!" Our wits belong to the last century.

My husband wished to get up a dinner for Moore, at his club, here is his answer: —

Thomas Moore to Sir Charles Morgan.

September 20th, 1830.

MY DEAR MORGAN,

I need not say to you how much I feel both the honour and kindness of the invitation which you propose to me, but the fact is, my mind is now wholly set upon getting away as soon and as safely as these equinoctial breezes will let me. Having the nervous task of transporting women and children, at this time of the year, either by Bristol or Liverpool, I am preparing to take advantage of the very first appearance of more settled weather, and, therefore, could not form

any engagement that would be likely to interfere with this purpose, nor, indeed, enjoy it at all as I ought, if I *did* form it. It is my intention, however, to be here again before the end of next spring, and then (if my kind friends of the Dawson Street Club continue still in the same disposition towards me) it will give me the most sincere pleasure to accept their invitation. I write in a hurry, but you will, I know, have the kindness to convey all this to them in a way that will best do justice to my feelings, and believe me,

Ever, my dear Morgan,

Most truly yours,

THOMAS MOORE.

Moore mentions this dinner in his diary, and says, "It is the *third* dinner that has been in contemplation for me, one of them being a mob feast at six shillings a head, which Jack Lawless wants to get up for me."

October 29th. — O'Gorman Mahon is not á charlatan, but a mountebank — a mountebank on wire. When asked to dine at the chief secretary's, the other day, he arrived when dinner was nearly over, in a chaise and four horses, two postilions, &c., &c., and entering the room, where he was an utter stranger, exclaimed, on seeing Sheil at the further end of the dinner table, "Ah! ah! my little friend, so you are here!" my blood ran cold, thinking what would come next. I blush for my countrymen.

November 23rd. — A *delightful* letter and pretty present of tablets from dear Lady Emily Hardinge. —

A letter from the editor of the *Athenæum*, offering me liberal terms — altogether a pleasant post.

This is Lord Anglesea's day of entry! What an apotheosis! O'Connell has organised all that is false, bad, and ungrateful in the country against him. All through the town are placards ordering "All who love Ireland to stay at home." Some of O'Connell's "two thousand gentlemen" took their stations in different places, and endeavoured to harangue the people against this once idol of the nation; but in spite of this, Lord Anglesea had with him all the intelligence, wealth, rank, and respectability of the country. The cries of "O'Connell for ever!" "Down with dirty Dogherty!" were abundant. Morgan got out of a sick bed to go and meet him (much to my anxiety and apprehension). Lord Cloncurry came home with Morgan after the swearing in of the lord-lieutenant, and afterwards dined at the state dinner at the castle. Amongst some of the odd and pleasant things Lord Cloncurry told us, was, that Billy Murphy wrote to him to say that O'Connell would call on him at Maritimo on Tuesday last, to offer him all the trades to walk in procession, to meet Lord Anglesea on his entry. Lord Cloncurry waited at home all day, but the "Liberator" never came — *en attendant*, he had changed his mind, and absolved the people from all gratitude to their true friend. Ireland seems now organised for revolution. The government has not one periodical organ, — O'Connell's party has all, save the Orange papers, who are equally factious. It is very disheartening. Meantime, parliament at this most critical moment is prorogued.

The "letters" alluded to in the ensuing note from

Lord Anglesea, were in all probability contributions from Sir Charles or Lady Morgan herself, to some liberal journal. Contributions of common sense, and a little tranquil stupidity, administered with discretion, were, doubtless, the best possible remedies for the restless cleverness of the Irish character. There is a great virtue in stupidity, it gives cohesion, and is a necessary quality before cleverness can attain the breadth and solidity of wisdom.

Marquis of Anglesea to Lady Morgan.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

December 3rd, 1830.

DEAR LADY MORGAN,

I have been favoured by the receipt of your obliging letter of the 28th of November, and have also received the letters you were so kind as to send. These had already attracted my notice, and very able productions they are. The subject is admirably handled, and cannot fail to do infinite good.

Oh, that Ireland would try the effect of a little quiet! From mere curiosity she should try it. Granted, that bustle and agitation are very charming, but *toujours, toujours perdrix!* is too much. Do let us be very still and stupid, I am fit for that state of things, and for that only, for I am a sad sufferer, and nothing but the restless desire I have to contribute my mite to help you all, could have induced me to quit my arm-chair. You must all compassionate me, and be very good.

Believe me,

Dear Lady Morgan,

Very truly yours,

ANGLESEA.

The following letter from Thomas Moore to Lady Morgan, is about literary matters. Incidental mention of an offer he had once had "to conduct the *Times*."

Thomas Moore to Lady Morgan.

SLOPERTON COTTAGE,
December 22nd, 1830.

MY DEAR LADY MORGAN,

As you seemed to think it better that I should commune *direct* with the publisher, and I had a prospect of being shortly in town, when I could deliver my answer in person, I deferred writing to either you or them till that opportunity should occur. I have now seen your messengers, at least, one of them; a very grave, respectable bibliopolist as I should wish to meet with, and have given him my answer (as I feared all along I should) in the *negative*. I was glad, however, to see that he had not much set his heart upon the plan, and I shall hope that neither have *you* been very desirous of it, as I hate to refuse anything that *any* body (how much, therefore, such a luminous lady as yourself) wishes me to do. The fact is, it would not be worth a publisher's while to give me such a sum as *alone* would make it worth *my* while to put myself so much out of my way. I was once offered at the rate of one hundred pounds a month to conduct the *Times* for a certain period, and at another time had a proposal from Croker to edit the *Quarterly Review*, at a thousand pounds a year, but neither tempted me. Talking of the *Times*, I have no conception of who was the author of that malignant attack upon you, but meant

to have asked the editor, had I seen him when I was in town. That great machine and I have long parted company; their politics under the Duke of Wellington (as I took care to tell them), being everything that I most detested. I shall be always glad, however, when they are in the ways of orthodoxy (as they seem to be just now), to put a helping hand to the lever, for such it is of the most massive kind.

Mrs. Moore begs to be most kindly remembered to you and Sir Charles, who is, I trust, by this time, quite himself again.

Ever yours, most truly,

THOMAS MOORE.

PS. — People express a little alarm about my *Life and Death of Lord Edward*, and I get hints from all sides that it would be prudent to defer its publishing; but I shall not mind them.

Christmas-day. — My birth-day — *à quoi bon?* — still I have great cause to be thankful whilst all I love live. What a cordial greeting from the Clarkes; how soothing! how cheering! what a beautiful aspect of life! Love and the arts — I found them all round the round table, the blackest frost without; all warm and sunshine within. Flaxman's illustrations of Dante on the table, Morgan strumming Rossini at the piano, Josephine with her pencil, sketching the group, &c., &c. Alas! how long will this last? We returned home better in health, feelings, and spirits, forgot O'Connel and the Irish Rebellion, the calumnies of authors, the envy of critics, and soon the whole world, in the calm, deep sleep of temperance and kindly feelings.

CHAPTER VI.

LAST YEARS IN DUBLIN — 1831.

THIS note from Lady Morgan to Moore, at the period when there was an Irish Coercion Bill in prospect gives a picture of a state of things which we hope is never likely to return.

Lady Morgan to T. Moore.

KILDARE STREET, DUBLIN,
January 2nd, 1831.

DEAR MR. MOORE,

I am tempted to put your *good nature* at rest, with respect to the *refusal* of the *editorship*. Your friend Crampton (whom I met at dinner yesterday) has offered to forward a note to you by *his* packet. So I am tempted to write. *My* opinion is, that it would be for the advantage of literature if *periodical* publications were put down for ever. Mr. Crampton and I agreed last night that we should be inclined to “put on the *list of friends* those whom you say have advised you not to publish your *Life of Lord Edward*, at this most *mal à propos* and *inauspicious* moment. Ireland is no more the country you left three months ago than it is *Cochin China*! To judge by the outline and aspect of things, a *connoisseur* in *revolution* (and I am *pas mal* in that species of *virtû*) all would say we were on the eve of the worst and most perilous political commotions *one* coming from *below*, and such elements! Imagine

countless thousands of the lower classes pouring through the streets, silent, concentrated, *worked* by a nod, a sign; and this, the day after a proclamation from the government, forbidding *all* meetings. (!) All other classes are *paralysed*; government is without *one* organ to address to public opinion; *not one newspaper* in its service — *terrorism* the order of the day and a parliament *dispersed* for six weeks at least, and the nation left to the prayers of the Archbishop of *Canterbury* and the black *Pasto* of Mr. Percival. It is clear that they know nothing about us in England; by this time, however, Lord Anglesea has probably *given* them a *hint*; *his reception* is a stain upon the country, which can never be effaced; peace or war (*civil war and extending woes*) now lies in the influence of O'Connell over the passions of the people; "*to this complexion are we come at last.*"

In haste, —

Dear Mr. Moore,

Yours truly,

S. MORGAN.

January 26th. — I made a very agreeable sort of Donnybrook fair party on Friday last, — 20th. My women were all pretty, and my men all pleasant, and *pour comble* we got up a proverb *en action*, in very good style, all *à l'improvisé*, and though almost strangers to each other in this line, they were acted *à merveille*.

The proverb — "Poverty comes in at the door, love flies out at the window."

What shouts of laughter and fun! — our audience — Lord Douro, Lord Headford, Sir Guy and Lady

Campbell, Sir E. and Lady Blakeney, Augustus Liddle, Colonel Bowater, Lord F. Paulet, Mrs. Caulfield, Miss Armitt, and Miss Crampton.

Had a letter to-day from David, the sculptor, sending me my own bust in marble, and that of Lafayette!

February 15th. — Sitting all alone to-day; just before dinner enter T. Moore! *pardi!* I could not believe my eyes. "Why, what on earth brings you here? is it to dine with me to-day?" "No, I'll dine with you to-morrow." "My mother was dying, I was sent for, she has seen me, and has revived." Morgan came in. Moore sat all the time; I never before saw him sit for ten minutes together; he was cordial, and pleasant, and confidential. He told us many strange things. Poor fellow, he has never been able to get out of debt. He told us Rogers had expended three thousand pounds on the publication of his dandy book. Oh, these amateur authors who write for fashion, while *we* write for fame or famine! Moore says he thinks Murray would like to publish for me.

February 17th. — I had a little dinner got up in a hurry for Moore, yesterday; it was got up thus. I threw up my windows and asked the inmates of the cabs and carriages of my friends as they passed the windows, and sent out some penny porters, and lighted up my rooms. Moore was absolutely astounded when he saw my party! He sang some of his most beautiful songs in his most delightful manner, without stopping; some of them twice over, and all of them as if every word was applicable to the people around him. Many of his old friends were around him; I said, "if you

stay a day or two longer, I'll do better than this." "No, no," he said, "never again can such a thing be done. This is one of the few happy accidents which occur rarely; besides, I don't want to efface the impression even by something better."

I never saw him more natural or agreeable. He praised Murray to the skies, and said he was princely in his conduct to authors. Moore disliked me in my youth; he told me at Florence that he thought Byron did not wish to know *me*, and *did* wish to know Morgan.

April 1st. — Poor Molly! I went to see her, and the whole was too much for me — my dear Morgan just returned from her — we are with her every day! What a scene! her whole anxiety is about her funeral, her coffin, &c. I have promised her to do all, and now she is at peace, although her drunken sister (who is looking forward to a glorious wake) has brought her priest, who told her she could not be saved. My sister is all goodness to her, and nurses her like a mother!

Morgan and I have just had a *battle royal*! The subject was, as usual, one of my improvements in the house. All, however, of my improvements have been made at *long* intervals; the *last* I was five years working at. The present point at issue is, *I* want a little *greenhouse* to put my plants in on the *open space* at the back of the stairs; I want this done, and have offered to pay for it. Morgan vows I never shall have it, and is gone out in a passion; but I don't despair. Upon this occasion I am a bore, and he is — a bear.

Mrs. Hemans had at this period settled in Dublin.

Friendly acquaintance and interchange of well disposed civilities went on between herself and Lady Morgan, in spite of the differences of their habits, for Mrs. Hemans was then an invalid, and inclined to withdraw from general society, in which Lady Morgan found her element. These distinguished women regarded each other with high consideration.

From Mrs. Hemans to Lady Morgan.

UPPER BAGOT STREET,
May 7th.

Mrs. Hemans presents her compliments to Lady Morgan, and returns the "Metropolitan," with many thanks for all the pleasure it has afforded her. She trusts that her little messengers may be able to bring her an improved account of Lady Morgan's health, and that the particulars of the *Macaw's* *débüt* in fashionable life will not be long withheld.

This Macaw was the pet of Lady Cork and Orrery, and Lady Morgan was writing a *jeu d'esprit*, called *Memoir of a Macaw of a Lady of Quality*.

A letter marked private has always an attraction; the present note from Sheil is about public affairs, and though time has deprived them of all the uncertainty that gave them their emphasis, at the moment it is interesting to see events as they pass in incidents day by day. Lady Morgan was always deeply in earnest about politics. Parties were running fearfully high upon the Reform Bill.

*R. Sheil to Lady Morgan.**Tuesday, July, 1831.*

MY DEAR LADY MORGAN,

Your letter to me is most gratifying; it is another and a greener leaf in my parliamentary chapter, a thousand thanks to your good heart. Believe me you mistake me much if you try me by my observance of the rules of etiquette; I know how to value your faculties and your character. There is no one whose friendship and praise I prize more than yours and Sir Charles's. I have received a series of kindnesses from both, which I cannot readily forget.

There is no news here in the political circles to which I can give implicit confidence. It is *said* that there are dissensions in the cabinet, and that the king has had a fit of apoplexy. Party runs so high that I can attach no credit to what I hear, even from the *highest* quarters on *both* sides. I *believe* that there has been a great defection among the Lords, but that it is quite possible that some of the ministers may ultimately become terrified at their own reform. Lord Melbourne was great. Charles Grant did not speak with the cordiality of strong conviction.

Lady Cork was last night making special inquiries about you; she asked me whether it was true that you were writing the adventures and observations of her Macaw. It lately bit off the toe of a countess, but on the calf of a minister it could make no impression.

I met Jeffery and Macaulay here at dinner; Jeffery has the most astounding volubility I ever witnessed; he will not do in the house, I fear. I witnessed at Sir J. Mackintosh's his introduction to Wordsworth, for

the *first* time. The latter grinned horribly, a ghastly smile.

Remember me to Sir Charles, and believe me,

Yours most truly,

R. SHEIL.

August 13th. — We are invited to the regatta; but we shall go to Lucan instead [Lucan was a watering place near Dublin, fashionable, and much frequented at that time] to repose from country house dissipations, and then I shall set to work at my Irish histories. My dirty house is to be given up to workmen, and I am to have a French window at the head of the stairs, opening on the balcony; the greenhouse question is still laid on the table, but I will have that too before I die, but not long before, I fear.

The review mentioned by Lord Anglesea in the ensuing letter was an Irish one, written to serve some question of the moment; the times, both in England and Ireland, were threatening, and every small contribution of common sense was thankfully received by those who had the guidance of public affairs.

Lord Anglesea to Lady Morgan.

BLACK ROCK,
September, 12, 1831.

MY DEAR LADY MORGAN,

I ought to have thanked you sooner for the Review you sent me, and for calling my attention to the well-written article in it by Sir Charles Morgan. I had already seen *extracts* from it, with which, to be honest,

I was better pleased than with the *whole*, for it happens that I go the full length with him in what I had before met with, whereas, in part of that which was new to me, I differ. I am sorry — you, probably, glad — that I have not time to explain myself.

Lady Anglesea showed me your note regarding an Italian opera, in Dublin, during October and November. If the thing is likely to take, I shall be delighted to promote it, and all my family will join. I think every encouragement should be given to those who will render Dublin gay. We want a little *dégourdissement*, because too much entangled in sombre politics. We may be vastly good patriots, and yet be always lively and good humoured; but before Messrs. Calcraft and de Bégnis embark in this undertaking, they should well calculate their means.

Believe, me,

Dear Lady Morgan,

Very faithfully yours,

ANGLESEA.

October 1st. — I thought the child's ball, at the Stanley's, a *triste* affair, or the contrast with Lady Emily's child's ball made it appear more so.

They were very civil; and Mr. Stanley seemed as if he wished to be as unlike a *minister of state* at a child's ball as possible; he ran about and was even *frisky*, and at the ponderous supper (where there was a smoking sirloin of beef at the head, and a cold round at the foot, two turkeys and ducks at the side); he kept crying, "Why don't you eat; pray eat," as if he was feeding the poor Irish at a soup kitchen.

October 16th. — On my return from Lucan, I find

mon bon ami the black volume, my journal white or blue, and unwritten still, on the writing desk in my dressing-room; there it has lain for a month, and it actually requires an effort of will to open and scribble in it. My life at Lucan was an odd one, I was placed in a set I never was in before, such a place is the mutual rendezvous of quizzeries of all sorts, and I should have died of it, but for my Dominican monk, Father Fitzgerald, of Carlow (of whom and our romance more hereafter), and his friend the head of the Dominicans, Father Harold, and our own odd, clever, paradoxical friend, Professor Macartney. We made a delightful little coterie, and all the mediocrities were frightened out of their stupid wits. Holy St. Francis! what a conclave in the midst of their sanctity! for they were all saints, and vulgar saints. My arrival caused universal dismay. Miss M—, the archbishop's daughter, ran away, others were about to follow her, but I tamed them all. No Lady Huntingdon, had she dropped among them, could have been more in the odour of sanctified popularity than I was, after a while, and my life there was, in some respects, most delectable, — air, health, temperance, and occupation. I wrote there my two most arduous Irish articles for the Metropolitan. Since our return, we have been in perpetual agitation about the Reform bill, but I picked one gay, light-hearted, agreeable evening out of the bustle, — a dinner and soirée for Paganini. I asked him, not as a miraculous fiddle-player, but as a study. He came into the drawing-room in a great coat, a clumsy walking stick, and his hat in his hand (quite a Penruddock figure), and, walking up to me, made a regular set speech in his Genoese Italian, which I am convinced

was taught him by his segretario; it abounded in *Donnas celebritissimas*, and all the superlatives of Italian gallantry. At dinner, he seemed wonderfully occupied with the dishes in succession, and frequently said, "*ho troppo mangiato!*" at each dish, exclaiming, "*bravissimo! excellentissimo!*" The fact is, I had copied a Florentine dinner as closely as I could, having had a Florentine cook all the time we were in Italy; so, we had a *minestra al vermicelli; macaroni*, in all forms, &c., &c. I asked him if he were not the happiest man in the world, every day acquiring so much fame and so much money. He sighed and said, he should be but for one thing "*i Ragazzi*," the little blackguards that ran after him in the streets. In the evening, I took him into the boudoir; we had a *tête-à-tête* of an hour, in which he told me his whole story; but in such an odd, simple, Italian, gossiping manner, half by signs, looks, and inflections of the voice, that though I can take him off to the life verbally, I can give no idea of him on paper; — still here is the outline. His father and mother in humble life in Genoa, fond of music — no more. At four years old, he played the guitar, and, untaught, attended all the churches to sing, and at seven years of age, composed something like a *cantata*; then he took up the violin and made such progress, that his father travelled about with him from one Italian town to another, till he attracted the attention and attained the patronage of Elise Bonaparte, then Grand Duchess of Tuscany. He was taken into her family, and played constantly at her brilliant little court; there he fell in love with one of her *dames d'honneur*, who turned his head, he said, and he became *pazzo per amore*, and found his violin expressed his

passion better than he could. Mademoiselle B— became his guide and inspiration; but they had a terrible *fracas*, they fought, fell out and separated. One day, in his despair, he was confiding his misery to his beloved violin, and made it repeat the quarrel just as it happened; he almost made it articulate the very words, and in the midst of this singular colloquy, Mademoiselle de B— rushed into the room and threw her arms round his neck and said, "Paganini, your genius has conquered;" their reconciliation followed, and she begged he would note down those inspirations of love; he did so, and called it, *Il Concerto d'Amore*. Having left it by accident on the piano of the grand duchess, she saw, and commanded him to play it; he did so, and the dialogue of the two strings had a wonderful success. He married afterwards a chorus singer at Trieste, and she was the mother of his little Paganini, whom he doated on. The mother, he said, abandoned them both, and that he was now no longer susceptible of the charms of the "*Belle Donne*." His violin was his mistress. While telling me all this, he rolled his eyes in a most extraordinary way, and assumed a look that it is impossible to define — really and truly something demoniacal. Still, he seems to me, to be a stupified and almost idiotic creature.

Here is a letter from the Countess of Cork and Orrery, still harping on her macaw.

Lady Cork to Lady Morgan.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS,

October 25.

It is actually nine months since I received a letter

from dear Lady Morgan. I immediately conceived a letter of thanks, but never had it in my power to bring it to light. Lucina is not at hand, nor any other friendly assistant.

The bantling with bright thoughts is quite decayed, and I remain your stupid old eighty-six, without a second idea.

I should not venture to intrude upon you to-day; but that I really am anxious to be regaled with one of your pretty greetings. Tommy Moore told me my macaw had spoke both witty and clever. Bulwer, &c., &c., said the same, and that they would send it to me. I have never seen it. When can I hear of it — answer this, and tell me, when you come to England. I don't wish it till April, when I promise you constant, pleasant *réunions*. I am more *chez moi*, and go out less than ever. I collect pleasant people, and like this last act of the play as well as any part of my life. I am in good health, and have many kind friends, among whom I trust you'll allow me to set you down in the first class.

For I am, very truly,
Your faithful and obliged servant,
M. C. O.

A true Whig.

PS. You must write some beautiful panegyric on my sweet friends, Miss Foleys.

This macaw, which has been several times alluded to, who spoke both witty and clever, was a bird of wisdom belonging to Lady Cork, and Lady Morgan wrote a charming paper entitled *Memoirs of a Macaw*

of a *Lady of Quality*, which first appeared in the *New Monthly*, and afterwards was republished in *The Book without a Name*. It is a model for the kind of writing; it is full of good feeling, and has caustic, lively touches of society which give a pleasant sharpness; and there is a sketch of a poor "Younger Brother," that is quite touching; altogether, it is one of Lady Morgan's happiest efforts.

October 30. — In that coarse, dashing, but not altogether ill-written novel the *Staff Officer*, there is a picture from the life of my dear old friend Joe Atkinson. The author wrote me a fine letter under the signature Oliver Moore, presenting me his book and saying lots of civil things.

This moment the news came in that our excellent friend, Wallace, is returned at last for Drogheda. I worked hard at this, and wrote to all whom I thought could or could not, assist him. Poor Wallace is very ill, and got his fever at his odious election.

November 2. — My poor dear old friend, Hamilton Rowan, is fast going; Morgan saw him the day before yesterday, lying in his chaise-lounge, feeble, but still full of spirit and interest in the passing events.

November 7. — The cholera is approaching. I proposed to Morgan that we should retire from Dublin; he stopped me short by saying, that where there was most danger that was his post. His view of the case changed my whole feeling on the subject; *he must stay*, and therefore, *I will stay*, so last night we set about thinking what was wisest and best to be done for the preservation of the poor prisoners of the Marshalsea. We think we have succeeded. He has gone to examine

the state of the prison, and then to make his proposals to the Lord Lieutenant.

A letter from one of the horse-riders of the Royal Arena, to beg I will command his benefit and give him my name; of course I refused. How people mistake my energy for influence!

November 14. — Yesterday was a day of offerings. Robertson presented me with a good miniature of myself. It is a nice picture; but much thinner, graver, and more sharp and *collet monté* than I ever was, or ever shall be *secula seculorum*. Offering the second — A fine bronze medal of Walter Scott, brought me from Edinburgh. Third — a brace of superb pheasants from Capt. Jekyll, of the Grenadier Guards. Lady Elizabeth Clements and Mrs. Caulfield have just walked in with a present of twelve yards of white satin, embroidered in flowers by the late Countess of Charlemont for a court-dress. They made me swear that I would act a *proverbe* for them in it some evening. This is the fun of the thing — the philosophy of it is the embroidery; it must have taken a life to do, and is a fine illustration of the life to which ladies of quality were put to formerly to get rid of their time. I have been thinking to what use I can put it — as curtains for the boudoir it would have no effect, except that of soiled, flowered linen. Draperies of white satin, embroidered in flowers, sounds “sweetly” in a novel; but for effect, masses both in colour and material, an adaptation of light and shades are the things; thus, some fifty yards of scarlet or rose-coloured moreen, at two or three shillings a yard, would have more effect than all the embroidered satins in the world. Furniture should be rich, simple, voluminous, and capable of falling, or rather melting, into deep folds;

the effect of the rich masses and lights and shades produced by a drapery of this texture is surprising. I think I shall make a *douliette* for my French bed, dye it green and stuff it with eider down.

November 27. — All the early part of the day house-keeping, looking over table cloths, cutting out dusters, and what not of the huckaback order.

Prince Pucklau Muskau's book just come! I am properly trotted out in it. It is too horrible to think there is no doing good without paying the penalty. The prince's book, the Prince of Darkness, I should say, if it did not bear the name and impress of the Prince Pucklau Muskau. At the very time we were showing him hospitality, he was concocting this book, in which I was to be misrepresented and belied. The conversation he describes, was utterly false. I never again ought to receive a foreigner into my house; this is the fourth time I have been the subject of attacks written by such guests. It is rather curious that at this particular moment another foreigner should be presented to me, Count Charles O'Haggerty, *écuyer* to the duchess of Angoulême, at Holyrood; but I am sick and weary of it all.

December 20. — I cannot endure the sight of this book (my diary), I have nothing but botherations to enter. But what a glorious triumph! The Reform Bill passing through the House, two to one against the Tories.

December 25. — Christmas-day, my birthday. Hélas!!

December 26. — Yesterday I dined with my own dear family; what a cluster of clever, handsome and beloved heads!

To-day, off to Malahide Castle where we spend our Christmas.

CHAPTER VII.

A FLYING VISIT TO ENGLAND — 1832.

January 2. — Kildare Street. We had a cordial household, hospitable time at Malahide — all old friends — the Talbots — the Evans of Portran, my old lover and friend, Edward Moore. The fine old Castle is always my delight. I finished my article on it, for the *Metropolitan*, in the old library, with a Grant of Edward IV. lying beside me, bearing his own signature. Drove to Howth Castle — more antiquities — promised Lady Howth we would dine and stay there next Thursday, then to General Cockburn's for the rest of the holidays.

So enchanted to get back to our snugery in Kildare Street, with all its warmth, comfort, and enjoyment. Those great castles are so cold and dreary, one has so many miles to walk between drawing and dressing-room that the contrast to my little china closet is very great, and then my agreeable droppers in, from three to five.

January 4. — A pleasant levee to-day, clever Mrs. Caulfield, and wild, but pleasant Edward Bligh; a tremendous set-to in politics.

January 5. — Working hard at old chronicles for my intended new novel, *Grace O'Mally*.

January 16. — Went to see the lions and boa constrictor figuring away at the theatre, most wonderful!

Martin played with the lion, or rather the lion with him like a great Newfoundland dog romping with a child. Martin has been predestined by his temperament to tame savage beasts, and to be eaten by them some fine day.

January 24. — All going on cheerily, good company and good spirits, when arrived the last number of the *Quarterly*. The acrimonious spirit of old Gifford still survives, and all the bitterness and weakness it exhibited against me twenty years back, more violent than ever. Prince Pucklau Muskau's vile book furnishes forth this new attack on me; the worst thing they can find to say against me is that my father was an actor, the miserable creatures!

January 27. — By-the-bye, this has been a merry week — a gay ball at Lady Kingsmill's; yet a more brilliant assembly at the Marquis of Headford's. I flirted with Sir Harcourt Lees, and Lambert of Beaupark, the high priests of Orangeism. One of them told me that the *cicerone* of the cathedral of Cashel, showing it to him the other day, said, "And here, sir is the ould part, built by the pagans, and these statues were the *pa*-gods!"

Our new Archbishop Whateley has astonished, outraged, maddened the clergy by advising in his last sermon that some passages, and *some* only, be selected from the Bible and given to the people. They left the church in convulsions, exclaiming, the Bible, the *whole* Bible, and *nothing but* the Bible!"

January 28. — Last night, sitting with the Earl of Rosse, he told me many strange stories, picked up when he was a child from his father, who lived to be a hundred. He described a ball at the great O'Moore's,

where the company, exceeding the number of beds, the ladies lay down round the capacious hearth, their feet pointing towards the fire. An old woman came in with an immense quantity of woollen cloth, which she flung over them, and so they slept!

The “madder,” so often mentioned in Irish song, was a wooden tankard, made square; there were then no tools for turning. Wooden noggins and wooden dishes were universal; they are still much used in country parts.

When Lord Rosse was Sir Lawrence Parsons, he wrote some learned works on Irish antiquities; his son, Lord H. Oxmantown, is a great mechanician, he is now occupied on a telescope of great power.

February 1. — I began another new work to-day on *The Ignorance of Women*, — shall I ever finish *any*? I doubt it, the motive no longer exists, and perhaps, too, the working material is worn out — this frittering away of mind is very like it.

February 20. — The Whigs and the ministry going the way of all flesh; these mongrel Liberals will never do, — never did do.

Lord Grey's speech on the enforcement of the tithe is conclusive. Lord Plunkett is at the bottom of this, one of the old set of Irish politicians, *rompus et corrompus*. Family aggrandisement is his great motive in all. Somebody said to old Norbury some time before he died, “It is odd that Plunkett cannot see his way clearly about the tithe.” “Sir,” said Lord Norbury, “he has the *son* in his eyes.”

Lord Plunkett is an acute, eloquent, and clear-sighted man, to the extent of his views; but they are

not extensive. His politics are simply, rigorously *British*, not European.

Lord Grey is the screw loose.

February 27. — Parties and balls galore this last week — no need to specify.

March 23. — Ever since my last entry, "with darkness compassed," shut up, a dark room, a horrid state, a tax upon those whose charity leads them to come to me. The kind Talbots carry me off to Malahide on Saturday.

April 8. — The other day I took a party to see Malahide Castle. As Lady Chapman's carriage had been broken at a *soirée* the night before, I drove her in my phaeton. Compare this with my *début* in Dominic Street, when I went to be hired as a governess! I did the honours of the castle in my old quality of *Custoda*.

We had an excellent luncheon, and we came home loaded with flowers and vegetables, *à l'ordinaire*. In short, nobody can grow old more agreeably than I do; I sit with the picture of the immortal Ninon de L'Enclos hanging over my head, a sort of votive shrine raised to the art of remaining young through mind when youth has passed away!

I am getting on with the learned opening of my new book on Woman.

April 19. — The cholera is making fearful strides among the filthy dens of the wretched lower orders! many of the higher are panic-stricken.

May 17. — Tory ministry out! just as Lord Anglesey was packing off.

What emotions this event has raised in my mind!

and what an interval! Yesterday — Europe — mankind seemed thrown back on the horrors of past and dark ages; and now they are not only restored, but advanced by centuries. I could not resist writing to Lord Anglesey. Here is a rough draft of my letter.

Lady Morgan to Lord Anglesey.

May 17, 1832.

MY DEAR LORD,

In moments of great commotion and great emotion, all forms of etiquette must yield to the expressions of strong feeling which acknowledge no masters of ceremonies. My husband and I were at the Park a day or two back, to pay you our deep regret at your leaving. To-day, under a far different excitement, I venture to obtrude the expression of our congratulations on the greatest triumphs that freedom and knowledge ever obtained over despotism and bigotry. England is saved, and great and good men again take those high positions in which they may best serve the interests of mankind. Of course, your excellence is left with us to revive hopes for Ireland, who, like a capricious mistress, although she may sometimes *bouder*, the object of her passion has no desire to change.

I am, my dear Lord,

With sincere respect and congratulations,

Your Excellency's devoted subject,

SYDNEY MORGAN.

I have just had a letter from Moore, proving that it is equally true of one who becomes rich, as of a poet, that he must be *nasciter non fit*.

Thomas Moore to Lady Morgan.

May 24th, 1832.

MY DEAR LADY MORGAN,

At the time I received your letter, I was not very well able to answer it, and, indeed, till within these two days, have felt by no means well, or like myself. I am, however, now much better. I have been in correspondence, during part of the time, with your friend of the *Metropolitan*, Captain Marryatt, and if the most cautious and flattering liberality, on his part, added to your kind persuasions, could have made a contributor or editor of me, I should have been one at this moment. But I hate to be *tied*; it is this, far more than what you call my aristocratic (God help me) prejudices, which makes me reject so often the golden bait flung at me. If I were to judge, indeed, of the state of literature from my own experience, I should say it never was more prosperous, as I have actually turned away from my *door* (as the shop-keepers say) fifteen hundred guineas and a thousand pounds a year within the last three months; all the time, too, wanting money most pinchingly. From what you said in your letter I took for granted that Campbell had intimated some intention of abdicating the editorship; but this I find not to be the case, and if I were ever so disposed to accept of the chair, I should shrink from the slightest step, on my part, that could be construed into a wish to supplant him. I lament to hear of his present state, but he *has* been a noble fellow. You will think it looks very like contributorship when you come to see some verses of mine announced for the next number of the *Metropolitan*; but, besides my wish to show, by

some trifling mark, how much I felt the kindness both of Captain Marryatt and Dr. Saunders, these verses were of a kind that would not *keep*, being a good deal circulated, or, at least, shown about by those who are interested in them, and, therefore, likely to get into print. All I have told you about *shop* business here is for your private self alone; for, though vain enough, God knows, at being praised so much higher than I am worth, I think it, in general, not right to proclaim the particulars of my negotiations with the bibliopologists.

Give my best regards to Morgan,

And believe me, very truly yours,

THOMAS MOORE.

May 27. — A bright summer morning. Morgan took up his guitar at breakfast, and began to *frédoner* *La Biondina*, in *Gondoletta*, and an hour afterwards, under the combined influence of sunshine and green tea, Morgan, who is in as high health and spirits as I am out of both, ran up to my dressing-room, where I was prosing over my *Women of the Church*, with a handful of MS. music. "See what I have composed," said he, and laying it down on my tiresome writing-desk, he played and sang a pretty *cavatina*.

May 28. — I am suffering beyond all conception from want of air and exercise. My house is small and confined; there is no thorough air, and I am never allowed to open a window to obtain it. When summer comes, Dublin is a dreary desert inhabited only by loathsome beggars, and I feel suffocated; I complain, and think and say, "this is a hard fate." My complaints are met with ridicule and vehement argument

— sometimes with harshness; they are not borne with, because their cause is not felt, and all that makes *my* misery makes the happiness of one who, by law and custom, is the master of my actions, while books and easy chairs make up his whole wise scheme of happiness! All he says *may* be true, and I *may* be wrong; it *may* be weakness, caprice, an appetite for excitement; but still it is misery, and there is no reasoning with sensation. Men feel this, and plead it for the indulgence of their own whims — poor woman is commanded to suffer, and be silent, if she is so weak or wicked as to have no control over her sensations. This has been and will be my little personal narrative *in secula seculorum*.

[There is the following note at the bottom of this page of the diary, which is an amusing commentary on the above. *October 29, 1832.* — Looking back on this page, I can scarcely believe I am the person who wrote it; for *now* I am in high health and spirits, and in great vigour of body and mind. My trip to England, and air and exercise, have restored the balance of affection between us!]

London, July 1. — I thought I was past all enjoyment; but well may I enjoy so cordial and gracious a reception from all my old and new London friends. These pleasant and fresh apartments in St. James' Place, close to the parks, and within reach of everything that is best is very enlivening. My visitors begun at ten o'clock this morning — authors, publishers, booksellers, and artists; afterwards, some new and old cronies — Campbell, Captain Marryatt, Bulwer, Dilke, and Wentworth Dilke; Lardner, Miss Sheridan, Sir M. Shee, Valpy, and Bentley; then in the afternoon, La-

dies Charleville and Charlemont, Lady Stepney and others. This is pretty well for one day. Perhaps what is most delightful of all, is to find the old friends I had early made in my youth still at their post. Lord Nugent was one of my visitors, and more agreeable than ever.

I was carried off to the parks and zoological gardens, by Mrs. Webster, and have now a late eight o'clock dinner to dress for. In short, this is a second spring, an after crop!

July 2. — Yesterday, a charming dinner made for me at Mr. Dilke's. Amongst many celebrities, Hood (of the *Comic Annual*) a very grave person, looking the picture of ill-health, was presented to me. Morgan quite happy — good music in the evening. The cordial hostess, full of kindness — pretty house — full of good pictures and old curiosities.

Lady Cork still in town, still well disposed, but is so *bent* on *getting up a dinner*, that all her lingering forces are summed up in that.

Mrs. Charles Gore, the authoress of the thousand and one fashionable novels (her last, *Pin Money*), and a very successful writer; is herself, a pleasant little rondelette of a woman. I found her something of my own style. When I went to pay her a visit, I found her preparing for a dinner party in a pretty little bit of a boudoir house; we talked and laughed together as good-humoured women always do, and agreed upon *many points*. She made some *clever hits*. Trelawney, D'Orsay, and some other brilliant villains were to have been presented to me to-day, but I was out when they called.

I have little time to write my journal, and so merely

jot down people and things as a reminder. As thus: Lady Aldborough has just been — wonderful still — her own hair, graceful figure, and *such a toilet!!* her wit (*un peu trop fort*) most racy, she might almost be my mother!!

The following note from Countess Guiccioli is very interesting in its broken English; she had not yet become a great lady at the French court, nor taken up the dropped stitches of her “respectability.”

The Countess of Guiccioli to Lady Morgan.

July 9th, 1832.

[With Lord Byron's hair and autograph.]

The Countess Guiccioli presents her compliments to Lady Morgan, and sends to her some lines of Lord Byron's hand-writing, together with some hairs of him. She adds to that a ringlet of her own hair, only because Lady Morgan asked it. But she cannot do that, without a sort of *remords*, as it was a profanation to put together in the same shrine so holy relics with so trifling a thing as it is; for the rest, the few lines of Lord Byron's writing hand are directed to the Count Gamba, Countess Guiccioli's father, and are written in a playful style, as he did frequently, and always when he talked about the laziness and not extraordinary cleverness of his minister, Mr. Sega.

The Countess Guiccioli wishes and hopes that a better opportunity will be presented to her, in order to show how high is her esteem and admiration for the illustrious and amiable Lady Morgan.

August 16. — At last arrived at the original part

of our pilgrimage, *Leamington!* found it a twaddle — people taking physic to slow music, and returning to quick; but oh, for Warwick Castle! and Guy's Cliff! enchanting! My old flirt in my priory days, "the lord of the castle," was not at home; the Bertie Percys were, and they were all kindness and hospitality.

August 30. — We are now back to dull, dusty Dublin; we have been to pay our respects to the vice-royalties, and saw Lord Anglesey and Lady Mary Paget, and had a long and pleasant confab. Lord Anglesey said, "will you dine with me to-day, to-morrow, or Monday." We said, "Monday, if it suits your Excellency." Lord Anglesey. — "Who will you have to meet you?" I was *going* to say, "Pat Costello and Dan O'Connell;" but thought that would be *too* agreeable, so, said, "your Excellency's family." Lord Anglesey. — "Oh, poh, you must have somebody!" At this moment, in came Mr. Secretary Stanley. Lord Anglesey said, "You shall have him." Stanley bowed and smiled, and so it is settled we dine at the Phoenix on Monday.

Tuesday. — Our dinner was rather *triste*, *dull*, and *fine*. Lord Anglesey not in spirits, one of his bad days.

Lady Morgan piqued herself on her influence over the young men of her circle. She always endeavoured to rouse them from their desultory habits of amusement, to a sense of their duties as land owners and Irishmen.

October 25. — I have just got a fine new cloak, and am so smart! Went to Riversdale, to see Lady Guy Campbell in it. [Lady Guy Campbell was the daughter of Lord and Lady Edward Fitzgerald.] She had just got a picture of her old granny, Madame de

Genlis, and of her mother, Pamela, which had belonged to the ladies of Llangollen, and which I put her in the way of getting.

Lady Guy Campbell told me some curious anecdotes of her mother's birth. She has no doubt that Pamela was the daughter of Egalité and Madame de Genlis, and she told me that she has a paper signed by them both, being a contract of adoption of the child Pamela by both. She recollects an angry dispute between her mother (Lady E. Fitzgerald), and Madame de Genlis, when the latter said, "*ne vous vantez pas d'être ma fille vous ne l'êtes pas.*" "*Pardi,*" replied Pamela. "*Il n'y a pas de quoi s'en vanter!*" Pamela was born whilst Madame de Genlis was in the West Indies. She sent for the child to London to speak English with Mademoiselle D'Orleans, and Lady Edward said that when she arrived in her little English Red Riding Hood cloak, Madame de Genlis was sitting with the D'Orleans family, and surrounded by the court. The child looking about it, and astounded by so fine a party, flew to Madame de Genlis's arms, whom she had never seen since she was a baby. "Such was her sagacity," said Madame, "that she knew me from my reputation!"

I see a great likeness in the upper part of Lady Campbell's face to Madame de Genlis; but *en beau*, very pretty from expression and movement of countenance. The King of France was present at her mother's marriage with Lord Edward Fitzgerald, at Tournai; he was *then* the Duke de Chartres, and Fitzgerald was in Dumouriez's army.

November 2nd. — Just returned from Bray Head, its delicious scenery, and its beneficent mistress. But

what a neighbourhood to live in with its *cagoterics*! What society! all effete races worn out. The very air breathes Methodism, and every tree looked like a preacher. I walked in the sweet Dargle, but not before the evangelical gate-keeper received half-a-crown from Mrs. P—— for letting us into Powerscourt. I went to Holly Brook to see my old friend and Livy's old schoolfellow (Lady Hudson still deep in mourning for her favourite child, Sir Robert); I was delighted with Holly Brook. The old tottering mansion full of the tippling memory of *Robin Adair*. His glass, half a yard high and half a yard round, was shown to me, and his drinking bout with a Scotchman related. The low, dark room is covered with divine pictures. Lady Hudson was Miss Nevil. We have often spent our holidays together.

William Plunket (the hon. and reverend), who sat beside me at dinner to-day, at Bray Head, told me he had been with his father, Lord Plunket, at Holland House, which was almost their home when in London. "One day," he said, "we were the only guests at Holland House, when Prince Talleyrand came in." "Where do you think I come from?" he demanded of Lord Holland. A hundred vain guesses were made. "Well, then, from dining and passing the day *tête à tête* with Jeremy Bentham."

I have often thought of this *tête-à-tête*. How could they understand each other? The extremes of sensibility and insensibility, of honesty and roguery — philosophy and philanthropy against diplomacy and villany!!!

November 28th. — Just returned from Lord Cloncurry's, a vastly gay party for Lyons. "Dear Lady

Morgan" and her "agreeability," all the rage once more. Why? *Dio lo so!* Why did she *lose* her popularity? I know not. Take the world as it runs, it is never worth a thought; whims, passions, interests, *any* thing but feeling, truth, reason. Lord Brabazon was deputed my cavalier — a cold, sensible, travelled, electioneering young gentleman, far better than his race. I was thought quite charming! "Adieu, dear Lady Morgan, and may you long continue the agreeable creature you are now!" The other day only, "the agreeable creature" was *toute au contraire!*

November 30th. — Met a poor starved beggar child, and gave him a penny. "Och, the Lord pour a blessing on your honour!" "And how does your poor mother live?" I said, among other things. "Och thin, by ating cowld victuals, marram!"

By-the-bye, this reminds me of a blessing I once received from an old beggar woman, to whom I had given a sixpence. "Och thin! the Lord bless yer sweet honour, and may every hair of yer head be a mould four, to light yer sowl to glory!" What an imaginative race they are, (!) would sixpence ever have stimulated an English beggar to such an invocation!

A note from Mrs. Hemans, endorsed by Lady Morgan, "she would and she would not."

The friendly relations of Mrs. Hemans with Lady Morgan were maintained to the last. Lady Morgan's high spirit delighted and attracted the more delicate and reserved lady.

*Mrs. Hemans to Lady Morgan.**December 3rd, 1832.*

DEAR LADY MORGAN,

I would have come to you *for pleasure* on Saturday evening, but nothing that is not brilliant ought to enter your boudoir, and my eyes and intellect grow so dim together as evening approaches, that I could only take the refuge of an *owl*, in the shade. To-morrow evening, not for business, but for pleasure, I will come if I can; but I must tell you how I am situated. A gentleman was engaged to pass the evening here, and I must either beg your leave to make him my escort, or give him his *congé* till another time. If neither of these expedients will do, you must again kindly excuse me. You are very good for including my little artist in your invitation; the last time I called upon you, I brought with me some of his drawings from the antique to show you; I will beg your acceptance of one, should you think it worth receiving, the next time I have the pleasure of seeing you.

Believe me,

Dear Lady Morgan,

Very truly yours,

FELICIA HEMANS.

December 6th. — So ends my hospitalities for the year 1832. The thousand details necessary for getting up a *recherché* dinner with few servants is Herculean labour, and, besides, I have to empty my room for space, and yesterday I had upholstery to put up myself, and pictures to move and change, and poor old Mrs. Casey *broke down* from nervousness (*or whiskey*) in

the kitchen, and I had to dress *half* the dinner myself, which every body allowed was supreme, particularly my *matelotte d'anguille*, and my *dinde farci à la daube*! It matters little how *great* dinners are dressed, but *small* ones should be *exquisite*, or not given at all.

To-morrow we dine with the gay young Vaughans in Merrion Square (he is brother to Lord Lisburne). We are to be few and merry. Last Monday we dined at the P——'s, and were many and dull. Society here is all bad: dearth of mind, and want of Europeanism everywhere, to say nothing of party faction and religious acrimony. Miserable country!

December 10. — Yesterday we were at an *amateur concert*, at the castle. Lord Anglesey and I fell to discourse as usual — politics and *badinage*. The Duke of Leinster played his "big fiddle," and looked happy and amiable, and after each act, pottered about, gathering together the music, settling lights, and, in short, enacting the part of "property man" in a theatrical orchestra *to the life*.

I had the pleasure of taking my two girls with me after a *long dispute* and *struggle* (and a *little intrigue*) with their mother *as usual*.

December 14th. — Dined last evening at Mr. Stanley's, the Secretary of State, Phoenix Park. A large official party. It would have been a heavy one, but I put my shoulder to the wheel, and away it went! It turned out a most joyous good humoured party. Stanley was sharp and mordant, though agreeable.

He said in the midst of a silence, with a half sneer on his face, "Oh, Lady Morgan, you are a great Irish historian, can you give me a census of the population of Ireland in the reign of Henry II."

I affected confusion, and said, "Well, no, Mr. Stanley, not accurately; but may I presume to ask *you* what is the census of the English people in the reign of William IV.?"

CHAPTER VIII.

DRAMATIC SCENES AND SKETCHES — 1833.

THE work on *France*, in 1829-30, was followed by *Dramatic Scenes and Sketches*, which were also published by Messrs. Saunders and Otley. Lady Morgan gave the work to them in the hope that it would prove some compensation for their disappointment about *France*, but they had not Colburn's genius for making books sell, and though the *Dramatic Scenes* are amongst Lady Morgan's best works, they had not the brilliant success which they deserved. The sum she received and the terms on which the work was published are not on record, but she retained the copyright for herself.

These *Dramatic Scenes and Sketches* are written in a very forcible and effective manner. They show the condition of Ireland as a country, and the state of the Irish peasantry, their sorrows and ignorance, the evil influence of agents and middlemen in the absenteeism of the landlords; the clashing pretensions of the High Protestant Church party with the priests, are excellently shown. The chief aim is to show the ignorance and misconception which prevailed in England of the real condition and necessities of the country; the difficulties, almost impossibilities, thrown in the way of Irish landlords wishing to do their duty and

to see with their own eyes what measures of reform and relief were urgently needed. The first *Dramatic Sketch* is called *Manor Sackville*, and the dramatic form of scene and dialogue allows every shade of character and situation to pass as over a magic lantern. For vigorous delineation and dialogue, it excels her novels, — the form gave her free scope. The dramatic sketch of *Manor Sackville* is the longest and the most important. It gives a lively picture of Irish country life, an old Irish mansion unexpectedly visited by its proprietor, an enlightened and benevolent man, accompanied by his wife, an amiable, fine lady, and a party of fashionable friends from London. The politics, cliques, and condition of the country, from the Honourable and Reverend Dr. Polypus, rector of Newtown, down to Cornelius Brian, a leader of White Feet, with agents, tithe proctors, Catholic priests, &c., are all vividly described and put into action. The result is, a picture of Ireland as it then existed.

The Irish politics and grievances make rather heavy metal for a book of amusement, but it is enlivened with some of the best touches of Lady Morgan's Irish fun and humour. The other dramatic scenes are shorter, and are illustrations of different phases of English fashionable life.

Lady Morgan was peculiarly skilful in her delineations of English fashionable life. Her "great ladies" have all a *cachet* of belonging to the class for which they are intended; and there is, in all Lady Morgan's "fine ladies," an air of good breeding which distinguishes her fashionable scenes from the ordinary type of fashionable novels, and gives them all the air of scenes of real life. Although *Dramatic Scenes and*

Sketches had not the high tide of success which attended the *O'Briens* and *O'Flaherties*, it is a work which deserved it.

Here is a letter from M. Prosper Mérimé.

The graceful turn of the original is lost in the less flexible power of an English translation; but the style of M. Mérimé has a charm of its own, which cannot be altogether disguised by any disadvantages.

M. Prosper Mérimé to Lady Morgan.

January 2nd, 1833.

I feel very guilty, Madame, for not having sooner replied to your charming letter, brought to me by Mr. Chapman. Believe, however, that although I may have been slow to thank you for it, I have not felt the less sensible of your kind remembrance. I could have wished to be able to go in person and lay my works at your feet, to beg that you would grant me at once your pardon for my idleness, and your protection to travel in the route of Erin, of which land you are the fairy. Unhappily, bonds which are neither of silk nor of gold retain me in Paris. I can scarcely leave it, even for a day, to breathe the fresh air of St. Germain or St. Cloud. For the last three months I have been a creature half a man, half an arm-chair, feeding upon *bulletins des lois*, gravely renewing solicitations, and laughing sometimes when alone at the strange administrative face which is the result!

Public affairs will, however, Madame, leave leisure to read your works upon the present state of Ireland. The form you have given to it confirms me in an

opinion I already held, that true talent can apply itself to every species of literature, and that you are as sure to charm your readers by your dramas as by your romances or your travels. Accept, I beg, Madame, all my own congratulations, and permit me to be the interpreter of those of my countrymen who have not, like myself, the honour of knowing you, but which they would address to you if they had.

I beg you to recall me to the remembrance of Miss Clarke, and of Sir Charles Morgan, and pray accept the expression of my respectful homage.

PR. MERRIME.

The following notes of good-humoured *badinage* explain themselves. It must have been a great relief to the thorny State kept by a lord-lieutenant to be treated occasionally like a natural human being. The joke about Cæsar alludes to a "command night" at the theatre, where the play had been very hazardous, from its allusions.

The Marquis of Anglesey to Lady Morgan.

[No date.]

DEAR LADY MORGAN,

I beg you to thank Mr. Bate *doubly* for me, as well for his having presented me with a portrait of my favourite boat, as for having sent it through your hands.

As you say he is an artist, may I not be permitted to remunerate him for his skill, and can you not help me to guess what will be acceptable?

But why quarrel with *Cæsar*? *Cæsar* was borne out

by the results of last night. Cæsar took the bull by the horns, and he vanquished him. Depend upon it, it is the only *safe* way. See how the bull was tamed. He made no fight at all. But I must again defend Cæsar from the imputation of *imprudence*. He really, strange to say, knew nothing of the gist of the piece. Knowing it, however, he could not have chosen better; he gave his enemy fair play — fought him, as it were, upon his own ground, and beat him.

Seriously, I never was more surprised than last night. I own I fully expected a most tumultuous uproar, and lo! all was good humour, loyalty, and almost *couleur de rose*, as I shall be when I get my *soirée*.

I remain,

Dear Lady Morgan,

Very faithfully yours,

ANGLESEY.

Lady Morgan to Lord Anglesey.

KILDARE STREET,

Wednesday.

Cæsar is a very dangerous person to engage with, whatever ground he takes! His *desperate pas de charge* is sure to be borne out by the consciousness of his old “*veni, vidi, vici*,” and “*aut Cæsar, aut nihil!*” turns out in the end, to be a very discreet determination; Cæsar must therefore (to borrow his *own favourite* image), “like the bull in the china shop, have it all his *own way*.” So much for Cæsar! Now for the *Lord-Lieutenant*.

Lady Morgan assures His Excellency that Mr. Bate will feel himself *overpaid* by an acceptance of his sketch of the Pearl, and by an approbation so flattering; to

offer any other remuneration would wound rather than gratify the feelings of the venerable artist. Mr. Bate is an eminent *enameller*, and should His Excellency ever desire to bequeath to posterity one of the "*thousand and one*" beauties of his *own private collection*, after the manner of Charles II., or Louis XIV., some little order to *eternize* eyes that once *conquered* the conqueror, will *faire les délices* of one of the best artists in his line, that England has produced. With respect to the *couleur de rose* passage, in Lord Anglesey's note! Should it really be the intention of His Excellency to honour the *thatched roof of an Irish cabin* with his presence, the mistress is ready to *receive* him with that *hearty*

Cead mille falthae,

which he so well deserves from every Irish heart. It is, however, for *him* to *command* the evening. His Excellency's secretary mentioned last night, that every night in the ensuing week was taken, except that of *Monday next*, the 11th. On *that* or any other evening, Lady Morgan is sure to be "*at home*" to so illustrious a guest.

For this year, the only diary of any general interest was kept during her visit to London, and her sojourn at Brussels. It begins abruptly:

June 18. — Arrived in London on Monday 10th, by Liverpool, a prosperous passage of eleven hours. From Liverpool to Leamington, where we rested two days, the country one continued garden; no beggary, no poverty. It struck us that the face of the country was much improved since we last travelled this way. We found invitations waylaying us on our arrival.

June 24. — To-day had a visit from Madame Pasta, more naïve than ever; she told us she was near getting into prison at Naples, for singing out of *Tancredi*, *Cara Patria*; and she said orders were given to omit the word "liberta" in all her songs. Her happy temperament shows itself most in her tender affection for her mother and her daughter; she says that nothing, neither fame nor money, consoles her for their absence.

Bellini came in, and Pasta, Bellini, and José went through one act of his *Norma*. Bellini was charmed with José's voice.

I had a curious scene yesterday; Bentley and Rees (of the long firm, Longman & Co.), at the same time, one in the back, the other in the front drawing-room. Each came to negotiate about my next book; Bentley is to have it.

Pasta and I were disputing to-day about reputations. I spoke of her *Gloire*, she said, "*Gloire passagère*, it is here to-day and gone to-morrow, yours endures." I said, "*Je voudrais bien troquer mes chances avec la posterité, pour la certitude de votre influence avec les contemporains.*"

June 28. — To-day, took my girls to Lord Grosvenor's gallery. At night we went to a literary party at Lady Charleville's. Campbell, the poet, said to me, "I am copying out my *Life of Mrs. Siddons*, for which I am to get a price, which, if any bookseller had offered me a few years back, I would have flung in his face, and the MS. into the fire."

The party at Lady Cork's had some curious contrasts. There was Lady Charleville herself, the centre of a circle in her great chair. Lady Dacre, author of

— everything; plays, poems, novels, &c., &c. Lady Charlotte Campbell, author of *Conduct is Fate*. Miss Jane Porter (*Thaddeus of Warsaw*), cold as ever, though the muse of tragedy in appearance. Mrs. Bulwer Lytton, the muse of comedy. Lady Stepney, author of the *New Road to Ruin*; lots of lay men and women, a crowd of saints and sinners. The men were still more odd. Sir Charles Wetherell, Prince Cimitelli, D'Israeli, who ran off as I skipped in, some other remarkables, and one young man, Lord Oxmantown, an impersonation of a "Committee of the House."

July 1. — Pasta and Bellini jumped out of a hackney-coach at our door to-day, with a roll of music in their hands, — it was the score of the *Norma*, they came, Pasta said, from the second rehearsal. Bellini scolded his great pupil like a *petite pensionnaire*.

July 6. — Days later. Till this morning I have not had a moment to spare to fill up my journal. What a loss! Pleasure, business, folly, literature, fashion. Pasta often calls on us; this is her own account of herself. "I was a *petite demoiselle*, playing and singing in the amateur theatre at Milan. Pasta and I played the Prince and Princess di Jovati, fell in love, and married. Paer, who heard us, or one of us, wrote to us to come to Paris, and play in the theatre of Madame Caladoni. I so wished to travel,* *que j'aurais allé même à l'Enfer! mes parens étaient désolés!* I went on the stage, and was engaged for London; came out in *Télémaque*. I was so ashamed

* Mr. Sterling, of the *Times*, told me, that when Pasta was playing Cherubino, fifteen years ago, in London, she could not procure an order for a friend to the pit!

at showing my legs! Instead of minding my singing, I was always trying to hide my legs. I failed!"

"Do you;" I asked, "transport yourself into your part?" "*Oui après les premières lignes. Je commence toujours en Giuditta (mon nom) mais je finis toujours en Médée ou Norma!*"

July 14. — I had a peep at club life, — the Travellers. It is the perfection of domestic life! Every comfort at once suggested and supplied; good reasons for not marrying! Women must get up to this point, or they will only be considered as burthens. Some of the young husbands of the handsomest wives live at their clubs.

Went to see the hydro-oxygen microscope, which has extinguished the solar light. It shows the objects in a drop of water magnified 800,000 times. The wonders of the microscopic world illustrate all the base passions of the whole great system. The animalcules tear each other to pieces, and are agitated by all the worst passions; they are of monstrous and disgusting forms, the water devil, the water lion, with their great heads, and the strange motions of others, are all images of crime and weakness; to illustrate the same state by this exhibition, would be a sermon and a bore; to illustrate the world by the microscope would be an epigram.

July 16. — Amongst the notabilities who have sought us out, are Gabussi and Vaccai, the composers, and Taglioni, *la déesse de la danse*, she was brought to us by her husband, who is the son of a peer of France, and ex-page to Bonaparte. She was quiet, lady-like, and simple, her dress elegant, but simple. She told me her father was *maître de ballet*, and had early in-

structed her; but she had so little vocation, that when she came to Paris, she had no hope of success. Of her habits of life, she said, she lived temperately, dining on plain roasts, at three o'clock, never sleeping after dinner, nor taking anything till after her exertions at the theatre were over, then, she supped on tea. She practices two or three hours a-day. She said that the moment force was introduced in dancing, grace vanished; her rule was never to make an effort, but to give herself up to nature, and the great delight she had in dancing. She said she never was so happy as when dancing. The moment she came off the stage her ancles are wrapped in woollen socks, and when she goes home her feet are bathed in arrow-root water.

Last Monday we went to the British Institution, a very mixed society, everybody coming to be seen, and nobody to see the pictures.

After the gallery, we went to a select *soirée* at Lady Cork's. All dukes, duchesses, lords, ladies, and bores; the dresses were bad. D'Israeli shuffled along with his ivory cane, like the ghost in *Hamlet*, and the only amusing thing was a little boy from Ireland, who attacked us all at the door.

July 29. — Yesterday we went to the House of Lords to hear the last debate on the Church Temporalities Bill. We sat in the Peeress's box. The first thing that struck me, was the theatrical set out of the place. The stage below, the gallery above, the dropping in of the actors. To the right from the gallery, in the centre of the lower bench, sat the Dukes of Wellington, Cumberland, Newcastle, and Lord Winchelsea; behind them, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Wicklow, Lord Aberdeen; opposite were Lord Grey, the Duke

of Rutland; opposite to us, on the woolsack, sat Lord Brougham, bound up like an Egyptian nummy, his countenance as impassible as Talleyrand's. When a note was presented to him he drew his hands out of his sleeves, in which they were folded, and used glasses. The debate opened with the Duke of Newcastle, who stuttered, stammered, and looked frightened. Lord Winchester followed, who roared and bellowed; he addressed the Bishop of London, whose manner, in reply, was cold, collected, but quite as mad; no eloquence, wit, energy, or originality. Lord Eldon, an old state-property actor, with a conventional manner; his speech was gag — all referred to himself; he was of the people once — he was still of the people, though now he was a peer of the realm! He had filled the woolsack for twenty years; he respected and admired the Duke, but he was angry with him for emancipating the Catholics; he would soon appear before the throne of Heaven (and he took out his blue pocket-handkerchief and wept through the rest of his speech); *he* must soon die; but dying, he foresaw the fall of that glorious assembly; if the bill passed, it must be swept away, it could not last, except on the stability of compacts (for compacts are made for man, not man for compacts) &c. &c. The whole speech, that of an old rogue, but a very good actor. "Pity the sorrows of a poor old man."

In the box with us was the Duchess of Richmond, who never misses a debate. She had been here since five o'clock, and desired her daughter to keep her place when she went home for an hour to meet the Duke of Gloucester; the box holds twenty-five.

The Duke of Wellington's manner and matter were

equally bad. He spoke so low and indistinct, I scarcely heard him. The effect produced by these scenes was, the error of erecting a barrier against progress by giving sanction to an assembly, composed principally of old and infirm men. The number of young men is so small as to make every man under fifty conspicuous. Nearly all, as I looked down, seemed bald; many were infirm, and walked with an arm — Lord Holland was wheeled in; they were all men without fathers — consequently, of a certain age. Lord Ellenborough, and two or three others of his standing, represented the middle-aged.

Monday. — Last night, at Mr. Perry's, son of the editor of the *Morning Chronicle*. House after Louis XIV. style; company, Fonblanque, of the *Examiner*; Kenny, the dramatist, &c., &c. The manner of all the men cold and languid; reserve, shyness, and *morgue* make up the character and manners of English society.

Mrs. Bulwer Lytton, handsome, insolent, and unamiable, to judge by her style and manners; she, and all the *demi-esprits*, looked daggers at me; not one of them have called on me, and in society they get out of my way. How differently I should behave to them if they came to Ireland!

July 31. — Last night an agreeable party at the Countess of Montalembert's. Renewed my acquaintance with the once famous Lady Clare; Lady Dudley Stewart (Lucien Bonaparte's daughter), in the most extravagant of dresses; but *très aimable*. That egregious coxcomb, Disraeli, was there, too — outraging the privilege a young man has of being absurd.

August 4. — We have had a cordial visit from Captain Marryatt — there had been a coldness since we

withdrew from the *Metropolitan*. After dinner, we lounged in the Park, and then took a walk, then home to dress for Lady Cork's, where we met and chatted with all sorts of old acquaintances, Lady Marybrough, Lady Darlington, Lady Augusta Paulet, Rogers the poet, Lady Davy, Lady Caledon, &c.; the Duchess of Cleveland is a very pleasant woman, full of spirit and spirits. It was curious to see that handsome head encircled with diamonds, which first attracted notice under a basket of onions and salad. She was a garden girl, attending the London markets. What a romance was hers!

Rogers said, that Moore's book *The Gentleman in Search of a Religion*, was a failure, and that Moore was much disappointed, though he did not expect a very brilliant success.

Yesterday Bellini and Gabussi came, and sang and played like angels. Lucien Bonaparte came in as they were singing —

"O bella Italia che porte tre color,
Sei bianca e rosa e Verde com 'un fiore!"

Lucien exhibited a suppressed emotion that was very touching. How honest and clever he is! He said, what I have often preached, "nations that *deserve* to be free, *are* free!" He blamed Lafayette in the late events of France — elect a Bourbon to the throne — and talk of the voice of the people in this election! The people who forget and who bled, were *consulted*, but betrayed. We talked of Ireland. I said, "The Irish have no idea of liberty, they want a king of their own. Come and present yourself, and I will promise you a crown." He laughed, but said, "Point de couronne, point de couronne."

I said "Voilà donc encore une couronne que vous refusez!"

It is well known that he did refuse a crown at the hands of his brother. He and his brother Joseph have only just enough to live upon; Lucien is lodging in a little bit of a house in Devonshire Street (No. 50); Joseph has a *toute petite campagne*, where he lives with his daughter, whom he insists on calling la Princesse Charlotte.

Lady Cork has just written to beg I will name a day to meet the ex-majesties of Spain at dinner! I have been obliged to refuse, as we are off to Belgium this month. What strange things do come to pass in this tragical fever called life!

I am always studying eminent persons. Women above all — eminent no matter for what, De Stael, or Taglioni, *c'est égal*. Talking with Pasta the other day, I cross-questioned her about her diet. I said, "I remember, one night, being with you in your dressing-room when you had just come off the stage in your highest wrought scene, (the quartetta 'Come o Nimé,') your woman had a bit of cold roast beef ready to put into your mouth, and some porter."

"Ah si," was her reply, "mais je ne prends plus la viande — et pour le porter, I take it half-and-half." This bit of London slang, from the lips of Medea, and in her sweet broken English, had the oddest effect imaginable.

Saturday. — Yesterday was a curious day. I went with dear Lady Charleville and Mrs. Marley to see some original pictures of Nell Gwynne, at the Duke of St. Albans. The Duchess received us in a superb morning room; her dress was ridiculously fine for the

morning — rich white silk trimmed with white lace; a quantity of gold chains, bracelets, &c. She had black ringlets, surmounted by a black lace veil, which fell over on one side. She is a coarse, full-blown, dark-complexioned woman, about fifty. The last time I saw her, was as Miss Mellon, in the *Honey Moon*, when I came over to London to sell my *Wild Irish Girl*. She was then a model of beauty, symmetry, and grace. As I stared at her now, surrounded by ducal coronets, even on her footstools, the pretty poem of *Le Tu, et le Vous*, of Voltaire, came into my head. She accompanied us to her dressing-room, where she showed us two pictures of Nell Gwynne, not original; the one, a beautiful woman wearing a jewelled carcanet, by Sir P. Lely, a copy of an original in the possession of Mr. Calcraft, the Duchess believed; the other, was a miserable thing in the dressing-room.

The Temple and the Idol, were the most interesting things to me; the magnificence and taste of all the mirrors, gilding, pictures, furniture — the profusion of flowers, and, above all, the attending priestesses, the abigails, all over-dressed and ugly, such as any young Duke might be trusted with. The robust Duchess complained all the time of ill health, and said she would hand us over to her housekeeper after she had shown us over the ground-floor.

In the Duke's sitting-room, she pointed out a picture of herself as Miss Mellon, in Mrs. Page — "Very beautiful, done," said she, "for my dear Mr. Coutts, and the Duke will hang it up, you see, as a match for his father, the late Duke, and here is a bust of Mr. Coutts; you will see a statue of him up stairs," and so we did, at the head of the drawing-room — an awful

figure! We were shown by the housekeeper into her Grace's second dining-room, almost as magnificent as her first. She said her Grace dressed here in the morning and below in the evening, to save her the trouble of going up stairs. I was thinking of the Polly Peachum Duchess of Bolton, and Nell Gwynne, and her descendant marrying another Nell Gwynne. The whole of this day was amusing. I dined at Lord Charleville's, the company, the old Tory Duchess of Richmond, enjoying the honours founded by Mademoiselle de Querouille (Duchess of Portsmouth), Sir Charles Wetherell, lovely Lady Antrim, young Lord Tullamore and his beautiful wife. After dinner went to a dance with my girls.

August 15, Monday. — Yesterday was curious and interesting; people coming to take leave of us. We had at the same moment, Moore, Madame Pasta, Bellini, Gabussi. And now for writing letters, apologies, &c., and off to-morrow for the Rhine.

Monday night. — The eve of our departure for the Rhine. All packed up and ready for the Tower stairs except my stomach. Oh, the horrible sea, and steam-packet!

Tuesday morning, 6 o'clock. — Half inclined not to go. London, hot rooms, and late hours have nearly killed me, and yet there is but one place in the world, and that is — dear London!

Everybody has been up the Rhine; and everything worthy of note about Antwerp, Liege, and Cologne, has been written, and may be read in the guide book; but Brussels, at that time, fresh from its revolutions, has a charm that cannot be repeated. We may, there-

fore, give a few patches from the diary kept during her sojourn in Brussels after they had finished their tour.

September 7th. — After our charming tour through Belgium, here we are settled for some little time. We had scarcely arrived when the French ambassador and his lovely young wife (the *La Tour Maubourgs*) and her charming sister and brother-in-law, Count and Countess D'Oraison came in what they called *conspiration*, to lay violent hands and detain us here, and we, nothing loath, have consented — my two girls in the third heaven!

Received visits from Monsieur and Madame Engler. The Frekes, Seymours, Dr. Bowring and Count Hompèche. The latter dined at the *table d'hôte* with us, and sat beside me, and had we not fun! An English family at the *table d'hôte impayable*. Mr. J— turned up his nose at the French wines, “sour stuff, monsieurs,” and called for brandy and water. “I’ll lay you a cheney tea pot,” said he, “they have no melted butter for the salmon.”

Thursday — Dined yesterday at the Engler’s, a magnificent dinner, and music in the evening, met and chatted a good deal with the minister of the interior, Monsieur Rogier, sensible, modest, and high-minded. He is to come and see us to-morrow.

Thursday 15. — What a *levée* to-day of all nations!

Foreigners complain here that there is no society, each *menage* suffices to itself, and when amusement is to be sought, it is bought ready made. The lower orders fly to their cabarets in the environs, the middle class have their *cafés* and *estaminets*, and the highest

rank go to their box at the opera; and this with the diversity of a ball in the season and the court ceremonies makes up the whole of their social existence, (very like our own), but there is no house open to receive either morning or evening visits, as there are in Paris. There is no intellectual society as in England; there is no material for it. The women are sedentary and silent, domestic and *devote*, and resemble the mass of our female English society, but without their habits of intellectual cultivation, which brings ease, grace, and courtesy along with it.

September 17. — We shall have to leave this hotel, as it is *all taken* for the great *fêtes*.

September 18. — Hardly got into our pretty apartments in the Rue de la Regence (with our books, flowers, piano, drawings, &c., &c.), when enter Lady Clare, and Lady Isabella Fitzgibbons, and Sir Robert Adair. What a pleasant chat of times and people, past and present! How they recall the bright days of the Priory to me!

September 18. — We dined yesterday at the Palace; great simplicity, with just as much splendour as any nobleman of good taste and wealth might indulge in, but nothing more. The Queen — young, fair, simple, and more than courteous — reminds me of our English girls of rank: a little shy and very graceful, but nothing of the *morgue* of our belles of quality. I looked about me for a ribbon. I spied a gentleman in black, with the broadest blue scarf from shoulder to flank. I thought he represented some ancient order of chivalry, *pas du tout*. It was an *English knight* of the Guelphic Order. The Grand Maréchal, a very agreeable Count, asked me what Order that was. I could not help

saying, *L'ordre de tout bête*. Strange to say here was a royal company of forty persons; there was not one Prince amongst them. There was all the intellect and manhood of the present administration. The Belgian Lafayette, Baron De Hoogoorst, the brave, the patriotic commander of the National Guard: there was Charles Rogier, the Minister of the Interior, who, in the most awful moment of political fermentation at the time of the revolution, flung himself into the very gap of anarchy, and established that character of dauntless devotedness to a great cause which may be deemed the chivalry of politics; Monsieur Le Beau, Ministre de Justice, the prose, as Rogier is the poetry of the revolution; Monsieur Northomel, Secretary-General des Affaires Etrangères, with countenance full of intellectual fire, *pensante et instruit*; not one dandy or dunce amongst them. Could one say as much for a diplomatic table of London? In short, I was better pleased with this royal dinner than with anything royal I have ever yet assisted at. "Il faut avoir que votre Roi est le plus grand Roi du monde," said I to my neighbour; "S'il n'est pas, il le doit être," said he.

September 20. — What an odd coincidence. We had last night nearly the whole of the last Provisional Government of the Belgian Revolution, with the addition of Colonel Prozinski, Mr. White, author of *The King's Own*, the two De Brouckers, Henri et Charles, Quételet, the Royal Astronomer, Jullien, the Orator of the Opposition, Sir Robert Adair, our Ambassador, and the dear, charming, La Tour Maubourgs. The evening was amusing. I had also Van Hallan, the accomplished author of an historical tract of the *Trouble Belgique* in 1718; he is the type of the character and

national feelings of the Belgian youth, and one among the many illustrations of the beneficial change in the character of a people effected by the removal of oppressive and anti-national institutions.

September 26. — A week of carnival festivities. The Concert d'Harmonie à la Place Royal, by six hundred musicians, consisting of the corps of the army, with an audience of nearly ten thousand persons in front of the beautiful Hotel de Ville, — really one of the most imposing sights I have ever seen. In front was inclosed a space for the Ministers, the Deputies, and the Senate. The windows and balconies belonging to the houses and hotels all round filled with elegantly-dressed women. To the right, in a balcony window, sat the King and Queen and officers of state. The royal party were received by the music of the "Marseillaise," mingled with the "Brabaçon." There was no loud enthusiasm, for these people now repose upon their past emotions, and their recollection of their past hard-won liberties is now enjoyed by them in sober satisfaction, and the full consciousness of their happiness suffices them. The beautiful music elicited more applause than any other occurrence of the day. Alas! the rain fell in torrents before it was over, and Bruxelles presented a canopy of umbrellas which had the most extraordinary effect.

September 28. — The races went on yesterday in spite of the rain; rather a laughable business, men and horses stuck in the mud, and one poor horse broke his back, and the jockey, I fear, much hurt. These are happy times when events are greater than the men that are placed at their head. It is something to represent the first state that has thrown off its slavery

The immense masses of opinion now afloat upon the surface of the political society of Belgium forced into collusion by the ferment and kicking against each other. It requires a cool head and a firm hand to wield the sceptre, and Leopold seems to have both, and has a fine career before him. On the king's visit to Verviers, he said to the bourgmestre, "Qu'il protégerait toujours l'industrie." "Sire," replied the burgo-master, "il n'y en est pas besoin ça va bien comme ça." The king laughed much at the *naïveté* of this good fellow, and this is the essence of all the philosophy of commerce — *laissez nous faire*.

October. — Just returned to London, and St. James' Street, after the most delightful tour up the Rhine that ever was made. A day or two for seeing friends, and a few visits, and then — off for wretched Dublin!

Lady Morgan, who had been very kind to Madame Belzoni, as to all classes of foreigners, received from her at this time a curious present.

Madame Belzoni to Lady Morgan.

September 25th, 1833.

DEAR LADY MORGAN,

On my arrival at Jerusalem, 1808, the Temple of Solomon was then under repair, and nearly finished. The Turks, whenever they require any work of importance done, send out an order to arrest such Christian workmen as may be required for the undertaking, paying them with the greatest liberality; so much so, that they frequently return to their homes with a little fortune. Living in the same quarter, I naturally went

with them. Among those whom I was acquainted with, were an old man and woman, whose son was employed as Scrivener at the temple, a place of some importance. For his particular privilege and emolument, an old door of cedar was given him; this door had been placed on the same site that tradition reputes that our blessed Saviour used to pass through.

The Turks hold in the greatest veneration all places that are sacred to our Saviour, *excepting the Sepulchre*; considering *Christ* as a spirit, consequently a spirit could not be crucified, and that it was the body of Judas that had been taken into the *Sepulchre*, of course they ridicule the Christians for worshipping there. I am ashamed of this *preamble* about nothing, but the insignificancy of the article required it. The accompanying cross was made out of *that door*, and it received the benediction in the holy *Sepulchre*, under my own sight. Will Lady Morgan accept my *offering of thanks*, poor as it is.

S. BELZONI.

PS. — The basket plate was made above the first cataract of the Nile, *Nubia*. Fruit of the *date tree*, the *inside is dissolved*, and made into beads.

The spoon that I bought in grand *Cairo*, 1837, which the grand Turk's people eat their rice with.

Forgive, dear Lady Morgan, the insignificant offerings of a *human heart*. I have often longed to see you — that wish is at last gratified. In 1822, I passed the Simplon, two days after you had passed, and was much mortified at having missed seeing one who had charmed me so often.

Again, we return to the diary: —

December 24. — We returned to Ireland the middle of October, after our most delightful, gratifying, and interesting visit to the Continent, but I had not the heart to resume the thread of my chronicles till this day, and now only because the year is winding up, and I am going away for a time. During my charming June and July in London, I kept a very rough outline of what I was about, and whom I saw (and whom I did *not* see who was worth seeing)! My principal impressions are in my head, for I had no intention of ever writing a journey again till I was urged to do it by all parties and classes in Brussels. On my return to this dreary city, my house full of dirty, idle, loitering workmen, I set to work myself, hurried them through theirs, and got ill, and went to recover with my dear friends at Malahide, whose castle is always open to us. On my return, settled in to write, in spite of some pleasant intentions. We have dined with the Littletons; Mr. Littleton, his lovely wife and daughters. He is in politics honest, frank, and straightforward, but new. I have had various and curious conversations with him, I wish I had written them down.

Contrary to our intentions, we accepted an invitation from Sir Thomas and Lady Chapman, for the sake of my dear girls, who were included. A most joyous and agreeable fortnight. Think of their being *afraid* of asking *me* to their superb castle, lest I should be *ennuyée* with their society, and doing the honours by me as if I were a little queen! Talking with Lady Chapman the other day, on the radical liberalism of

her three sons and two nephews (the Tighes), I said, laughingly, "With a Tory father, a Tory uncle, an aristocratic mother, how comes it that all your young men, bred up in absolution, should be such liberals! who converted them?" She smiled, and said, "Why, then, to tell the truth, it was your Ladyship." "I? Why, I have talked so little to them since they grew up." "You have talked enough, and written more than enough to make them what they are!" It is thus we women, the secret tribunal of society, can mine and countermine.

We returned to town on Saturday, 21st, and dined with Mr. Wallace, my old lover, M.P. for Carlow. I sat at dinner between the Provost and the Secretary of State, Mr. Littleton. I attacked the Provost's college wall on one side (as we are struggling to have it down to open narrow Nassau Street), and *other* walls on the other side. I took the opportunity of bringing forward the honest and the clever, who never make their way; I always do this when I get beside the great and influential. I spoke of Dr. Macarthy, the honest and philosophical, and I put a spoke in the wheel of the College of Surgeons, the jobbing, exclusive, monopolising College of Surgeons. When we got upon O'Connell, I said, "Listen to a foolish woman's prophecy. O'Connell is veering towards you, because, just now he is losing hold on the people, and the rent for the time has failed. If you meet him a step he will entangle you, perhaps betray you; at all events, he will make a merit of it in the eyes of his dupes."

MR. LITTLETON. "But do you not think he will be worth having?"

"Yes; if you can catch him and *keep* him, but he

has an Irish *physical* talent none of you can cope with, *subtlety*. The eel is a lump of lead compared with O'Connell, he has no one fixed principle; the end, with him, consecrates the means, and *that* end is — O'Connell, the beginning and end of all things." Mr. Littleton was silent, and then asked me if I were pleased with the batch of commissionerships he had given away. I said "yes, if they are to get nothing." He said, "Nothing but the honour; they are all rich men."

Christmas Eve. — Eating, drinking, flirting, and reading. I must register an odd thought. The Irish destiny is between Bedlam and a jail; but I won't pursue it. So ends my journal of 1833. How much I have felt, suffered, enjoyed, seen, and heard in that year!!

CHAPTER IX.

THE BEGUINE — 1834.

THE diary for 1834 begins early in January.

PORTRAN, *January 5th.* — Here we are with our friend the honourable, uncompromising M.P. for Dublin, George Evans, the butt and victim of all O'Connell's hatred, malice, and calumny, because he will not crawl after him, and resists his repeal. Mrs. Evans is the sister of Sir Henry Parnell, and daughter to the late Irish Chancellor of the Exchequer; she is a first-rate woman, but, perhaps, too ambitious about her husband's parliamentary career. They are both excellent, and I

always enjoy my sea-girt dwelling; in spite of the wind howling without, all within is peace, comfort, and good cheer; by-the-bye, *à propos* to the latter, they possess the first cook in Europe.

KILDARE STREET, *January 9th.* — Came into town to dine at Lord Wellesley's. Had some chat with the Viceroy, the Vice Queen; the Duke of Leinster, and the Littletons were of the party. I was congratulated on the approaching marriage of my dear niece, Sydney, which gives us all great satisfaction.

After this came other dinners and parties, too numerous to specify.

February 14th. — I had a little musical soirée last night. The last time my three girls may, perhaps, ever sing together, for Sydney is to be married next week, and then off to England. Vaccai sang with them; he is a charming composer.

February 17th. — I am so busy with other people's affairs, Miss O'Keefe, Madame Belzoni, Vaccai, — writing my new book, and Sydney's marriage, and letters and felicitations, that I have not a moment to give to journalising. Lord Cloncurry has lent Sydney Lawrence his villa of Maritimo till they go to England.

February 21st. — I am like Lady Teazle, "drawing patterns for ruffles; I shall never have materials to make up," for here are two fine receipts just as I have given up giving dinners! The reason I am up to my eyes in fuss, is that I am so occupied with Sydney's marriage, and my new work on Belgium, of which I can make nothing; the fault is in me, and not in my subject, which is fine. I am living without servants; oh, would that I could live for ever without those impersonations of whiskey, the Irish servants; *ce cha-*

pitre là would take a volume, the whole history of the country is concerned in it, — priests and bad government!

Poor Miss O'Keefe! her father's book has just come in; what feebleness, but what amiable feeling! She quotes my account of him, which I sent to all the papers, to try and get a subscription, but all in vain.

I have had to begin my *Belgium* all over again on a new plan. I have now made up my mind to make a Belgian novel of my materials, instead of a history; my heroine shall be a *Béguine*.

The feebleness of present men and present times is fully illustrated by the fuss and agitation in which Lords and Commons are thrown by discovering men to be rogues whom nobody ever suspected of being honest.

February 28. — Just had a visit from old, queer, Weld Hartstrong — a flirtation of near twenty years' standing; *ma foi*, Time has left him as quizzical as Nature intended him to be! His uncle, Sir Harry Hartstronge, was the Protestant gentleman who knocked the Catholic petition over the bar of the House of Commons some forty years back. This little Parliamentary anecdote would be a *floorer* to Mr. O'Connell's raving for the repeal — such was the Irish House of Commons! Would any one dare to do this in the Imperial Parliament? My friend, Weld Hartstronge, is author of a large portion of those books "that ne'er were read;" but he is a worthy man, a great antiquary, and my walking Encyclopædia.

May 24. — Half an hour back, writing hard at my *Béguine*, the bright sunshine drew me with my watering-pot to the balcony; a thundering knock at the door

drove me in — somebody had entered the study. I went down. It was Cuthbert of Altadore.

"I am come," said he, "to tell you—that the news has arrived of — in short — Lafayette is dead!!"

Alas! our last, best tie to France is broken; only aged 76; he would have had some bright years yet before him but for that *one* false step — the restoration of the Bourbons; his death-blow came from that.

May 25. — My dear Francis Crossley arrived from India, *viâ* China; the same friend he ever was — kind, gentle, and devoted. He dines with us to-morrow, and all my own dear family.

June 20. — Malahide Castle; busy all day writing my *Béguine*. Delicious air breathing on me, and beautiful scenery. Just finished a scene — the basse Ville de Bruxelles, the *atelier* of a poor young female artiste. I took the idea from my visit to Fannie Corr, the young Belgian artist. Rogier, the Minister of the Interior, carried me off one morning to see an old *delabrée* house — pretty much as I have described it — and as we waited for the young struggling *artiste* in her studio, I was struck by its dreariness and picturesque desolation.

My dearest Morgan works with me at this arduous novel — copies and corrects whilst I throw off the proof impressions; but I would rather he walked on the seashore, which now gleams so brightly before me; but he won't. Alas! inertness is his malady.

I have received a letter about the copyright of my ballad of *Kate Kearney*. Somebody wants to publish it afresh. She certainly would be an old woman by this time, if women and heroines had not an escape from old age in immortality.

The Duke of Wellington has been made Chancellor of Oxford. Our Archbishop of Dublin demanded an audience of Lord Wellesley. "I come to demand a troop of horse, my Lord." "For whom?" "For myself." "Oh, I see!"

Sir Charles Morgan was the physician to the Marshalsea, an office which Government had the intention of abolishing at this time. Sir Charles and Lady Morgan naturally expected the compensation usually granted to those who hold a Government appointment believed to be permanent. Their intimacy with persons high in rank and office, was of little practical value to them. As Lady Morgan said herself, they never asked for anything and never received anything.

Mr. Lyttleton, Secretary to the Treasury, wrote to Lady Morgan on the subject.

H. Lyttleton to Lady Morgan.

TREASURY,
December, 7, 1834.

MY DEAR LADY MORGAN,

I cannot conceive it possible that the change in the Government can in any manner affect Sir Charles Morgan's claim for compensation for the loss of his office. His having bought it cannot be considered by the Treasury. But his removal will afford the Government an opportunity of making a very economical arrangement in the Medical Department of the Marshalsea, which will far more than cover any compensation he would expect. His loss, therefore, ought to be liberally considered.

I have not an accurate recollection of the state in which the correspondence with the Treasury on this subject was left to me. When the new Government is organised, I advise Sir Charles to write to Sir W. Gosset to urge dispatch in the settlement of his compensation. The Treasury is slow; is difficult to manage; it is like the hole of a till — it takes in money easily, but requires long fingers to draw it out again.

What do you mean by abusing us miserable servants out of place? When I was in the service of His Majesty, you never asked me for any of the good things from his table. Sir Charles was not considered a candidate for a seat in any of the Commissions, or I should willingly have submitted his claim to the favourable consideration of the Lord-Lieutenant, when a fair opportunity of serving him might have offered.

I never could make out what was meant by the often-repeated charge of the Irish Government forgetting its friends. A Mr. Glasscock, a Tory, was deprived of his office of patentee of first fruits by the Church Act of 1832. Lord Grey, in the House of Lords, promised him the compensation of the first vacant equivalent office. Can you tell me of any other Tory promoted during my short reign? It is possible there might have been one or two Tories in Whig guise who crept into favour, and imposed on the Government. But I believe we were tolerably wary. I admit we did not go far enough in depriving enemies in power of ill-gotten pelf. We left whips in the hands of our enemies; and they used them to scourge us with, knowing we dared not take them from them.

You are very partial, but not unjust to Mrs. Lyttle-

ton, who always makes sunshine wherever she goes. We are here till Parliament meets, when we shall hope to renew our acquaintance with you in town. We are, meantime, all impatience to see your new work,

I remain, dear Lady Morgan,

Very sincerely yours,

H. LYTTLETON.

Towards the close of 1834, Lady Morgan finished her Belgian novel called the *Princess, or the Béguine*. It was published by Mr. Bentley, of New Burlington Street. She did not gain so much by it as by her former novels. The sum she received was £ 350 for the first edition. It is an admirable novel. Its main intention was to interest the public in the new kingdom of Belgium, and to give a knowledge of the question and of the conditions that had led to it. She began the work as a history; but finding it dull to write, and still more dull to read, she threw up that design and began it again as a novel, which was as bright and sparkling as any of its Irish predecessors. The pictures of English fashionable life, as it existed at that period, are vivid, and wonderfully graphic. The characters are all drawn from the life, and would be easily recognisable by anyone conversant with the men and women of the time; but though the characters are portraits, the circumstances and incidents are fictitious, sketched in to suit the story. The descriptions of the city of Brussels — its antiquities, pictures, historical recollections — are brilliant and masterly, but they interrupt the story. The chief personages of the revolution are historical portraits of great force and spirit. The politics of the

time — the state of public feeling — the real condition of things in the kingdom of Brussels — are given with the same enthusiasm and vigour which she had thrown into her Irish stories. She used up some of the materials she had collected for a life of Rubens, and they are worked in with much skill. Those desiring a picturesque guide to Brussels should read *The Béguine*; and it is a novel as entertaining as though it had been written for no other purpose than to adorn the idleness and beguile the *ennui* of *des gens peu amusables*. Lady Morgan always kept to the same type of character for heroines, the heroine being one who has, by the skilful exercise of common sense, risen to a high position in the world.

CHAPTER X.

CHEL TENHAM AND LONDON — 1835.

At the beginning of 1835, Sir Charles and Lady Morgan and one of their nieces went to Cheltenham, where they remained some time. The record of her sojourn there is slight; but the following extracts from her diary, and a few letters, indicate the chief events of this period.

January 8. — This place is the grand asylum of mediocrity — the Paradise of old women — the Olympus of old men — the resort of the refuse of all societies: viz., the dull, the old, sickly, or tiresome; and yet it has its aristocracy!

Well, with all this, we have found a few with whom

it is pleasant to live, and with them we live a great deal. The dear, old, agreeable, and cordial Corry's — James Corry, once the Corypheus of the Kilkenny theatricals. They have given up Ireland, like others, and come to live in a pretty cottage here; our other most agreeable, but new acquaintances, the family at Beaufort House, Sir George and Lady Whitmore, and their most agreeable family, are quite after my own heart. *She*, unique in her way, has lived thirty years in Italy — a divine musician, and full of genius; her son Edmond, a charming little lazzaroni of sixteen, and my *devoué cavalier* — my darling Olivia such a favourite with them all.

January 10. — Moore, talking to Corry on the Whigs having done nothing for him, said of Lord Holland, Lansdowne, and Lord John Russell, "I had no reason to expect it; I live upon equal terms with Lansdowne, and when he is at Bowood I dine there constantly; now there is Macaulay, Lansdowne gave him a place of two or three thousand pounds a year, and never asked him to dinner once. These great men seek people in different ways, and for different purposes. I am quite contented."

And so he is. This is so Irish, and so much an affair of temperament, that there is no arguing about it. Moore is an epitome of genuine Irish character, feeling, fancy, genius, and personal vanity overwhelming all — I know him well.

Last night we had some charming music at the Whitmore's — my little Olivia sang divinely; but the dowagers and their turbans were too much for me.

Lady Charleville has one of the finest minds that ever took a wrong direction. The ingenuity with which

she argues on false principles, the eloquence with which she does the honours of error, are curious; but if you *force* her to step out of the track in which her position has placed her, as a great lady, reared in the bosom of high Toryism, she is amazed, bewildered, but admires the new doctrines she fears, and it is thus she listens to and bears with me.

A letter from Sir Henry Hardinge to my husband about the compensation for his office. Nothing definite.

Sir H. Hardinge to Sir C. Morgan.

CASTLE, DUBLIN,
February 10, 1835.

DEAR SIR CHARLES,

I have had some correspondence with the Treasury on your subject, and was in hopes to have induced them to have made a more desirable arrangement. They adhere, however, to that of their predecessors, and when I return to London, which I do this day, you shall hear from me officially; the exact amount of the retiring pension not having been as yet communicated. The division shall be expedited without delay.

I hope Lady Morgan enjoys the fine air of Cheltenham, and that her unrivalled talents are employed in amusing and instructing all classes and ages.

I am going to see Lady Clarke. I beg to offer my best regards to Lady Morgan, and am, my dear Sir Charles,

Yours very truly,

H. HARDINGE.

On leaving Cheltenham, Sir Charles and Lady Morgan proceeded to London, where they were joined by their niece, Josephine. Their first locality was in St. James's Place. Afterwards, they removed to 49, Grosvenor Place, of which she says: "delicious lodgings — just after my own heart; an old house, built a hundred years ago — a balcony, a verandah. I had great difficulty in getting Morgan out of St. James's Place, where I was dying. He considers this delightful site banishment." They entered on their new quarters on the 1st of March, and she already began to contemplate writing a history of Pimlico. The diary continues: —

This pretty district, the principality of his highness the Duke of Westminster, is just the *locale* that suits me, hanging on the verge of the world's bustle, not in it. The district of fashion, with all the advantages of seclusion; a garden before, though a royal one, and space and fresh air everywhere. In short, I am charmingly lodged. Yesterday, Morgan and I dined with Lord and Lady Charleville; left my dear Olivia at home. Lady Charleville growing finer by time, — noble, better and pleasanter. Lord Charleville a fearful monument of vitality, surviving all but its infirmities. His son, Lord Tullamore, a Lord in Waiting, a Tory, a dandy, an exclusive. He talked to me of *the class and order* to which he belonged! I told him the Irish story of the *Baymishes of Cork*, which set them all in fits of laughter, and even the servants were obliged to rush out of the room to hide their faces: so much for the *class and order* to which *I* belong.

March 2. — Received, to-day, a most gracious and

grateful letter from Monsieur Northomel (Secretary of State for Belgium), conveying his thanks and those of his friends, for my Belgium novel; and says, all the journals are loud in its praise. Another, from the Minister of the Interior to the same effect. I am so glad they like my little *Béguine*.

Last night I met Moore at Lady Stepney's — looking old and ill — much out of spirits, and, he says, weary of London after a few days' residence. He had come to publish his *History of Ireland*, but Longman and Co. found it was not half bulky enough, so he was sent back to enlarge it. He would not sing. I delivered a message to him from Lady Charleville. "Tell him he must, as an historian, rectify an error in the life of Lord Edward Fitzgerald." He praises Lord Camden (then Viceroy) for giving Lady Louisa Conolly permission to see the dying Lord Edward; and he accuses Lord Clare of cruelty for refusing her permission to do so. The case was the reverse. Lady Louisa threw herself at Lord Camden's feet, and *he* refused her petition. Then she flew, in her despair, to Lord Clare, who said, "I cannot — dare not — give you a written permission, but I will go with you to the prison myself." They went together, at night. When they came to the door of the miserable room, Lord Clare said, "I cannot leave you alone with the prisoner, but I will send away the jailor and leave the door open, and watch before it myself. I shall hear nothing." Moore seemed much annoyed when I told him this. "I have been bored to death," he said, "by friends of Lord Clare, about this, already; but I saw the letter — had it in my hand — in which Lord Clare refused Lady Louisa peremptorily. I have already

mentioned the anecdote alluded to by Lady Charleville in my book, but people do not read it. It is not worth while writing for such a public. I am amazed how I have made my way. People read with their prejudices, not with their intellects."

Last night, after our dinner at Lady Charleville's we proceeded to Mrs. Skinner's, Portland Place — *ou par example*, Parnassus and Port Royal — the Sorbonne and the Antiquarian society — a quadrille. I was the lioness of the night, *malgré moi!* and there I sat, couched in a sort of a bay window, and there was presented to me all manner of notabilities, and scores of people from all corners of the earth. Amongst others, Mrs. Somerville, the mathematician, all celestial and descended from her solar system, the learned commentator of La Place! and Miss Herschel, member of the Royal Society. Mrs. Somerville struck me to be a simple little woman, middle aged. Had she not been presented to me by name and reputation, I should say one of the respectable twaddling chaperones one meets with at every ball, dressed in a snug mulberry velvet gown and little cap with a red flower. I asked her how she could descend from the stars to mix amongst us? She said she was obliged to go out with her daughter (who was dancing with my niece in the same quadrille). From the glimpse of her last night, I should say there was no imagination, no deep moral philosophy, though a deal of scientific lore and a great deal of *bonhomie*. She had long wished to know me, and I replied, with great truth, I had long revered her, without presuming to appreciate her! So we agreed to know each other better, and we are to go and see each other. She and Dr. Somerville live at Chertsey. What a woman! com-

pared to the flum-flamree novel trash writers of the present day!

Then up comes Bob Montgomery, the poet — he bows to the ground, a handsome little black man. I asked him if he was *Satan* Montgomery? and he said he was, so we began to be very facetious, and we laughed as if the devil was in *us*, till he was obliged to make place for Sir Alexander Creighton! physician to the late Emperor of Russia, author of a treatise on *Insanity*, a most playful and agreeable old gentleman; we knocked up a friendship for life, and should have gone on gossiping nonsense, but for Godwin, to whom Sir Alexander resigned his place. Alas, for Godwin! *Caleb Williams* Godwin, with whom I almost began my literary life at a dinner at Sir R. Phillips's, my first publisher! He talked of Curran, Grattan, Hamilton Rowan, whom he had known in Ireland — wit, eloquence, chivalry! — now all dust! Then we got on the subject of his poor son-in-law, Shelley, and his daughter, whom I shall go and see as soon as she comes to town.

Dinner at Mr. Dilke's — sat near Allan Cunningham — immense fun — Willis, the American poet, and other celebrities.

After our pleasant dinner went on to another congress at Portland place, where we met all the arts and sciences, and where we spent the night on the *stairs*, with the grand Turk (I forget his name) and his suite — I had a deal of fun with them, making *Mr. Urquhart*, the Turkish traveller, our *mutual* interpreter. They are coming to see me. Urquhart's *tic* is Russia, and the necessity of combining against her; but he is a clever creature!

Dined yesterday at Mr. Courtney's, M. P., the great epicure, — an exquisite dinner, — but Courtney so occupied with his dishes, he never spoke to his guests. I sat beside one of the greatest wits of the day, Sidney Smith! what a charmer! so natural, so little of a *wit titré*, so *bon enfant*, that the delicacy of his wit appears the natural result of a fine organization, and of a happy mind ready to enjoy and to receive as much pleasure from others as he confers upon those with whom he converses. He comes to see me to-morrow.

Yesterday, had a long visit and sofa conversation with Lucien Bonaparte, — his Italian ideas, no monarchy without an aristocracy. The reason France is all, *à tors et à travers*, is a wish to remove the peerage. He thinks with me, that Cardinal Richelieu was the founder of the revolutionary system. He said it was Richelieu who turned the cold, brave chivalry of France into the *valetaille d'anti chambre* of an effeminate despot. Speaking of the French, he said, "at the outburst of the Revolution of '88, there were a good many people in France with common sense. The Emperor used to say to me that the French were essentially a monarchical people, and we used to deny this; but everything he ever said has come out true since."

April 3. — My journal is gone to the dogs, *je n'en peut plus*. I am so fussed and fidgetted by my dear charming world, that I cannot write. I forget days and dates. Ouf! Last night at Lady Stepney's — met the Milmans, Lady Charlotte Bury, Mrs. Norton, Rogers, Sidney Smith, and other wits and authors. Amongst others, poor dear Jane Porter; she told me she was taken for me the other night, and talked to *as such* by

a party of Americans! She is tall, lank and lean, and lackadaisical, dressed in the deepest black, with rather a battered black gauze hat, and an air of a regular Melpomene. I am the reverse of all this, *et sans vanité*, the best dressed woman wherever I go. Last night I wore a blue satin, trimmed fully with magnificent point lace and stomacher, *à la Sevigné*, light blue velvet hat and feather, with an *aigrette* of sapphires and diamonds! *Voilà!* The party at the Murchison's — Lord Jeffrey, the *Edinburgh Review* — Lockhart, of the *Quarterly*; Hallam, *Middle Ages*; Milman, the poet; Mrs. Somerville; &c., &c. Lord Jeffrey came up to me, and we had such a flirtation. When he comes to Ireland, we are to go to Donny-brook Fair together; in short, having cut me down with his tomahawk *as a reviewer*, he smothers me with roses *as a man*; and so he comes to see me. I always say of my enemies before we meet, "Let me at them."

Mrs. Smith, Moore's first love, and the subject of his graceful song,

"I'll ask the Sylph that round thee flies,"

was a friend of Mrs. Hemans, the touching mention of whose last illness and death will interest the reader both for the poetess and her friend.

Mrs. Smith to Lady Morgan.

UPPER FITZROY STREET, DUBLIN,
March 24, 1855.

MY DEAR LADY MORGAN,

It was no common pleasure to receive a letter from you, and I beg you to believe that I know how to

value such a favour, given in the midst of all your bustle and gaiety.

I heard with pleasure of your triumphs at Cheltenham; but I knew you would not settle there. It is very well for a few weeks; but I see that dear London will get possession of you at last. It is a dismal thought that you are to leave us, and you are really too sceptical as to the number of those who will feel your absence from Dublin a serious loss.

Of course you have heard of Mrs. Hemans' illness. She has long been given over. It is three weeks since her physicians owned they had no hopes, and now a few days will rob the world of one who will not be easily matched. She was *past remedy* when Dr. Graves gave her into the hands of Dr. Croker. The latter has, I believe, done all that could be done; but the constitution was gone. Her fortitude of mind and sweetness of temper shine out to the last. She is quite resigned, and will not allow a mournful look or tone at her bedside. Her sister, Mrs. Hughes, is with her, and her brother, Major Brown, and it is a comfort to know that she has every kind of care.

Sad, most sad has been her history! Those who love her, ought to rejoice when she is at peace; a lofty mind, ever soaring above the realities of life, essentially poetical, and *never otherwise*; ardent, sentient, enthusiastic, and all this contained in a frame of the most fragile delicacy. What chance had she here in Dublin, and with an utter disrelish for the kind of society that was attainable? When she was in the county of Wicklow last August, her anxiety to remain there was like the thirst of fever. Poor thing, I wish I had never known her.

Robert has been hunting the whole winter, till he is more like a horse than a man. I am hoarse with praying him to marry and be respectable; but he grows more hardened daily.

If you have heard that we are to have drawing-rooms in the *daytime*, as in London, I am sure you have laughed at the idea of it. Our whole turn out! our equipages, our poverty, alas! need the friendly cloak of night.

Ever sincerely yours,

MARIA SMITH.

May. — The other night at Lady Clare's; found myself seated by Poggo di Borgo (the object of thirty years' despotism). He has a pension settled on him by the Tory government, and still paid him by the Whigs — a disgrace to England. All the three daughters of Tom Sheridan have pensions settled on them. Lord Seymour has resigned Lady Seymour's.

Babbage's party last night very pleasant; got into *mon petit coin* — had a minister, a philosopher, a reviewer, a politician, and a dandy, successively *sur la sellette*. Vanderweyer charming, *spirituel* and *observing*. He inspires one with views and opinions similar to his own, and we agree upon most things. I told him I had received a letter from one mutual good friend, Rogier, in the morning, full of cordiality and warm feeling — reminding me of the old happy days of '33.

July 21. — Last days in London.

With a heavy heart, as with a presentiment of the misery that awaited me. Even before leaving London, at seven in the morning, my dearest Morgan looked ill, and complained. At the end of the first stage he

was taken ill — this was Barnet, and before we reached the second stage it was an interval of agony to both. He became very faint; I fanned and bathed his face with eau de cologne — it was very hot — and becoming fainter, he fell lifeless into my arms. As we were galloping down hill at the time, the carriage could not stop. At last we drew up at a little pot-house inn, the Black Bull, London Colney, where he was taken out of the carriage helpless, and thrown on a wretched bed.

No medical aid nearer than St. Alban's, four miles off; thither I sent. What an interval! His extremities cold; his hands blue; congestion coming on; I, helpless, hopeless, watching all this!

The arrival of surgeon Lipscomb — his active practice — covering him with hot tiles, mustard, blisters, bleeding him profusely, in a word saved his life — and mine. If there is desolation on earth, and misery in its supreme helplessness, it is the situation in which I was placed. I dare not think of it.

I discovered I was in the neighbourhood of Royal Porters! and making my dreary position known to Colonel and Mrs. White, they came to invite us to the great house; but this was impossible, so they supplied us with fresh flowers, fruit, and wine, and with the delight of my dear husband's hourly recovering under my eyes, I began to think the Black Bull a very liveable, enjoyable place.

I filled the little Sunday parlour with flowers, and heard the whole history of Mrs. Black Bull, the hostess, and of her son, the butcher; and in the evening, when Morgan slept, I took my seat on a bench before the door with "boots" (Sam Edgell) and "mine host," with

such stories of highways and byeways! — a new view to me of humanity and society.

Wayworn travellers stopping and economizing a few halfpence in the matter of refreshment — and the poor weary women — and the pleasure I felt in turning a pint of small beer into a pint of good ale, which was thought so noble on my part — and the joke cracked by Sam, with the natty, returning postilion — for little Sam, a rickety fellow of two feet and a half high, the Asmodeus of the Black Bull, was evidently the wit *titré* of London Colney! Then the lovely, quiet scene, the pond and the stream, the parson's house; the cattle coming home, and the shower of red sunset showing over all! A gentleman in black passed us twice, and stared, and at last took off his hat. Our landlady said, "'Tis our rector, who sent your ladyship the *sal volatile* and offers of services."

The great skill and vigilance of Dr. Lipscomb brought back my husband and life to me. In London he might have died for want of that close attention paid him by this country doctor. We have had more opportunity of becoming acquainted lately with this order of medical men. What talent in obscurity! What worth unknown! while charlatanism is fed and flourishes in this world, beyond all talent and all worth.

July 25. — While seated on the stone bench of the Black Bull, the rector approached me with a look of curiosity and doubt, and said he had heard of Sir Charles' illness, and he had come to offer his services to us both. He told me he was a Divine of two pluralities, the rector of London Colney, and something else that I forget, and while we sat gossiping before

our cabaret, he said he could scarcely believe that the companion of Sam and of the master of the Black Bull was Lady Morgan of whom he had heard so much, &c. As the dew and darkness were falling, we adjourned to the little sanded floor parlour and a pair of tallow candles, and talked of books and the fashions of the neighbourhood of London Colney. In short, my parson was a parson of gentility, and an agreeable man of the world.

August 1. — DUBLIN. — After an anxious and fatiguing journey, and having been on the point of losing all that was most dear to me, and necessary to the future remnant of my life — my husband, after having witnessed the distress of my sweet Sydney in the dreadful illness and threatened death of her almost bridegroom husband, I have at last reached wretched Dublin, the capital of wretched Ireland. I found our house in a wretched condition, half-painted, half-repaired, and full of dawdling drinking workmen, so we were obliged to take up our abode with my sister and Sir Arthur Clarke. Morgan laid up with a second attack; I, obliged to trudge over, at eight in the morning and remain till two with the workmen, who made a strike and left their employer, all because he employed a man whom they did not like.

August 9. — Tom Moore, the poet, arrived yesterday, so Clarke went to ask him to dinner to-day. Clarke met him in the street going to mass, near the Metropolitan Chapel, and accompanied him; he accepted the invitation, but conditionally — *à l'ordinaire* — if some great person, who he was pretty sure would or had asked him, did not renew his claim. This is his old way of accepting invitations. His old friend —

his and mine — Edward Moore, of Cleveland Row, told me a pleasant story of Tom having made *three* of those conditional promises in one day, and got through two of them. Clarke was struck with the earnestness with which he performed all the acts of grace during that picturesque service; nobody, however, knew him, or noticed him. Clarke told the beadle it was the great Thomas Moore, upon which he went to the organ-loft, and announced in a loud voice — Sir Thomas Moore!

As the great man (who turned out to be old Jockey Hume of the Treasury, whose brother Tom came over with t'other Tom) did not send the invitation expected, Moore dined with us. We were only *en famille* with the addition of Mr. Reynolds Solly. Moore looks very old and bald, but still retains his cock-sparrow air. He was very pleasant; but rather egotistical and shallow, justifying all we ever thought of his little mind and brilliant imagination. He declaimed against the spread of knowledge and the diffusion of cheap literature, as destructive to wit and talent of the highest order; pronounced that the throwing open of high and royal society would leave no play for all those epigrammatic touches and charming literary effusions (in which he by-the-bye excels); above all, he said the unclassical and uneducated people meddling with literature (Gad-a-mercy fellow!), and the *dilettanteisms* of the age were destroying genius. I said, "But if the greater number are to be the happier, the wiser, and the better for this spread of knowledge, the goal of all human effort and labour is obtained?" with many other things that seemed to strike him as new.

After dinner, he sighed and said, "I walked through

the streets of Dublin all day, and not a human being knew me. I suppose they will, before the week is over." He exclaimed bitterly against writing-women, even against the beautiful Mrs. Norton. "In short," said he, "a writing-woman is one unsexed;" but suddenly recollecting himself, and pointing at me, said to my sister, "except her," (me) whom, in all his works, he had passed over in silence.

August 12. — In the midst of all my workmen, philosophers from the British Association have made incursions — Babbage, Lardner, Whewell, Sedgwick, and about a dozen other Oxford and Cambridge Fellows — and Wilkie, too; so I throw open the house to them, *tale quale*, to-morrow evening. But I am worn out, miserable about Morgan, and Sydney being away from us all.

August 14. — My *soirée* very fine, learned, scientific, and *tiresome*! Fifty philosophers passed through my little *salon* last night.

My sister, Lady Clarke made a song about the philosophers, which she sang to them with great effect.

FUN AND PHILOSOPHY.

BY LADY CLARKE.

AIR, "All we want is to settle the play."

I.

Heigh for ould Ireland! oh would you require a land
Where men by nature are all quite the thing,
Where pure inspiration has taught the whole nation,
To fight, love and reason, talk politics, sing;
'Tis Pat's mathematical, chemical, tactical,
Knowing and practical, fanciful, gay,
Fun and philosophy, supping and sophistry,
There's nothing in life that is out of his way.

II.

He makes light of optics, and sees through dioptrics,
 He's a dab at projectiles — ne'er misses his man;
 He's complete in attraction, and quick at re-action,
 By the doctrine of chances he squares every plan;
 In hydraulics so frisky, the whole Bay of Biscay,
 If it flowed but with whiskey, he'd stow it away.
 Fun and philosophy, supping and sophistry,
 There's nothing in life that is out of his way.

III.

So to him cross over savant and philosopher,
 Thinking, God help them! to bother us all;
 But they'll find that for knowledge, 'tis at our own College,
 Themselves must inquire for — beds, dinner or ball;
 There are lectures to tire, and good lodgings to hire,
 To all who require, and have money to pay:
 While fun and philosophy, supping and sophistry,
 Ladies and lecturing fill up the day.

IV.

Here's our *déjeuner*, put down your shilling, pray,
 See all the curious bastes, *after* their feed;
 Lovely lips, Moore has said, must evermore be fed,
 So this is but suiting the word to the deed;
 Perhaps you'll be thinking that eating and drinking,
 While wisdom sits blinking, is rather too gay;
 But fun and philosophy, supping and sophistry,
 Are all very sensible things in their way.

V.

So at the Rotundo, we all sorts of fun do,
 Hard hearts and pig-iron we melt in one flame;
 For if love blows the bellows, our tough College Fellows
 Will thaw into rapture at each lovely dame.
 There too, sans apology, tea, tarts, tautology,
 Are given with zoology to grave and gay;
 Thus fun and philosophy, supping and sophistry,
 Send all to England home happy and gay.

Mrs. Smith (Moore's old flame, and the subject of his poem, "I'll ask the sylph that round you flies,") came to me on Friday, and said Moore wanted to get up a play for himself, and Calcraft, the manager, said that I ought to bustle about it and go. Then comes

the strangest advertisement, viz., "That whoever wished to see the illustrious bard, &c., &c., might do so at the theatre on such an evening!"

August 16. — The theatre was crammed last night. *The Great Unknown*, and *The Gentleman in Search of a Religion*, and — popularity, was called forth by the galleries, with "Come out here, little Tom! Show your Irish face, my boy; and don't be ashamed now!" Tom descended from the manager's-box to the stage-box, and there made a speech, and was encored and bravoed.

Sunday, Moore dined in Kildare Street, and spoke in raptures of his reception at the theatre. We had, also, Mr. Coombe, of Edinbro' (the phrenologist).

Wednesday last we lighted on Hayward, translator of *Faust*, in Sackville Street. We asked him to dine with us the day after. Just as we were sitting down, *en tiers*, enter Professor Whewell, of Cambridge, so we seized on him, and we had a rather awkward but pleasant little dinner party. Awkward, because our Irish cook was drunk, our English butler insolent, and the dinner bad.

September 8. — What times! what a country is Ireland! The O'Connell "rint" already accumulated for this year, is thirteen thousand four hundred and fifty pounds — a census of the gullibility of the poor Irish, and of the incapacity and roguery of the Tory party and their House of Lords — the true partisans of O'Connell and the founders of his fame and fortune.

September 9. — So the Lords have rejected even the moderate amendments of the Church Bill; and wretched Ireland, or rather the independence of England, and her efforts for Ireland, are baffled in all their

expectations; not a grievance removed, not an abuse abolished, not a step taken for the improvement of education or the peace of the country — the “Church Establishment,” the filthy corporations, the Orange powers, sheriffs, magistrates, jury, placemen, and even *habitués* of the Court — all the elements of misrule, are retained in their primitive force. Ascendancy still flourishing, Catholicism undermining, and the nation prostrate to both! The turbulence of the Irish is coupled with their stupid acquiescence in every wrong, and oppression and intolerance. For six hundred years they have borne a greater sum of oppression, injustice and wrong than any other people in the world. Their submission is their ignorance. There is a long and very new chapter on this to be written — and then —!

Since my return I have been given up to my usual domestic duties. Morgan begins the day with his face buried in the newspaper while at breakfast, then sets in to read and write, if he can, the whole of the rest of the day, in a close room by a hot fire. I try to get him out at two o'clock, and then there is a painful struggle; if I succeed, I can see he is impatient to come home, and then, after dinner, he reads till bedtime, and so reads and writes to the end of the chapter. My most painful efforts to draw him off these destructive habits are met with violent resistance and temper.

A more blameless life was never led; some great occasion would soon rouse him; he is always ready to meet an event with energy, he has no external world; his world is within, and were it not for his fidgetty wife, he would never look out of it. He is inherently shy, timid, proud, anti-social, and neither acts nor writes in reference to society or its opinions, but al-

ways to its interests. He does this on a principle in his nature, a love of liberty and of ease in his own person; and desiring the same for his species.

September 18. — We are going to-day to Portrana (the Evans') thank God!

Two hard-headed English lawyers, Jos. Evans and Mr. Blackburn, M.P. I was baited by the first for the amusement of the second. Mr. Evans himself always attacks me with some bitterness about my fashionable friends and my aristocratic tastes. They have all got something, these Irish Liberals — one brother a place of one thousand five hundred a-year, the other his election for Dublin, and Blackburn a commission. We, who live with aristocrats, that is people of good taste who happen to bear some rank, have got nothing, asked for nothing, and never can get anything.

Whilst here, Morgan, who is ill and weak, would take no exercise, so my sole object in coming here was disappointed.

October 2. — A charming note from Lord Morpeth, asking us to dinner, and begging me to bring "one of my harmonious nieces." I know there will be a storm in great George Street at the "harmonious nieces," as their mother does not like to let them from her side. After some debate and a lively resistance, I carried my point (as I usually do). The invitation of a secretary of state cannot be expected every day by *des petites demoiselles*.

October 6. — Dinner at Lord Morpeth's — what a charming host! The absence of all the official *morgue* by which we have so long been oppressed, was delightful. The new officers of the Crown amuse me very much by being the least amusing men possible — iron-

bound men, all their muscles rigid, like men who, living out of society, have lost the play and movement of gesture which men of the world exhibit from long practice; but what uncompromising minds and characters! What honest men! How much and how long they have been wanted, and here they are, thank God, after five hundred years of struggle!

October 11. — Just heard of the deaths of Bellini and of Don Telesfora de Trueba — these two fine emanations of talent — extinguished, and oh, the block-heads who go on living and boring for ever! I think it was in the summer of 1833, on our way to Belgium, that Captain Marryatt brought Don Telesfora to us in St. James's Place. He was one of the refugee victims of Ferdinand "the Beloved," whose tyranny deprived Spain of the services of this able and estimable man. On the death of the king he returned, and was elected member of the Chamber of Procuradores and secretary of the Cortes. His literary and conversational talents were of a very distinguished order, but what was perfectly miraculous, was his speaking and writing of English; he wrote his *Sandoval* and other works in English; contributed much to the *Metropolitan*. Such bright glances of mind flash across one in life to light up its ordinary horizon of dulness, and then vanish for ever.

CHAPTER XI.

LAST RETURN TO KILDARE STREET — 1836.

January 1836. — What a melancholy winding-up of the year 1835, and commencement of the year 1836. I went ill to Malahide Castle for Christmas-day — tried to bully a sore throat and head-ache, but finally knocked down and took to my bed, which I only left at the end of eight days, to be wrapped in hot blankets and conveyed to my own bed in Kildare Street. The united skill and hourly attendance of my dear husband and good Doctor O'Grady, shirked old death, and saved me from a delirious fever. How my head worked! what books I wrote! what plans I laid for the good of those I loved! what regrets that I had not settled my worldly affairs as I wished! But did I recant one opinion? Not one! I thought I should die, and yet I repeatedly said to myself, had I the sorry battle of life to fight over again, I should just take my old ground!

January 20. — The Registration Society is going on famously, all the young liberals of the highest rank have joined. They say it is entirely got up by "Lady Morgan's School of young men." The high compliment!

January 30. — I have met with a loss that breaks my heart; I have lost the locket with lord Byron's hair, sent me by Countess Guiccioli, enclosed in a curious reliquary. The small gold chain which I wore

round my neck, and from which it hung, broke; I must have dropped it walking down Kildare Street this morning, to warm myself after a cold drive. I am the most unlucky woman in England.

February 1. — The Tories, at last, have placed O'Connell at the head of ascendancy in England; of this, his speech at Birmingham the other day, is a proof. It represents the spirit and opinion of England.

O'Connell is one of the instances of men who have been the offspring of events. From event to event he has climbed. He has grasped his opportunities; where will he end?

February 5. — Read last night Mrs. Lee's *Life of Cuvier*. It gives me no just idea of the man, and still less of his reputation in France — where he was considered a great naturalist and bad philosopher. He was a man of the highest scientific genius and of the highest personal character; but vain, ambitious, tergiversating, serving all the powers that could serve him; equally subservient to Louis XVIII. as to Napoleon; and prouder of his station, honours, and title, than of his immortal scientific reputation.

March 20. — Death of my old friend Sir William Gell. Poor Gell! it seems but yesterday that I saw him walking up Berkeley Square, the mirror of fine men upon town. He had written a *Topography of Troy* as early as 1804. How often we met in my gay days in London, again at his residence at Rome, and a great deal at Naples, at the Margravine of Anspach's, and many other places. He died at Naples, on the 4th February, 1836, worn out by twenty years' gout.

April 1. — Busy to-day with my *Woman and her Master*, making extracts for it.

April 2. — I have been reading Von Raumer's *Letters on England*. Clever, but German; a laborious but inconclusive book — full of brilliant incoherences. The product of a bold mind grappling with strong truths; but not following them to their consequences.

A letter to-day from Lady Cork, announcing the death of her macaw, the original of my article in the *Book of the Boudoir*.

Lady Cork to Lady Morgan.

6, NEW BURLINGTON STREET,

April 5, 1836.

DEAR LADY MORGAN,

Your old friend departed this life a few days ago; he is buried in my garden, and his merits well deserve an epitaph from your pen. He committed but one crime, and only made a bit of an assault on George the Fourth's stocking. That was an offence merely, the *crime* was running away with a piece out of Lady Darlington's leg. I have been ill with the *tic*, but am better now, and just going out of town for the holidays. Your admirer, Lady Hatherton, has just returned from Paris. Are you coming to England — and when? I am more stupid, than ever — only pick a little bit of dinner and drink a little drop of tea. I have neither vocals nor wit going on, *chez moi*. Don't forget that I am ninety years old, and was, and am, and shall be to the end,

Your ever affectionate,

M. CORK AND ORRERY.

A charming note from Lord Morpeth.

NUNEHAM,
April 5th, 1836.

MY DEAR LADY MORGAN,

How am I to thank you enough for your most amiable letter, which has just come to divert the not-unoccupied repose of my holidays?

"In vain to deserts my retreat is made,
The tithes attend me to the silent shade."

And so far, not inappropriately, as I am the guest of the Archbishop of York, and within seven miles of Oxford. But then there is another awful phantom, styled poor laws,

"Whose gloomy presence saddens all the scene,
Shades every flower, and darkens every green."

I am showing symptoms of bolting from the stout turnpike, where I ought to travel into pleasant pastures. I am convinced that Dublin has been very gay, though you will not allow it. I am very sorry to miss the occasion of renewing my acquaintance with Mrs. Laurence.

I cannot but be glad that Sir Charles has worked so hard for the lobster and anchovy sauces; I wish that his country might continue to appropriate some still more persevering labour from him. I shall feel the grey towers of Malahide a great and real loss. But we will have a look and luncheon there some morning.

Your most loyal servant,
MORPETH.

April 11. — Working all day and all night; spirits at a low ebb.

April 13. — Another, too, gone! Poor Godwin died on the 7th, at the Exchequer Office, Whitehall Yard, aged eighty-one. I saw the last of him in his den at the Star Chamber, *last year*.

April 18. — I am getting down my old harp, which I had exiled to a lumber-room, and will have it put in order. I will then get up a song or two.

April 24. — Unable to use my eyes, in any way, since the 19th. I write these few lines unknown to Morgan. Indebted all this time to the charity of strangers for the distraction of a little conversation, all other resources bereft me. Lady Beecher has been very kind in coming to me; the once celebrated Miss O'Neil — the "Juliet" of admiring thousands. When she was a poor, obscure young actress, I saw her by chance as Belinda, in "*All in the Wrong*," and afterwards in a suit of armour, dressed as an Amazon, as the heroine in *Timour the Tartar*. I sought her out, and asked her to a party the next evening, and predicted her future triumph. Shortly after I followed her triumphant success in London. She is passing through Dublin on her way to see her old mother. She comes every day to see me while she stays here. The poetry of her own voice remains; it is still Juliet's voice in the balcony; but all else that was poetical in her beauty has gone. She is now a thin, elegant-looking lady; but no beauty, except that she has the indestructible beauty of goodness.

May 20, London. — Arrived in London quite safely, and we settled in pleasant lodgings in Stafford Row, Buckingham Gate.

Poor Lady Glengall died on Monday, seventy years of age. She was the daughter of *the celebrated Mrs*

Jeffries (Groves of Blarney) of county Cork: She was the Lady Cahir of my youth.

May 22. — We are charmingly lodged, and in a quarter I like above all others. Yesterday, dined with some of my literary friends at Mr. Dilke's. Kind, gay, and pleasant. After dinner, I got up and danced a *reel* with the *grave* editor, "to my girls playing," and then we walked home, and sauntered till midnight, and by moonlight, under the trees of my pretty Grosvenor Place; how pleased I am with it, what true delight to live with trees!

May 27. — Got a cheerful letter from my beloved Sydney, so up early and at work for *Woman and her Master*.

I have made acquaintance with the Lockharts, he editor of the *Quarterly*, and she Sir W. Scott's daughter; we were mutually charmed with each other, and have sworn an eternal friendship.

Ambition, and vanity, and *social tastes*, have led me much into that chaos of folly and insincerity called the world; but domestic life is my vocation — unfortunately, my high organisation, and my husband's character of mind, our love of art, and all that is best worth knowing, renders *la vie domestique* impossible. Yesterday, I went with Lady Dudley Stuart, and Urquhart (the Turkish traveller) to visit Wilkie, and see his pictures — a charming Flemish painted-like house, Knightsbridge, in a garden, and a pretty, "neat-handed Phillis," opened the door. The great picture was the "Columbus in the Convent," which is to be removed to-day to Somerset House. Fine heads for expression, and a fine conception; but in execution slap-dash — no finish, but good effect at a distance. A picture of

the Duke of Wellington, much flattered; Lady Salisbury who was standing before it, remarked, "he is much changed *now*," (the tiresome *Liberals* would change everything.)

Wilkie is simple and enthusiastic — he is the *Teniers* of England — domestic interiors. He told us an amusing story of the Turkish ambassador sending him, on his arrival, a *cake* for his breakfast, *à la Turque*.

CHAPTER XII.

FAREWELL TO IRELAND — 1837.

THE year 1837 was marked by a handsome recognition of Lady Morgan's literary merits, and by the grant of a pension of three hundred a year. She used to tell the story that one morning, on coming down to breakfast, she found her letters as usual laid beside her plate. Sir Charles, seeing her much occupied with one of them, said impatiently, "Sydney, I wish you would eat your breakfast, and never mind your d—d dandies," (it was his usual alliterative for the tribe of men who came about his wife). She said nothing, but handed him the letter and enclosures, which were as follows. Nothing could be more gracious or more gracefully done. The announcement from Lord Melbourne, the William Lamb of other days, being sent through Lord Morpeth, the friend whose kind regard lasted to the end of Lady Morgan's life, gave it additional value.

Lord Morpeth to Lady Morgan.

GROSVENOR PLACE,
May 8th, 1837.

MY DEAR LADY MORGAN,

I thought the enclosed note came very *à propos* after my agreeable visit to you yesterday. I hope the contents will be acceptable to you, as I am sure they are creditable to Lord Melbourne for offering to your merits, literary and patriotic, the highest scale of acknowledgment which our *material* times permit. I ought to state that Lord Mulgrave has been a joint solicitor to Lord Melbourne, with myself.

Very sincerely yours,
MORPETH.

Enclosed, was the note, as follows: —

Lord Melbourne to Lord Morpeth.

SOUTH STREET,
May 7th, 1837.

MY DEAR MORPETH,

I have settled that Lady Morgan shall have a pension of three hundred, as you wished.

Yours faithfully,
MELBOURNE.

May 8. — The very first intimation I received of *my pension!* Lord Morpeth never alluded to it on his visit the day before.

There is a break in the diary for five or six months. Among Lady Morgan's papers is Lord Melbourne's graceful reply to her letter of acknowledgment.

The allusion to the "pressure of suffering" refers to her failing eyesight, which at that period threatened total blindness.

DOWNING STREET,
May 11th, 1837.

MY DEAR LADY MORGAN,

I have derived great satisfaction from your letters; I am very glad to find that what has been done is agreeable to your feelings, and I can assure you that I have had much pleasure in doing that which may in some degree alleviate the pressure of the infirmity under which, I very deeply lament to hear that you are suffering. It is also a gratifying reflection that no doubt can exist but that your talents and exertions afford ample grounds for the advice which I have humbly given to His Majesty upon the present occasion.

Believe me, my dear Lady Morgan,

Yours faithfully,

MELBOURNE.

In the absence of a diary for this summer, the following extracts from a letter may be given: —

"I must tell you I am perfectly enamoured of my present residence, and am determined on writing a PIMLICO; it ought to be a most interesting bit of topography, and I am urged to it by Mr. Lemon, my landlord, who is first clerk in the Rolls Office — a most intelligent and learned man. We are within reach of every one we wish most to see of interest. We had a long and cordial visit from Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, who has invited us to dine with him, at St. James's Palace; he is very like his royal father, with all the

naïveté of his mother in her dramatic characters. Lady Aldborough wanted to take Morgan to see a famous mesmerist — a magnetic séance which set him into a rage, as humbug always does. Lady Arthur Lennox was here, also, to recommend me a bit of a house which she thinks will suit me; but the flower of all flowers in my garland of friendship, is Mrs. Dawson Damer. You know she is the adopted child of the Prince and Mrs. Fitzherbert, whose property she has inherited, and *such* property! I spent two hours with her, yesterday, in her house in Tilney Street, *tête-à-tête* — the house, observe, of Mrs. Fitzherbert! What a *causerie*! No one now talks like her; and she is so handsome, so elegant, and genial. She told me that she was at the Duchess of Gloucester's, the other night — a child's ball. The young Queen was there, looking quite a child herself. When her uncle, the Duke of Sussex, was leaving the room, she ran after him and said, "Won't you give me a kiss before you go?" and then whispered in his ear, "you have forgotten to wish mamma good night." What a charming trait; it is a pity to make a queen of this creature, with these warm affections!

Tilney House is full of reminiscences of its celebrated but, I suspect, unhappy late mistress — the true, legal wife of that type of heartless *roués*, George IV. Mrs. Dawson Damer said she had got up a table expressly for me — it was covered with beautiful relics. In a coffer filled with pledges of love and gallantry from the Prince in the hey-day of his passion — a Pandora's box *without* Hope at the bottom! The most precious were a number of their own portraits, set in all sorts of sizes and costumes, and oh *what* costumes!

Toupées, chinons, flottans, tippy-bobby hats, balloon handkerchiefs, and relics of all the atrocious bad taste of succeeding years, from the days of Florizel and Perditta, to the "fat, fair and *fifty*" of the neglected favourite, a series of disfigurements rendering their personal beauty absurd. The Prince's face was insignificant, through all his ages and disguises, a fair, fat, flashy young gentleman, his mother's snubby features spoiling his pleasant smile; in short, he was the old queen *bleached white*! By-the-bye, the last time I saw him was in a doorway at Lady Cork's which he filled, to the utter annoyance of Lady Cork, who was obliged to open another doorway, contrary to her arrangements. The pictures of the Prince and Mrs. Fitzgerald were all splendidly set in brilliants, with hearts and ciphers, crowned with royal coronets and true lovers' knots. The initials G. P. were never omitted.

There were two lockets of very curious description, minutely small portraits of the Prince and the lady; they were each covered with a *crystal*, and this crystal was a diamond cut in two! They were less than the size of a halfpenny, set in small brilliants. Each wore the portrait of the other next their heart — at the depth of their love.

On the death of George IV., Mrs. Fitzherbert sent to William IV., to request back some of her pictures, gems, and letters, left in the late King's hands.

William IV., always the kind and constant friend of Mrs. Fitzherbert, sent her everything that he could find in the cabinet of his brother, and a beautiful picture in oil of Mrs. Fitzherbert; but the diamond-enshrined miniature was not forthcoming. After some time, however, she received a letter from the Duke of

Wellington, who wrote to say, having heard that such a locket had been enquired for, he would be happy to place it in her hands, as it was in his possession. He added, that in his quality of the King's executor, he had gone into his room immediately after his decease, and perceiving a red cord round his neck, under his shirt, discovered the locket containing the miniature.

The correspondence of the Prince and Mrs. Fitzherbert, most voluminous, and doubtless full of interesting political and social incidents, which have escaped history, were burned by Mrs. Fitzherbert's trustees — one of these was Sir C. Seymour, Mrs. Dawson Damer's brother; the other was Colonel Gurwood, who was one of her best and most intimate friends. I think she added that the Duke of Wellington and Lord Albemarle were present, and that the room where this *auto-da-fé* took place smelled of burnt sealing-wax for weeks afterwards! Mrs. Fitzherbert had labelled all the letters she wished to be destroyed — a few, however, escaped — a few in Mrs. Dawson Damer's casket, Mrs. Fitzherbert had ordered to be preserved.

Mrs. Fitzherbert was *never* in love with the Prince, and much of her virtuous resistance may be ascribed to her indifference. The Dowager Lady Jersey was the true object of his passion, or if not the object, at least the disport of his weak mind, and certainly the cause of his infidelity to his mistress and his cruelty to his wife. When that most fashionable of French novels, *Les Liaisons Dangereux*, came out, it became the subject of much fashionable criticism, and one evening, in the circle at Devonshire House, it was disputed whether the character of Madame la Presidente was not an outrage upon probability and female

humanity. The late Duke of Devonshire observed, that he thought he knew *one* such woman; but refused to name her. The next moment every one present confessed they had known *one* such woman, also; but refused to denounce their fair friend. Curiosity became vehement, and Lord John Townsend proposed that each person present should write their secret on a slip of paper, and throw the slips into a veiled vase, and he would draw them out slip by slip, and read them for the benefit of the society present under the solemn seal of silence, — when, to the surprise and amusement of the distinguished society, every little rouleau, as its contents were announced, bore the inscription of “the Countess of Jersey!” When the anecdote was told to the author, he exclaimed, “*Heureux pays! ou l’on ne peut trouver qu’une seule Présidente!*” I saw the last picture of poor Mrs. Fitzherbert ever taken; it was done on the day of her death, and yet was lovely, though she died in her eightieth year. It was curious (but not an unusual thing) that her face had fallen into its original form; its fine osteology was perfect; the few furrows that time had traced upon its round muscles had disappeared — it presented a fine and firm oval face — the beautiful mouth — a high and rather Roman nose. The simple dress of death (not the most unbecoming she ever wore) added to the solemn beauty of her appearance.

Mrs. Fitzherbert died in the beginning of 1837, and Mrs. Dawson Damer’s expressive countenance changed often as she spoke, and tears fell from her eyes as she deposited the relics of her adopted mother

in the casket whence she had drawn them. She was still in mourning for her.

We had a very amusing, and to me, very interesting dinner at Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence's, in the old St. James's Palace, comprising the Marquis of Belfast, Sir George and Lady Wombwell, the handsome Mr. Stanley (alias Cupid), Josephine, and ourselves, — a round table dinner. Lord Adolphus took me into his boudoir in the evening; we were alone, and he showed me a miniature set in brilliants. "The king!" I said. "Yes, my father," said he, taking another picture out of the casket, "and," added he, with emotion, "this was — my mother." After a pause, I said, "It is a great likeness, as I last saw her." "Where was that?" "In Dublin." "On the stage?" "Yes, in the *Country Girl*, the most wondrous representation of life and nature I ever beheld! I saw her, also, when she was on a visit at Sir Jonah Barrington's. She sent to my father to go and visit her, he did so; she called him the most amiable of all her managers." After a pause, he said, "Sir Charles and you will accompany me to *Chantrey's* to-morrow, to see her beautiful monument, which they have refused to admit into St. Paul's, though Mrs. Woffington's monument is still expected there! I said I could not express how much I honoured his sincere feelings to the most attentive of mothers, whose fault was, that she loved not wisely, but too well.

We found Chantry, as frank, simple, and cordial, as when some seventeen years back, we trotted *en groupe* with Moore, Playfair, and Lord John Russell through the streets of Florence, and paused to worship

the memory of *Jean de Bologne*, the key note of our conversation whenever we met. Well, the Gordon monument is a beautiful *work of art*, I had almost said of nature; but no time to write more. I have to dress for Lady Charleville's dinner, and here is the carriage, and Morgan roaring like a bull.

In the autumn of 1837, Sir Charles and Lady Morgan carried into effect their intention of leaving Ireland, and taking up their residence permanently in London.

Dublin had long become distasteful to Lady Morgan, for Dublin is, after all, a provincial city, and the society lacked the brightness and freedom of a great capital. Except a separation from her sister and her sister's family, there was not much to regret. Sir Charles Morgan's desire to settle in London had only been yielded to his wife's wish to live in Dublin; now they were agreed to seek a new home. They first freighted a small vessel with all their household goods, and then came over themselves to England.

The following extracts from Lady Morgan's journals will tell the reader the incidents of the removal and settlement in their new abode: —

“Oh Ireland, to you
I have long bid a last and a painful adieu.”

You have always slighted, and often persecuted me, yet I worked in your cause, humbly, but earnestly. Catholic Emancipation is carried! It was an indispensable act — of what results, you fickle Irish will prove in the end. To predicate would be presumptuous, even in those who know you best. Creatures of temper and temperament, true Celts, as Cæsar found

your race in Gaul, and as I leave you, after a lapse of two thousand years.

I shall meet in England the effects of the glorious Reform, after seven years' experiments; that is the event that opens the free port of constitutional liberty, so long struggled for by the Saxon in England.

We bid our last adieu to Ireland, October 20, 1837, accompanied by my niece Josephine; we proceeded to Leamington, where Mr. and Mrs. Laurence joined us; they left us on the 25th, and José with them; we were very sad after the departure of our young people.

October 28. — Received the intelligence of poor Mr. Laurence's sudden death! My poor Sydney! We left instantly to go to her.

December 23. — Lord Morpeth sent us, with one of his kind notes, two tickets of admission to the body of the House of Lords to see the Queen open Parliament and return thanks to her faithful Commons, &c. I went with Lady Georgina Wortley and my dear Mrs. Dawson Damer. We were placed close to the bar of the House of Commons, being rather late. It is a gorgeous, imposing, but rather theatrical *spectacle*. The young Queen's *aplomb* was truly wonderful; her voice clear and sonorous — whoever "taught the young *girl* to read," did every justice to the development of her vocal organ, and her small person seemed to dilate under the pressure of her conscious greatness; for the Queen of England is, at this moment, certainly the greatest sovereign in the world, because she is the chief of a free people — what charmed me most, however, was her inexpressibly girlish laugh. When the House of Commons rushed in with all their rude,

rough, schoolboy boisterousness, Philip Courtnay, and some of my Irish members, were so close to me, that I could not help turning to them and muttering, "My faithful Commons, *why* are you so vulgar?" When the royal *cortège* had moved off, and we paused at the head of the stairs whilst my husband was looking for our carriages, dear Lord Melbourne came up and shook me heartily by the hand, and said he was glad to see me there; Lord Brougham also joined us, and two or three other agreeable men.

Our lodging in Pimlico, 6A, Stafford Row, is opposite a wing of Buckingham Palace, and commands a view of its gardens. What an historical, what a charming site. I shall make myself mistress of it before I have done with it.

I have finally given up all hopes of getting *****
* * * * * pretty house at Buckingham Gate; after a most capricious negotiation on his part, redeemed, however, by many charming notes and letters from a charming man, which are always worth something. I think I have found the clue of his

"Letting I dare not wait upon — I would,"

"like the poor cat in the adage." It happened thus: — I have been in the habit of popping, at all hours, into the house, which I considered all but my own, and the other day I found a fine embroidered pocket-handkerchief on the table and a tiny pair of gloves. I saw at once that the gloves had carried it, and that the handkerchief would never be flung at my feet, and that there was a tenant who was resolved not to quit, and whose lease, perchance, would not be renewable

for ever; and so we have given up, and are again on the search for a house.

December 25, 1837 — My birthday. London, 6, Stafford Row, opposite the King of Buckingham's house. I open this new journal at the close of the year 1837, a year to me full of events of good and ill together, to commemorate most gratefully *my partial restoration to sight*, so far as to enable me to write an hour a day without pain or annoyance, and I trust to recommence a work undertaken in the sincere spirit of philanthropy and the inextinguishable desire to do good — *Woman and her Master*. I have this day put aside the long green sheets of paper on which I have been scrawling *Woman and her Master*, which that dear thoughtful Morgan got for me in Dublin.

December 26. — I am really beginning my regeneration and new life as a denizen of London. Everybody congratulating us: old friends are true, new ones all agreeable.

Lady Normandy has most kindly offered to present me at the Queen's first drawing-room.

CHAPTER XIII.

SETTLEMENT IN LONDON — 1838.

THE first entry in the journal for 1838, refers to a work which caused a great scandal and excitement at the time, though now it has fallen into the heap of things forgotten — *The Diary of the Court and Times of George IV.*

6, STAFFORD ROW, PIMLICO.

January 3. — The murder is out! There is the *Diary* in everybody's hands, and since the publication of the *New Atlantis*, by Mrs. Manley, in the reign of Queen Anne — a scandal, a libel on the queen, people and court of that day; such a book has not been seen, written, nor read.

January 8. — For the last month nothing has been thought of or talked of but the *Diary*, and now Animal Magnetism has taken its place, and all the titled credulity in London have been putting their fatuity to the test of exhibiting themselves under the hands of Baron du Potet. I was busy writing my article on Pimlico, when Lady Arthur Lennox came to know what were my intentions. I told her of my search after a house in the new quarter of Belgrave Square, I wanted one which should be cheap and charming. She advised me to look in a new street containing only two or three houses as yet, built by the great builder Cubitt.

January 9. — I am just returned with Sydney and José from looking at such a charming maisonette in

William Street, which will meet our taste, and not exceed our means; no houses opposite, and all looks rather wild and rude (a thing that would be a field if it could), and a low wall round it; but then there is to be a pretty square, and then, no doubt the street will soon be built. The street terminates in Knightsbridge, of which *locale* I had a curious account from Dr. Milman, prebend of Westminster, which he has extracted from the rolls.

At the bottom of William Street, bounding the park, is a little bridge over the great sewer of this quarter, behind which stands the hideous gate of the beautiful Hyde Park. The tops of two poplar trees are all we can see of it. This bridge was the spot where the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem used to assemble on a certain day in October to give convoy to the monks of Westminster Abbey, on their return from their quest for provisions, &c., for the convent, and to conduct them through the perilous jungles of what is *now* Piccadilly, through which they were obliged to pass on their way to the Abbey, according to an ancient tenure. Next to this gate stands the Cannon Brewery, with its eternal smoke. On the other side of the Knightsbridge Gate stands a little hostelrie called the "White Hart," now a shabby public house; though it was here that the Duke of Buckingham, in James the Second's time, came to sleep the night before his appointed duel with Lord Rochester, because it was out of London.

I saw Mr. Cubitt yesterday, a good, little, complying man; he has yielded to all my suggestions; will knock down walls between the rooms, build balconies, and a terrace, and is to give me a tree to plant in my bit of

a garden (four feet by two) though I heard him say to Sir Charles, "She shall have it, but it will not grow in so confined a place."

Mr. Cubitt was quite mistaken, the tree was planted (a plane tree), it grew and throve from the first day, it is now a fine piece of timber, standing higher than the chimneys.

To the diaries again:

January 11. — The fatal and almost pathetic conflagration of the Royal Exchange and its neighbourhood has swallowed up the discussions on all minor subjects. A note from my poor dear Sydney, who was an eye witness of the scene, sets my heart at ease as regards any harm having extended to her. It is one of the great fires that are historical.

Mrs. Lawrence to Lady Morgan.

January 11, 1838.

What a sight I came in for last night, my dear Little Mamma. The burning down of the *Royal Exchange!!* I write you a few lines this morning to put your mind at ease respecting me. Being so close to it, we were, as you may suppose, kept in a state of great excitement and alarm. It was splendidly awful to see the beautiful dome all in a blaze, and tumbling piece by piece into the flames below, and the bells chiming their last in the midst of the fire, and strange to say, the last tune they chimed was at twelve o'clock, and *that* tune was "There is na luck about the House."

It quite affected me to hear it, and it had a *choking* effect upon us all, for the bells literally dropped one by one as they were playing the tune. All that now remains of this once great work of Sir Thomas Gresham's, are the pillars! What ages it took to build that which a few hours has consumed! The gentlemen here rendered all the assistance they could, and when they came home at six o'clock this morning, the frost was so hard, that their clothes were literally frozen upon them, and they waited to melt them before they could take them off. We ladies have never been in bed, and have been kept very busy making *hot tea* all the morning for the frozen men who have dropped in. The house has been thronged all the morning with Lloyd's people. I shall be with you to-morrow, dearest; so more anon.

S. L.

January 14. — Colburn, my persecutor, has become my slave and blackamoor! He has written Morgan a letter, offering to suppress the libellous passage about me in the Diary (a funny term for being represented as an ugly monster!). I have refused his offer, and given him a *coup de patte* for lending himself to such nastiness! Here is his letter, and the rough draft of my answer.

Mr. Colburn to Sir C. Morgan.

MY DEAR SIR,

I was very much disconcerted on having pointed out to me a day or two ago, a passage in the diary about Queen Caroline, which refers in a very bad

spirit to Lady Morgan. Unfortunately, the work was never properly examined by me, having been hastily published the moment it was finished at press.

On enquiring how it was that the passage came to be overlooked by the reviser, I am told it was thought that the note at the foot of the page was considered as a perfect refutation of the unjust and ill-natured remarks. I need not say that if I had been made aware of them, and had had time to give them proper consideration, I should certainly not have allowed them to appear, and I will now cancel them with great pleasure, if you wish it, being anxious to do everything that is honourable towards Lady Morgan, with whom it gives me great pleasure to be again on the most friendly terms.

With my best compliments and apologies to Lady Morgan and yourself, I beg to remain,

Dear Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

H. COLBURN.

PS. I had not either the least knowledge that such a person as Lady Holland was alluded to in the book, and few others would have been aware of it, had not Colonel Webster made it public, and acted against my advice, very urgently given, of submitting first to Lord Holland the letter he sent to the *Literary Gazette*.

H. C.

Lady Morgan to Henry Colburn.

STAFFORD ROW,

Tuesday, 16th January, 1838.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to thank you myself for volunteering in a

letter to Sir Charles the offer of suppressing a passage in the Diary of Queen Caroline, which you say, "refers in a very bad spirit to Lady Morgan." I never in my life interfered with the printed expression of an opinion relative to myself, personal or literary; of this you are well aware, and whether you repeat through future editions, or suppress in the next, a passage which you say ought never to have appeared, I leave to your own taste, feeling, and discretion. On your confession that "unfortunately the work was never properly examined by you, and was hastily published," &c., I beg to remark, that such conduct in a publisher will be taken by the public as anything but an apology for the consequences, and to remind you that in the course of the many years you published for me, I have repeatedly urged for the interests of literature, and your own, that you should confine your publications to works which should, in a moral as well as in a literary sense, reflect credit on and give consideration to the publisher. Among the many temporary causes which in the present moment have tended to degrade British literature, is the promptitude of publishers to produce such works as the one you have just brought out. You say, that "on inquiring how it was *that the passage came to be overlooked by the reviser, I am told that it was thought that the note at the foot of the page was considered as a perfect refutation of the unjust and ill-natured remarks.*" That note, like all the other apologetical notes in the book, only proves that the author was fully cognisant of the malice and impropriety of the text. In return for the many kind expressions in your letter with respect to myself, I beg to reiterate an advice so often given: in a literary, as well as in a social sense,

confine your dealings to honest men and women; when you did so, you were among the first of European publishers.

I am, dear sir,
Yours, &c.,
SYDNEY MORGAN.

CHAPTER XIV.

ALBERT GATE — 1838.

ON the 17th of January, 1838, we, viz., my beloved husband and myself, accompanied by our dear niece, Josephine Clarke, and our trusty servants from Ireland, John and Mary Forman, took possession of our dear, *very dear* house, No. 11, William Street. Belgrave Square is the only place of any note, *i. e.*, of gentility near us. I take great interest in this new and pretty *quartier*; but I must have a new Gate where the Fox and Bull pot-house now stands; there is a rural air over the whole that is pretty; but a gate we must have into the park at the top of William Street, for pretty it will be when it is finished, though I shall regret having houses opposite to me in place of the green swards. We have a branch-Gunter, the confectioner, near us, and I have paid my score to that illustrious house, by giving him a receipt for a *plombière*, which I had from Carême in 1829.

March 5. — Colburn followed up his efforts at reconciliation, by presenting Lady Morgan with a beautiful mirror for her new drawing-room, which was

graciously accepted; and the old terms of friendly goodwill were restored, after eight years' interruption.

March 11, William Street. — I see it is quite absurd to attempt keeping a diary here within the sound of workmen and mills; I give it up. I have been so busy, with my good *Woman and her Master*, lying in abeyance — heaps of letters to write — having to receive all day and go out every evening. When I had nothing to write about, then I had time to journalise. Now, when every day would supply a volume, I have not a moment to write a line!

Lady Morgan always got up the history and traditions of whatever place she visited. She wrote some charming papers upon the history of Pimlico, which were published in the *Athenæum*. They excited interest in the neighbourhood, as appears from the following note, selected from many others.

Lady Carlisle to Lady Morgan.

April 26th, 1838.

Lady Carlisle presents her compliments to Lady Morgan, and must tell her how much pleased and gratified she was by the interesting paper she was so obliging as to send her. She thinks the inhabitants of Pimlico ought to give her a vote of thanks for making their situation classic ground by the associations of her mind and genius.

May 14. — My first shaking of the Albert Gate! What a charming *quartier*! what capabilities! I have been talking it over with Cubitt, the *Pontifex maximus* of this new estate. What I want is a Gate, where the

old sewer tap now moulders and flanks a ditch of filth and infection; a sort of little rustic bridge should be over it, which would not be without its picturesque effect. Cubitt wants it too, but despairs of getting it. That terrible brewery points its *cannon* against all improvement! even whilst we spoke, a volume of smoke rolled out from its chimney, making its curling way direct for the Duke's windows. "That smoke will serve us yet," I said; "it will ruin the Apsley House picture gallery, if the Cannon Brewery be not removed, the Duke must know of it." "I will buy out the Cannon Brewery," said Cubitt. He is a great little man!

May 29. — Last night we were at Lady Stepney's great rout. I was presented to the Duke of Cambridge all over again, who shook hands and said he remembered me. I had much to do to persuade Miss José to sing for his Royal Highness, and though she sang *pretty bad*, yet he praised her beyond beyond, and said her voice and school were equally fine. I have had a great many people come to call on me. The Queen's coronation is put off till August next; not to cut short the season, she does not go to Ireland. I have just returned from the Queen of *Modistes*, Madame Dévey, getting a hat for Lady Clanricarde's concert. Never were hats worn so *small*, but pretty and new. Everything is *black*, lace or silk, and all caps or *fraises* under bonnets, *black*, ditto gloves and fichus, loose sleeves and large, from shoulder to elbow. The Queen wore them at the Duchess of Somerset's.

Yesterday we were at Lord Ducie's, where the *Chanoiness* Talbot had just arrived per diligence from

the top of the Pyramid, and was the fun of the party. Every one was in their Devonshire House full dress and she in a black frieze gown, leather brogues, and a green pocket-handkerchief on her head, and no gloves on her naked stout arm. She will not be here long. Rogers was here all yesterday; he has sent José all his works as a present.

London looks like the last scene in a pantomime, all transformed for the Coronation. Every house, from Hyde Park Corner to the Abbey, cased up with wooden platforms, canopied balconies. The Duke of Devonshire's house, and the great houses in Piccadilly, which have courts before them, have superb boxes erected as in a theatre, all draped and gilt. The whole front of the Ordnance, where we are to have a grand *déjeuner*, is fitted up as an amphitheatre, decorated with the Queen's arms and crown. The streets all barricaded, and on *the* day, no carriage is to pass after eight in the morning.

August 26. — Here is a letter which I have just sent to Lord Duncannon. Another touch at my gate.

Lady Morgan to Lord Duncannon.

11, WILLIAM STREET,
August 26th, 1838.

Lady Morgan presents her compliments to Lord Duncannon, presuming upon the kindness with which his Lordship received the petition for the opening of an ancient gate in Hyde Park, Knightsbridge. She takes the liberty of enclosing a plan of the district to which this ingress to Hyde Park would be of such an

incalculable advantage, together with an explanatory letter from Mr. Cubitt, the founder of this new capital of the west, who is willing to incur the expense of the alteration. Should the lords of the woods and forests not dismiss that petition (as frivolous and vexatious), the spirit of which is to preserve the health and beauty of thousands of fair pedestrians, now denied the advantages of their neighbourhood by the noxious atmosphere they must pass through to attain it, Lord Duncannon will receive the gratitude of many a fair generation yet unborn, and merit a statue, which, compared with the bronze gentleman in the park, and the wooden one, who *tête-à-têtes* him on the other side of the way, will be as an "hyperion" to two "satyrs."

Lord Duncannon's Answer to Lady Morgan.

OFFICE OF WOODS AND FORESTS,
August 28th, 1838.

Lord Duncannon presents his compliments to Lady Morgan, and regrets that he cannot recommend to her Royal Highness, the Ranger, to comply with the wishes expressed by her ladyship and the other persons in the neighbourhood of Belgrave Square. Buildings are growing up in all directions adjacent to Hyde Park, and there is no doubt that similar applications will be made for a similar accommodation. At present, there are six public entrances into Hyde Park, besides five or six foot gates, and when the contiguity of Hyde Park Corner is considered, in reference to the present application, it would not appear desirable to establish another thoroughfare so near to the former one. Under the circumstances, Lord Duncannon regrets that he is

under the necessity of declining to forward the proposal.

Well! we have got our answer; but we are not beaten. Cubitt has actually bid for the Cannon Brewery, and will buy out all the old houses, including the dear old "White Hart." We are going to get up a memorial to the Queen, signed by all the respectable inhabitants of Cubittopolis, with the Duke at the head of it. We have got the Duchess of Kent to give her name also.

A letter from General Sir John Burgoyne, whose alarms on the subject of the defences of England have made his name familiar to all. It relates to an article in the *Athenæum* upon one of his reports on railways.

General Sir John Burgoyne to Sir Charles Morgan.

DUBLIN,
October 2nd, 1838.

MY DEAR SIR CHARLES,

I am much obliged to you for sending me the *Athenæum*, but I had been on the look out on each of the last three Saturdays, and at last found the article and read it with much interest. I am particularly pleased with the dissertation on commissions, which is most just, and is a subject on which the world (that is the British imperial world) rejoice to be enlightened; for a pack of interested jobbers have been calling mad dog till they have almost persuaded John Bull out of his senses, that is, out of his commissions. It is something on a par with the London thieves, who made a

bold effort to cry down the police, when they were first instituted. Because a commission cannot perform a miracle, such as making Ireland in a moment rich and happy (and a greater miracle than that was never yet achieved), they abuse it; but there are none, I believe, that have been appointed, but have produced at least a great amount of most useful information, that in one way or another has been of the greatest service.

Your remarks on the report in general are very good. I have been arrested by various persons, with — “*Have you seen a very moderate and sensible article on your Railway Report in the Athenæum &c.*”

Lord Cloncurry tells me that the Duke of Leinster is about to agitate for our course of railways; he has read the report attentively, and approves of it much; is about to signify to the government (with others) a hope that some measures in conformity with our recommendations, may be taken. The *Government* can do nothing of this kind without being pressed and the Duke of Leinster is the best possible man for the purpose. He is a man of strong sense, anxious for the good of Ireland, and works for no *party*. His *personal* interests, I imagine, ought to lead him to favour the Kilkenny and the Great Central Irish, &c., that our plan condemns; therefore, his opinions should carry weight. The journalists ought also to use a little of the pressure from without on the government and on parliament for this object.

Dear Sir Charles, I am just going to Paris, to bring home my wife.

Yours faithfully,

J. F. BURGOYNE.

December 23. — We went last night to a literary *soirée* given by Messrs. Henry Chorley and Henry Reeve, authors and sub-editors. Count Alfred de Vigny was presented to me, and I said all sorts of things *en graciousité* on his "*Cinq Mars*;" he talks well, and is high bred. I joked a little about the present state of literature in France, and its melodramatic character, *du plus beau noir*. He said "Oui, mais croyez moi milady le fonds du caractère Français est la tristesse." I gave a little *soirée* for him, very pleasant. He said, in answer to my observation on the bright, gay literature of the eighteenth century in France, "La jeune France prend pour model Byron, et puis Napoleon." This was too pleasant. The one an Englishman, and the other an Italian. Voltaire called the French, "*les singes tigres*." It was the *doctrinaires* who upset the throne of Louis Phillippe, and now they are "*les singes Anglais*," and very agreeable monkeys they are.

CHAPTER XV.

LONDON LIFE — 1839.

THE reader, who has had so many letters from Madame Patterson Bonaparte, may like to see that her husband, King Jerome, in his later time, found himself living on very familiar terms in Lady Morgan's London circle.

Jerome Bonaparte had been, from the beginning, the plague of his family. Thoughtless, idle, vain,

extravagant, and inconsiderate, the one idea which his mind was capable of containing, was a supreme conception of his own value, or, as his biographer politely expresses it, "le trait dominant de son caractère était le sentiment profond de sa dignité personnelle." He tried the patience of his august brother as no one, except his wife, Josephine, had ever ventured to do. Being the youngest of the family, he was a spoiled child, and developed into a prodigal son, with an unlimited faculty for spending money, getting into debt and mischief, varied by an occasional duel, the ferocity of which was only equalled by the absurdity. Like other scapegraces, he was sent to sea to get him out of the way, and in the hope that his troublesome wilfulness might take the shape of a genius for adventure and command; but he had no genius except for pleasing himself. Jerome was a caricature of his great brother. He possessed the true Bonapartean imperious will; but it was never exercised except in following his own inclination, in spite of remonstrance. He was the torment of his commanders, and refused to be amenable to discipline. He would neither join his ship, if he chanced to be amusing himself on shore, nor learn his duties as a sailor. At Martinique, he had an attack of yellow fever, which so disgusted him with the service that he expressed a wish to throw it up altogether; this his Admiral refused to allow, and ordered him to rejoin his vessel; but just then, Jerome chanced to be amusing himself on shore at Martinique, where the Governor invited him to dinner, and received him with garrison turned out, under arms, and he refused to obey. Jerome was a *parvenu* to the backbone; and his vulgarity was ingrained. The Admiral, Villaret Joyeuse,

exasperated by his stupidity, and fearing that if war broke out between England and France, some mischief might befall Jerome, who, as Napoleon's brother, had an importance quite distinct from himself, ordered him to return to France. Jerome loitered and made excuses till the opportunity of a safe return was gone, and then the Admiral, anxious to be rid of him, gave him permission to go to America. Jerome went, glad at the prospect of being out of the reach of his Admiral and of his brother. He landed with three companions, whom he called "his suite," at Norfolk, in Virginia, where he gave himself the airs of a Prince in disguise. He went to Washington, and announced to Pichon, the French Consul, that he must supply him with funds and find means to convey him and his suite to France, which, as war was by this time declared, and English vessels were on the watch, outside the bar, for every French ship leaving America, was no easy matter.

At first, there was an affectation of incognito observed; but Jerome, with his vainglorious folly, was quite unable to keep it up, and all the United States were made aware that the brother of the First Consul of France had come among them. They proceeded to offer the homage so dear to Jerome's heart; and he was flattered and fêted to the top of his bent. He proceeded to Baltimore, and was received with enthusiasm. For the first time in his life he was entirely his own master, and he gave himself up to the pleasures of the position. Pichon had not much money to give him, but all Baltimore asked for the honour of giving him unlimited credit. At Baltimore, he met Miss Elizabeth Patterson,—whom all contemporary testimony declares to have been extremely beautiful, agreeable, witty,

clever, and ambitious. Her father was a rich merchant, well known and respected. All her family belonged to the American aristocracy of the upper ten thousand. In birth, parentage, and education, she was Jerome's equal. In intellect and character, she was much his superior, but Jerome's brother was rising to the ranks of royalty, and carrying his family with him. Jerome fell violently in love with Miss Patterson, and proposed marriage. She accepted an offer which made her the envy of all the women of Baltimore. Jerome was in the zenith of a vulgar success; he was young, lively, and tolerably good looking. Mr. Patterson, the father, in consideration of the connection, overlooked Jerome's want of actual fortune, and gave his consent.

Pichon was frightened out of his senses at what the First Consul would say, and made formal representations, both to Mr. Patterson and the French consul at Baltimore, declaring that he was under the age at which a lawful marriage could be contracted. Jerome feigned to comply; but not the less, on the 25th of December, 1803, he was married to Miss Patterson by Bishop Carrol, the Roman Catholic bishop of Baltimore. The marriage was regular and legal in every particular, and so far as rites and ceremonies could make her so, Miss Patterson became the lawful wife of Jerome Bonaparte, — qualified to share in all the honours of his rising star. Jerome coupled this announcement to Pichon with orders to supply him with funds; and then proceeded on his wedding tour.

They passed a few months in the midst of all the social gaieties and splendours that American society could bestow. On the 18th of May news came that the First Consul had been declared Emperor. Jerome had

not yet received his brother's answer to the announcement of his marriage. He had not, however, to wait much longer for it. In June, 1804, the answer came. Napoleon declined to recognise the marriage, taking his stand on a recent French law of February, 1803, which prohibited all French subjects, under the age of twenty-five, to contract marriage without the consent of parents or guardians. Pichon, and all French officials, were ordered to treat Madame Jerome Bonaparte as Jerome's mistress; French vessels were forbidden to afford her a passage to France; and if she attempted to enter France with Jerome, orders were given that she should be arrested and conveyed back to America.

Jerome himself was ordered to return home immediately. A pension was offered to Miss Patterson of sixty thousand francs a year on condition that she never assumed the name of Bonaparte, nor molested Jerome. Napoleon could not, however, alter the law of marriage as recognised by the Catholic church and by the consent of all Christendom. Except the local enactment, which only held good in France, Miss Patterson's marriage with Jerome was as valid as the sacraments of the church could make it. If Jerome could only be firm, the marriage must hold good whether the Emperor recognised it or not; but Jerome could not hold firm to anything but his own inclination. He was, in fact, a man — who could see nothing, feel nothing, care for nothing, except the whim of the moment.

He had had his whim out in marrying Miss Patterson, and now to go back to France and be the Emperor's brother, was the idea that possessed him. He was already beginning to feel his wife a clog and an

encumbrance. He embarked with great secrecy on board an American merchantman bound for Portugal, accompanied by his wife and secretary. The vessel arrived quite safely at Lisbon; the French consul refused a passport to Madame Jerome, and wrote to Paris to announce their arrival. Jerome had already pretty well proved that no consideration stood in the way of pleasing himself; without any consideration of his duty as a husband, or the common feelings of humanity for a woman about to become the mother of his child, he abandoned her in a strange country, where she had neither friends nor relatives, and where, if she were not in want of the necessaries of life, it was no thanks to Jerome, who made no arrangement for her support. He left her, a beautiful woman of seventeen, entirely unprotected, and in a condition which rendered her return to her father's house physically impossible; he left her almost immediately on their arrival in Lisbon, professedly with the intention of throwing himself at the feet of the Emperor, and obtaining his pardon and recognition of the marriage, but the whole of his subsequent conduct showed that he had no intention of ever again encumbering himself with her. Jerome found his brother at Turin; he wrote a letter of abject submission, offering to recognise his marriage as absolutely null from the beginning, and his offspring illegitimate, submitting himself absolutely to his brother's pleasure. In return for this submission, Jerome was pardoned. Napoleon married him to a German princess, who was a great deal too good for him, and made him king of Westphalia, where he caricatured royalty until the fall of the empire. His royal wife died in Italy, and Jerome was now an elderly widower travelling in

England, and mixing in society with the chance of encountering his first wife in the doorway or on the staircase of a London party.

Jerome Bonaparte to Lady Morgan.

FENTON'S HOTEL,
May 22nd, 1859.

DEAR LADY MORGAN,

I regret very much that I cannot have the pleasure of passing this evening with you; the news of the death of my uncle, Cardinal Fesch, which has just reached here, would render my presence too unseasonable. I shall probably leave here on Friday, for the interior of England, and eventually for Ireland; would you be so kind as to send in the evening of to-morrow the letter you were good enough to offer me for Lady Clarke.

I am most truly yours,
JEROME BONAPARTE.

In the course of the same season, Lady Morgan received a note from Madame Patterson Bonaparte.

Madame Patterson Bonaparte to Lady Morgan.

PARIS, RUE D'ALGERS, No. 4,
September 22nd, 1859.

DEAR LADY MORGAN,

You will be less surprised to know of my arrival in Europe than I am to find myself here. I never supposed that I had preserved sufficient energy or moral courage to put into effect my inclination to absent myself from the *Republique par excellence*. A residence of a few months in the *Etats Unis* would cure the most

ferocious Republican of the mania of Republics. We have security neither for our lives nor our persons in America. I have been two months nearly in France, a period of time which has passed very dully; I have found few of those persons whom I knew and saw habitually five years ago. Death, time, and absence have left me scarcely an acquaintance at Paris. If our friends do not die, their sentiments change towards us so much, that really I know not which is most distressing, to hear that they are gone to the other world, or that they have forgotten us in this vale of tears, and have become strangers to us. I have met few persons who possess the stability of friendship that I find in yourself. You are, in this particular, as in most others, *une personne distinguée*. My son is gone from Geneva to Italy, to visit his relatives, and to see after a legacy, which the late Cardinal Fesch, his grand uncle, had the goodness to leave to him. He wanted me to go to Geneva to see him, but I could not attain the courage to extend my long journey farther than Paris. Here I am in solitary existence. In one of his letters he remarked that it had been your intention to write to me; If you have had that goodness, your letter must have reached Baltimore after my departure. I regret this circumstance very much. I have seen Mr. Warder; his regard for me has held out against time and circumstances; he is unchanged in kind feelings; but, poor man, time has dealt hard with his exterior; he looks as if he had begun to exist a century ago.

Madame Benjamin de Constant is an agreeable person; has had the goodness to recollect me. I dined yesterday at her house, *en petit comité*. I have myself grown fat, old, and dull, — all good reasons for people

not to think me an intelligent hearer or listener. They mistake, however; I have exactly the talent to appreciate the high powers of all others, without being able to contribute much to the liveliness of conversation myself.

Have you no agreeable work to promise us?

The poor Duchess d'Abrantes, Madame Junot, made a sad end, the natural consequence of her prodigal expenditure. Her pecuniary difficulties, it is said, caused her death. I liked her very much, and I always felt pained at the misery which her want of judgment in the direction of her affairs had brought on her. I believe that her heart and feelings were generous and warm.

I wonder that you did not select Paris in preference to London, for a permanent *séjour*. I should much prefer living at Florence, but there lives there one individual whom I wish not to meet again. Whether persons have been the voluntary or the unreflecting cause of having spoiled a destiny, I would sooner avoid their presence. I know not whether the princess Charlotte, the late daughter of Joseph Bonaparte, was fortunate enough to be personally of your acquaintance. I did not myself know her, but I have heard from those who did, that she possessed some mental superiority; and a great many noble qualities.

I hope that Sir Charles Morgan still recollects me, and preserves for myself the friendship he formerly entertained for me.

Adieu, my dear Lady Morgan,

Believe me, ever your sincere and

Affectionate friend,

E. PATTERSON.

It was during this year that Lady Morgan completed the first portion of her important work, *Woman and her Master*. It was published by Colburn. The sum she received for it does not appear. It is only a first instalment of a very extensive project. The design is nothing less than to demonstrate that in all ages, women, in spite of the systematic depression and subordination in which they have been kept, and in spite of all difficulties, have not only *never* been subordinated, but have, on the contrary, been always the depositories of the vital and leading IDEA of the time; that the spiritual life in women has always been more pure and vigorous than in men; that women have a more subtle and delicate instinct for whatsoever is "pure, lovely, and of good report," and that, alike among the most degraded savage tribes (those in Australia and New Guinea), as among the Hebrew of old, women were held the oracles, and proved themselves to be of "finer clay" than their so-called "master," man. This doctrine Lady Morgan illustrates by historical examples, which exhibit industry and research. Of course there is much eloquent and special pleading and declamation, but the work is wonderfully clever, and the lady having all the talk to herself, she rides on to the end upon a gently undulating wave of triumph, which, to disturb, would be to break the charm of the book. There is nothing American or strong-minded in *Woman and her Master*. It is a contrast to the *Rights of Woman* tone, in which the question is generally discussed; on the contrary, nothing can be more pretty and persuasive; no man in the world could find in his heart to interrupt the pleasant flow of narrative and assertion by a question,

much less by a contradiction. There are some true observations; the work evinces a great deal of laborious and industrious reading, and the style is not so much disfigured by a polyglott of languages, as is usually the case. It is evident, from the beginning, that her ladyship is riding her "hobby," which, well bred and well broken, obeys her hand, shows the smoothest action and carries her along like a Pegasus. The work was never completed; her eyesight failed; and, when restored, was still precarious; but she had collected an ample store of materials to finish her task, had her health and eyesight remained in their natural force. Some portions of the second part were left by her almost ready for the press.

We return to the diary, in which there is a brief reference to this book.

June 9, 1840. — The first time I have written in this journal during the year 1840. *En attendant*, I have finished and published the first and second volume of my *Woman and her Master*.

Just read the account of the funeral of Mary, Dowager Countess of Cork and Orrery; she died in harness, full of bitterness and good dinners.

The following note from Mrs. Otway Cave is about the Braye peerage. Lady Braye, as she ultimately became, was one of the closest of Lady Morgan's friends.

Mrs. Otway Cave to Lady Morgan.

THOMAS'S HOTEL,

Wednesday Evening, August 14th.

MY DEAR LADY MORGAN,

I am going to be very troublesome, but I am quite sure you will be kind and indulgent. The case is this: — The Lord Chancellor has fixed *to-morrow* afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, to give judgment as to my claim to the Braye Peerage, and it is *my* business to obtain a sufficient number of peers to form the committee; numbers of whom, as you know are gone out of town, and I have a thousand fears, lest we should fail in obtaining the right number, for a female, and an *aged* one like myself, must of course find it a difficult task, without the aid of kind friends. The purport, therefore, of this application, my dear Madam, is to request you would do me the favour to ask any peers, who are friends of yours (and *very* many, I know, are on your list), to be at the House of Lords to-morrow, rather before three o'clock, as *that* is the hour which the Lord Chancellor has fixed to give the final judgment. If you can, without inconvenience, do me this favour, I need not say what an essential service you would render me, and my servant shall call at your house to-morrow morning, at any hour you may kindly appoint, in case you may write any notes for him to convey; and, perhaps, you would be so good as to give him the directions to each. I am quite distressed to give you such trouble, but will not detain you with more of this.

Remaining with best compliments to Sir Charles,

Your much obliged,

SARAH OTWAY CAVE.

PS. — I would have *called* to petition you in person, but my carriage has been in a distant quarter all the day, and I could not leave the house.

I shall hope to call very soon, after the present fatigue is over.

The judgment was given in Mrs. Otway Cave's favour, and she became Baroness Braye in her own right. Lady Braye died February 21st, 1862. She and her daughter, Lady Beauchamp, were among Lady Morgan's warmest friends.

The next letter will interest readers who knew the fine though undeveloped genius of George Darley.

George Darley to Lady Morgan.

CLARENCE CLUB,
January 25, 1841.

DEAR LADY MORGAN,

I felt very much flattered by your warm praises of *Thomas à Beckett*, and the more so, as its rough nature is opposed to the present refined and polished mode of poetry. Most persons prefer a Paris or a Persens by Canova, to a Knight-Templar on a tombstone, and looking as if he had been sculptured with a pickaxe, not a chisel. But I suppose you have a heart big enough for both styles, a heart on both sides, while most critics have only the sinister one, or none at all. Your suggestion about "a series of historical dramas," such as *Beckett*, encouraged me in that design, and hence *Ethelstan*. I hope not to have presented this subject in all the mere ruggedness and rust of antiquity, yet to have preserved some of its simple relish and raciness.

If my recurrence to such olden times be objected, you will say for me, (as your countryman, proud of the name) that King Ethelstan is, to us living now, a far more poetical personage than the Emperor Napoleon, and that history often teaches us nearer the farther it removes, like "dear home," which is seldom so very dear until it is rather distant. There are a thousand better reasons for loving the antique than the antiquarian one; but you are familiar with them all, and to my distaste for the present style of poetry, I confess myself the bee in the honey-bottle — quite sweet-sick, and although my palate is not altogether asinine and made for thistles, yet it does prefer even the *amari aliquid* to chewing an eternal cud of rose-leaves.

Dear Lady Morgan, excuse the liberty of this long answer to your note; but as I am, in a worse sense than the weird woman, one of the "imperfect speakers," [he had an impediment in his speech] it forces me to spend all my tediousness in writing. Sir Charles will perhaps take the trouble of decyphering these hieroglyphical characters for your convenience.

With best respects to him and your ladyship, I remain what all the world is towards you, and to what I need not say besides,

Your much favored,

GEORGE DARLEY.

John Poole, the dramatist, and author of *Paul Pry*, had made the acquaintance of Sir Charles and Lady Morgan. From the letters of this singular and farcical genius, the following note may be given: —

John Poole to Lady Morgan.

BRIGHTON, 40 BLACK LION STREET,
March 28, 1844.

DEAR LADY MORGAN,

I wish I could come and see whether you are better. I hope you are. *Are you?* Mr. Herring was here a few days ago — very funny; but I could learn nothing from him distinct about you.

So here I am still, seeing everybody out. None of your acquaintances here, I believe, but Edwin Landseer, who is gone, and Colonel Webster, whom I don't know, so *faites vous en une idée!* The fish are all in the water, because there is nobody here to want them out; the flies stand sulkily waiting to be caught, and nobody to catch them; the goats' occupation's gone — two, with their pretty baby-carts at their tails, are at this moment fast asleep under my window, and likely to remain so till next September — because there are not sufficient *carriage-children* to wake them; the theatre is closed, because, as nobody went to it when the town was full, it would be very stupid indeed of them to expect people to go to it now that the town is empty. The only happy person in the place I believe to be Garcia, who is in the seventh heaven at Sir Charles's notice of him in the Brighton article. *A propos* of theatre — *our tragedy* will be in the *Miscellany* next month. Bentley has had it for a long time under a restriction that he should not publish it till then, I expecting to have finished what I am about for his dear friend that time; but, alas! though every day adds a little bit to the heap, it is so little!

When I come to town I hope to find some or all

of your charming nieces with you. Has some lucky Irishman caught Miss Josephine yet? Oh, how I do wish I were *two or three* years younger and thirty thousand pounds richer!

That being all, with kind regards to Sir Charles, who, I take it for granted is well,

Believe me, dear Lady Morgan,

Your ladyship's, very sincerely,

JOHN POOLE.

Sir Charles and Lady Morgan this year made another visit to Germany; they went to Kissingen for Lady Morgan's health. She did not keep a journal while in that country; but the following letters to Lady Talbot gave some account of her progress: —

Lady Morgan to Lady Talbot de Malahide.

BADEN,

September 30, 1841.

MY DEAR LADY TALBOT,

In the course of our delightful and prosperous tour in this region of plenty and *bonhomie* I have often thought of writing to you; but, strange to say, having come to the very *heart* of Germany, as a retreat from bustle of all sorts, I have been living in a continual fuss and movement, and, except to my family, to tell them I am "alive and kicking," I have never put pen to paper since I left London. I requested Lady Clarke to send you a fragment of my scrawl as a remembrance. I have derived infinite benefit from the waters of Kissingen, and I was delighted with the society I found there, and gratified *up to my bent*, by

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the manner of our reception everywhere. The kindness of the Esterhazys and several other distinguished Austrians, was extreme; and that we are not now on our way to Vienna and divers chateaux in Germany and Hungary, is not from the want of invitations. We fell in with many friends of *Madame la Chanoinesse Talbot*, and heard many characteristic anecdotes of her, that I shall reserve for our next meeting. Amongst others, the beautiful Countess Assemay, Count Malgan (the Russian ambassador), the family of the Von Walthers, charmers, and who spoke of the Chanoinesse with great kindness; but all seem surprised how anyone distinguished with the illustrious name of Talbot should accept of a German title! for in Germany, ancient descent, not title, is the illustration most prized. I suppose Josephine has told you how courteous the amiable Queen of Wurttemberg was to us, and what a pretty royal rural *fête* we assisted at. In short, we left pretty, salutary Kissingen with infinite regret. We made our journey here by a long *detour*, in an open carriage. We stopped at Wurzburg and Heidelberg for a couple of days; and the palace of the first, and the ruined castle of the second, are well worth the fatigue of the whole journey; and oh, such a land of abundance as we passed through! There is nothing I ever saw comparable to the Valley of the Neckar, and the scenery from Heidelberg to Baden. I shall never forgive myself for having lived so long without having visited this paradise. I cannot tell you how it seized on my imagination — such a combination of all that is civilised and romantic, enjoyable and sublime. The Grand Duchess has rendered it delightful to us

in a social point of view, by the distinction of her attentions. The day after our arrival she sent (through the Baden minister) to invite us to go to her in the morning, so we went to the *vieux chateaux*, and were presented by *la grande maitresse*, who left us to the enjoyment of a most agreeable and intellectual conversation, with one of the most *spirituelle* and gracious persons imaginable. The next evening we were invited to her concert, and presented to the Prince and Princess Vasa. The Countess Merlin sang, and still charmingly.

Last night we were at the most original entertainment ever given since the days of Charlemagne! by the Princessa Vasa, for it was amongst the ruins of the old castle (Alte Schloss) at the top of that steep rugged mountain, which I need not describe to you. I got very nervous about going, as the descent at night was no joke! We assembled at five in the centre of the ruins, all in grand toilette — the men all *chapeau bas*! The grand spectacle was the sun setting — and the moon rising over such scenes! Here there was a collection — three tables. I was summoned to her Royal Highness, where, by-the-bye, Lord Douglas and myself were the only British. As the night advanced, the rest of the ruins were suddenly illuminated, as if by magic, and we ascended to a Gothic chamber, superbly furnished *en rococo*, where there was a concert, and a ball terminated the whole. The old dungeons rang with the echoes of the most delightful bands of music all night. To-night is the Grand Duke's *fête*, to which we are invited. And now I think I have tired you out, and shall beg of you to give my people a peep of this letter, which

will save me going over this ground to them. So God bless you.

With kind respects to Lord Talbot,

Yours,

SYDNEY MORGAN.

In the autumn, Sir Charles and Lady Morgan returned to England by way of the Rhine, Brussels, and Ostend. By the end of September, they were again in William Street. Of their pleasant journey, no literary use was made by Lady Morgan. She spoke, for years to come, with ardour of the beauty of German scenery and the cordiality of German manners; but she had long ago given up the thought of making a book on that country, to range with her *Italy* and *France*. Another race of writers, younger and less scrupulous than herself, had rushed into the field which her genius had first laid open to feminine adventurers.

Even in the lighter sphere of fiction, the public mind had somewhat changed, as Lady Morgan thought, for the worse. The days of sentimental and patriotic novels had passed away, — Ireland had no serious wrongs to redress; and the story, with a purpose graver than the amusement of a passing hour, no longer warned, or even found, a public. In place of laughing and musing over adventures like those of *O'Donnel*, the world was sneering and mangling over the character of *The Dowager*, by Mrs. Gore.

In this once popular novel, Mrs. Gore was supposed to have sketched with a free and wicked hand that ancient dame, Mary, Countess of Cork and Orrery, who had just died, as Lady Morgan said, "full of

bitterness and good dinners." Much scandal thereupon ensued. Mrs. Gore abstained from making any reply at the time to those who accused her of traducing private character in her book; but to Lady Morgan, personally, she made a clean confession of her offence, so far as she had been guilty of offence.

Here is her note: —

Mrs. Gore to Lady Morgan.

DEAR LADY MORGAN,

You are very kind to like my new book. Till you praised it, I was in despair. It *sells*, and I was convinced of its utter worthlessness; for surely nothing can equal the degradation of the public taste in such matters! The subject and title were of Bentley's choosing; and my part distinctly was to *avoid* hooking "M.C.O." into the book. In certain *mannerisms* the *Dowager* may resemble her; but not in essentials. She was *better* or *worse*. I never heard of her troubling herself about her opposite neighbours, except so far as by sending her dog to walk in their gardens, when under a course of Epsom salts.

I am grieved (*à propos* to being sick) to hear that you have been so great a sufferer. No person who writes books has the least claim to a digestion; and I wonder you should ever have thought of such a thing!

My French books will disappoint you. Paris has been a land of Canaan to me, and the milk and honey will necessarily find their way to my pen, and prevent the possibility of adding shades to the picture. I love them all so well as to see everything *en couleur de rose*.

The English (except you, who are frank and generous, but then you are not English) are not half so good to me; and I therefore permit myself to see them as nature made them and art has spoiled them.

My daughter is going to Brighton in the course of the week, and will throw herself at your feet. I hope she will send me better news of you.

Sincere regards to yourself and Sir Charles, from

Yours faithfully and obliged,

C. F. GORE.

CHAPTER XVI.

ALBERT GATE CONCEDED — 1842.

IN 1842, the *Book without a Name*, by Sir Charles and Lady Morgan, appeared, published by Colburn. It was a collection of sketches and articles which had been contributed by them from time to time to the *Metropolitan*, *New Monthly*, and the *Athenæum*. It was not then so common to collect fugitive articles as it is now. These articles had obtained a good deal of notice when they originally appeared, and Mr. Colburn found his account in their republication. *The Memoir of the Macaw of a Lady of Quality*, to which reference has been made, will be found in these pages. We resume the diary as it occurs in a letter from Lady Morgan to her niece: —

April 12, 1842. — Talk to me of *your* gardens! I have at this moment, perfuming my rooms, twelve

hyacinths, mignonette, sweet briar, and verbenas; fellow me that in *your* garden!

My right eye is very weak and painful, causing me to spare it as much as possible. You have got the *Athey.*, and books to keep you *au courant*. We had Captain Marryatt to dine with us on Saturday, a pleasant, cosy little day, and I bore it very well, although Morgan exclaimed against my *lights*, and wanted to *extinguish* them; but I would rather give up my *rouge* than my lamps, *et c'est beaucoup dire*.

I can do nothing for your young friend, P——; never encourage young people to suppose they are to throw themselves on their friends; they should be early taught to have no dependence but upon their own exertions. At fourteen, I worked for myself, and disdained living on any fine relations, the Croftons, and if I was left destitute to-morrow, I should begin and write again, as of old. How often have I preached this to you all?

Well, I am working at my *Gate*; the Cannon Brewery is *blown down*, and the Counter intrigue *blown up*. We have got the Duchess of Kent on our side, and that there is a likelihood of our having the Queen, whom we have petitioned. Lord Duncannon is dead against us, but I do not despair, for it will be a great *public* benefit.

April 17. — Hurrah! have got my *Gate*, just as we got Catholic Emancipation, by worrying for it!

It was said of somebody that he could be eloquent on a broom-stick. Sidney Smith could be lively about the gout, and Horace Smith about everything. A note

from each may be given, — the first, for its graceful turn; the second, for its puns and conceit.

Sidney Smith to Lady Morgan.

56, GREEN STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE,

November 14, 1842.

MY DEAR MADAM,

Among incitements so numerous that it would weary you to mention them, there are two obstacles, a late dinner, to which I am engaged, and uncertain health. I had last week an attack of gout, which is receding from me (as a bailiff from the house of an half-pay captain) dissatisfied and terrified by the powers of colchicum; but I swear by that beautiful name we both bear, that I will come if it is possible.

Ever, dear Lady Morgan,

Truly yours,

SIDNEY SMITH.

Horatio Smith to Sir Charles Morgan.

BRAMBLETYE HOUSE, BRIGHTON,

December 30th, 1842.

MY DEAR SIR CHARLES,

(Which, of course, includes Lady Morgan, you two being one) the same to you, and many of them (I mean happy returns, &c., &c.) Right glad am I to hear that Lady Morgan has thrown off her coughs and colds.

We are as dull here as you can be in London, with nothing half so good to enliven us as Lady Morgan's *improvement* on Webster's *Cracked Rib*. Your riddles are excellent, and so is your doggrel, which I must

leave Eliza to answer. We must borrow Borrow's book, which seems to be the best thing recently published.

As to my Adam Brown, I know nothing about him, except that Colburn seems rather ashamed to bring him out. I don't mean to write any more, being quite worn out; so I resign Adam to his fate without any compunctious visitings of nature. I have had as much success as I deserved, and much more than I expected, and more money too, which was ever my sole inspiration.

Make sugar of paper! then there is a hope that poor authors may make *plums*, and critics become *candied*, and writers of tragedies may be more successful in the *writing mood*, and the worst productions be constantly in the mouths of the public, and all the evils of literature be twined into *bonbons*! I always said and felt that to restore the taste for tragedy, she must be taken from the stilts, and brought down to common life and common language. Everything is a round robin, rudeness, simplicity, perfection, decay, simplicity, rudeness. You *must* have novelty, and after you have reached perfection, you can only innovate by inferiority.

Never mind, it's a very pretty world, and I am perfectly well contented with it, especially now that my wife is better, and my three girls at home, and all of us as *cozy* as possible, trying which can talk the most nonsense, and laugh the loudest at a bad joke.

Our united regards and wishes for lots of happy new years are wafted to you and Lady Morgan from the family amanuensis.

Yours very faithfully,

HORATIO SMITH.

PS. — Should this papyro-saccharine process go on, what capital kisses will be made from Little's poems and sugar of *lead* from my works! You will see in the Magazine a poem of mine which will remind you of the fellow's *recantation* for calling another a swindler. "I called you a swindler, it is true; you're an honest man, I'm a liar."

The diary resumed: —

11, WILLIAM STREET, *January 1st*, 1843. — I enter on my third year's illness, which has interfered with my enjoyment of life, my worldly interests (for I cannot write without pain and palpitation), and all my social pleasures. My dear family are all far away, and I am deprived of my liberty at home and abroad, still, two of the great blessings are left me, the society of my most dear and true friend, my husband, in full health and spirits, and my own consciousness that I never lost an occasion of working or rendering a service during my long life, to the best of my ability; my sight has wonderfully recovered since my other attack.

January 28. — "Charming well again!" and in my pretty drawing-room. An old friend dropped in to-day, and found Morgan and myself sitting over the fire and laughing, *à gorge déployé*, at some nonsense, and he said, "You ought to work it up for the *New Monthly*." And so we will; we are to call it the *Memoirs of Margery Daw*. A hit at a *fadaise*, which has come out lately, about good little fools.

The following notes are from Lady Morgan's letters to her niece: —

February 6th, 1843. — Your uncle has made a very perfect recovery from a very alarming illness, but is still rather more “pale, mild, and interesting” than in *my* unromanticism, I am desirous to see him! *au reste*, I, too, am beginning to turn the corner of my three years’ malady (though even writing such a scrap as this brings on my old heart-beat), and so we have launched once more our old bark the *Darby and Joan*, on the broad seas of society; but with all the caution and *inland* steering of old and shipwrecked mariners. We did our Babbage last Saturday (his first of the season), where were all the *habitués* of the good old times, “your slave, but now your slave no longer,” Rogers, gave me a crush of the hand as he passed me in the crowd, and turned his eyes tenderly on me, whilst I averted mine disdainfully; we looked an illustration of *Death and the Lady*, and I had a mind to ask Landseer, who stood near me, to take it for his next subject. Before I drop the *Yellow Poet*, I must tell you that he is the slave and blackmoor of another lady, who is now the receiver of all his pretty speeches, and the idol of his *iced butter parties*, *que vous connaissez si bien*.

Diary again:

June. — Is it possible that I am again restored to health and sight. My dear Morgan is well and hearty, and Olivia better.

Soirées, operas, concerts, *à discretion*, which we (old fools as we are) enjoy *à l’indiscretion*! Well, so here I am, taking a new lease of life, available for any length of time, with a peppercorn fine, which is about

the worth what we give in return. And here, if I open my journal again, it shall be to write something new and pleasant.

My life may be deemed a frivolity for one of my age, but no, it is a philosophy, a profound and just philosophy, founded upon the wisdom of the principle, to *do* and enjoy all the good I *can*, while I submit to the penalty of that mystery called life.

Some of the "young Englanders" have just been here; they might as well have been New Zealanders, for any advance they make in the art of thinking. But they are *good boys*, of the school of Tommy Goodchild, in the *Universal Spelling Book*, and they know it. All little "Jack Horners" in their way,

"Who put in his thumb,
And pulled out a plumb,
And said what a good boy am I!"

Their plumb is a *green-gage*, poor dears! I knew the firstlings of this school of good boys, some thirty years ago. Some of them are now cabinet ministers, and others — nothing; and they are the best off, as the world has not been put in the secret of their inaptitude.

Sidney Smith has been in the Thames Tunnel, and sent me his experiences: —

Sidney Smith to Lady Morgan.

56, GREEN STREET, GROSVENOR LANE,
June 5, 1843.

I had fully intended, my dear madam, to have been of your party to-night; but I went to the Thames Tunnel, and have destroyed myself by walking under the

river, and descending and ascending one hundred and twenty steps; there was a suffocating heat and a want of ventilation for which I was not prepared. I am astonished the Thames submits to the insult; one day or another it will come down upon the subaqueous intruders with all the force of a basin of water flung from the seventh story of a house in Edinburgh.

Yours, my dear madam,

Very sincerely,

SIDNEY SMITH.

PS. Mrs. Sidney (ill with the influenza) desires me to say that she depends upon Sir C. Morgan and you for Thursday; I beg you will keep away from the Tunnel in the interim.

June 30th. — One of the most wretched days of my life — bad letter from Ireland.

“Yet love hopes on, when reason would despair.”

My dear, dear Olivia; *my* hereafter in this world — gentle, spiritual, intellectual, full of the finest affections — unselfish beyond all comparison! My beloved Morgan said to me, as I wept over Dr. Carmichael's letter — “Oh, Sydney, if you grieve thus for a *niece*, whom you never see much of, what is to become of you if *I* were to go?” This dreadful idea consoled me. How strange — my present loss appeared less; my beloved husband took me off to Richmond, and I came back in better spirits, and again full of hope — and Morgan beside me.

In Richmond Park we sat under an old tree, within view of the Mount where Henry VIII. stood when a cannon announced to him the decapitation of Anne Boleyn.

CHAPTER XVII.

DEATH OF SIR CHARLES MORGAN — 1843.

THE sorrow felt by Lady Morgan for the death of her niece, was soon to be merged in a deeper grief. The suggestion thrown out by Sir Charles to moderate her grief about her niece was suddenly realised. That expedition to Richmond was the very last they had together. They had seldom been separated during their long married life; but the final separation came when least expected. Lady Morgan had often complained of Sir Charles Morgan's disinclination to take exercise, and of his love of remaining all day at home, engrossed in reading and writing, never feeling the need of fresh air. It would seem that this was connected with his state of health, though she did not then suspect it. He was ill only a fortnight; he had an attack of heart-disease, sank into a state of stupor and died before those round him had begun to fear danger.

It was the second great sorrow of her life. The death of her father, a few months after her marriage, was her first grief; the death of her husband was a far heavier affliction. As years went on, she felt his loss more and more. She had loved him thoroughly; her respect for him was equal to her affection; his influence over her and his wise judgment had greatly contributed to her brilliant success. He had been her best friend, her guide and counsellor in all things, and her constant companion, sharing all her employments and

pursuits. He used to correct her writings, and curtail them of the redundancies and extravagances in which she took delight. He had no petty jealousy in his nature — he admired her genius and rejoiced in her success as much at the end of his life as he had done when he first knew her. The love-letters which the reader has seen in the second volume were redeemed; every promise and every profession was fulfilled. It had been a thoroughly happy marriage.

It was not in Lady Morgan's nature to cherish grief; she could not bear to be unhappy; she resolutely put sorrow away from her throughout her life. It is not the noblest way of treating sorrow, nor the most profitable; but it was her nature to refuse to entertain it, and she could not do otherwise. But if she endeavoured to bury her misery out of sight, she did not forget the dead. One who knew her very intimately in the later years of her life, bears testimony to the fresh tenderness with which she, from time to time, spoke of her husband, as though she had lost him but yesterday; but it was never for more than a moment; she always broke off abruptly, saying, "I must not think of that," and turned to something else.

The death of Sir Charles cast a gloom over the whole circle of their friends; he was a man singularly beloved by all who knew him both in public and in private life; he was of a sweet, affectionate, noble nature; he was thoroughly true and honest, and to be depended upon in every relation of life. "He was," says one who knew him well, "a man of a refined and philosophic mind, of varied accomplishments — a scholar and a gentleman in the largest sense of those comprehensive words."

It is long before there is any further entry in Lady Morgan's diary. She was as much crushed down by her great sorrow as she could be crushed by anything. The innumerable letters of sympathy which she received, the public testimonials to the worth and memory of her husband soothed her feelings; but she was in deep and bitter affliction. The first entry in her diary after her widowhood is —

Oh, my husband! I cannot endure this — I was quite unprepared for this. So ends my life.

November, 1843. — Plus ne m'est rien, rien ne m'est plus.

The winter fire kindles alone for me now. The chair, the table, the lamp, the very books and paper-cutter, all *these* are here, this November — gloomy, wretched November!! How I used to long for November — social, home-girt November; now I spend it in wandering through this deserted house. Is it possible? “Ce que je serai dorénavant ce ne sera plus qu'une demi être! — ce ne sera plus moi — je m'échappe tous les jours.” When I first transcribed that monologue did I ever dream the dreadful dream that it would serve for me!

The next entry in her journal is many months later; but it is given here not to break the thread of the subject: —

April, 1844. — Time applied to grief is a worldly common place — time has its due influence over visible grief, that which is expressed by visible emotions — it softens sighs and dries tears! but *le fonds* remains the

same! Time gives you back to the exercise of your faculties and your habits; but the loss of that which is, or *was*, part of yourself, remains for ever. This melancholy Sunday morning, April! The first word written in this once gay record of pleasant sensations!

There is a long blank, and then the following entry, headed —

“A period without date.”

In the most awful moment of my life, I was not without aid and solace; my sister was with me, my brother-in-law, and my niece Sydney Jones and her husband came to me immediately, and I was removed from my own house to lodgings, whilst all the wretched business that necessarily followed my most miserable loss was arranged. After that, I accompanied my sister to Brighton, where I was received by the dear, kind family of Horace Smith, with affection and sympathy. My dearest sister being obliged to return to her family in Ireland (she had been with me ever since the death of her own dear child Olivia — Mrs. Savage); Lord and Lady Beauchamp, who were then at Brighton, insisted on my going to them at their delightful seat, so I went, and, removed from all local association, without domestic cares (or joys), surrounded by pleasant distractions and excessive kindness, I recovered my health and *constitutional* cheerfulness much more rapidly than I should otherwise have done. My return to my own lonely house was woeful. The night I arrived, my servant Delahaye attended me at my solitary dinner; I bade him recount to me the *Battle of Waterloo*. He was an old soldier of the 18th, and fought there.

July 28. — Everybody makes a point of having me out, and I am beginning to be familiarised with my terrible loss. I go in and out of drawing-rooms, and "sit at good men's tables," and submit to the influence of the *laughing-gas of society*. I was told, only the other day, "I was so brilliant at somebody's dinner;" all this is very contemptible, but it is inevitable.

I *could* read now, if I had sight — once, and so *late*ly, I never missed my eyes! One thing cheers me — my beloved sister comes to me soon, and will meet under my roof her beloved children and *mine* — the *all* that is left me now.

London is the best place in the world for the happy and the unhappy, there is a floating capital of sympathy for every human good or evil; I am nobody, and yet what kindness I am daily receiving!

If I were not incapacitated by a weak sight and a heavy heart, and above all, by the eternal "*qui bono?*" that now impedes every flow of thought, and checks every tendency to action, what amusing memoranda would I not set down from the ceaseless anecdotes dropped by the congress of visitors, foreign and home, that daily fill my little *salon*. Poor, dear, kind Sir Mathew Tierny has just been here; his loss, like my own, is irreparable, and of the same nature.

CHAPTER XVIII.

FIRST YEARS OF WIDOWHOOD.

LADY MORGAN resolutely entered on life again, determined not to be more unhappy than she could possibly help. The sense of her loneliness, her inward sorrow was never entirely absent from her thoughts; but she endeavoured to stifle it, and in some measure succeeded -- at least, when she was in society.

July, 1844. — Another gone — poor Campbell! Oh for the day that I first saw him led in by Sir Thomas Lawrence, up the great dining-room of the Priory (Stanmore), in the middle of one of the great Saturday dinners! I was seated between Lord Aberdeen and Manners Sutton — the latter gave Campbell his seat beside me — opposite to us was Lord Erskine, and the Duchess of Gordon. Campbell was awkward, but went on taking his soup as if he was eating a haggis in the Highlands; but when he put his knife in the salt-cellar to help himself to salt, every eyeglass was up, and the *first* poet of the age was voted the vulgarst of men. His *coup de grace*, however, was in the evening, when he took the *unapproachable* Marquis of Abercorn by the buttonhole that joined his star! Oh, my stars! I thought we should all die of it, knowing the *extreme* fastidiousness of the possessor of the star. Next morning he went about asking every one if they could “take him into town with a wee bit of a port-

manteau?" Lady Asgill (the most charming of coquets) gave a place in her carriage to the man who, by a line, could give her immortality.

My kind old friend, Horace Twiss (by-the-bye what a pair of coxcombs he and I were when we first met in the salons of Cork and Charleville), has just sent me, most kindly, his *Life of Eldon*, and with a flattering word of presentation to boot. It is an honest book, for the author believes every word he advances, in form of faith or opinion, and it is the work of a gentleman and a scholar, and of a good artist, too, for he knows his craft. His personal partiality for Eldon, though *apparent*, is never officious. He is above his subject — a narrow-minded, timid, and unenlightened man. Horace Twiss's text is clear and brief, and in the best taste and style.

In the autumn Lady Morgan paid a visit to Boulogne; her account of it to her niece, Mrs. Geale, shows that, although she kept down all manifestations of depressions and sorrow, she felt her changed and lonely situation very acutely. It alludes to the precarious state of Lady Clarke's health, which gave fears for another grief in prospect. She says: —

You have long since heard of my melancholy illness — utterly alone, and in a foreign hotel; and I really believe that if Sir Joseph Lafann had not arrived I should have been at peace by this. What a curious proof of the incoherency of all things — to have lived for my family, and to have died without *one* of its members near! But above all, I missed *the one* who had been so long the comfort and saviour of my life!

Still I acknowledge, with gratitude, the most kind and charitable attentions of the humane and kind strangers I have found here — among them, Lady Banks and her sweet, good girls; Lady Dundonald, the Cochranes, Storys, and many others. Lord Wellesley calls often at my door, offers me his carriage, and has ordered his gamekeeper to supply me. Still I am longing to get back to England, and was to have sailed yesterday, only Sir Joseph thought me too weak to run the risk of sea-sickness.

The health of Lady Clarke had been failing for some time, her state was causing deep anxiety. In the following extract from a letter, describing a mesmeric sitting, Lady Morgan shows how she was endeavouring to cheat herself into hope, and to keep the impending sorrow out of sight.

If you could recover your sleep without opiates you would soon be quite well. Mesmerism does this. I am going to Doctor Ashburner's to-day, to witness an exhibition *solely* on your account (for you know my organ of anti-humbugism). I shall be able to tell you more to-morrow on this head.

Monday. — Now, here is a full and true account. "Well, my dear, our party consisted of the Marchioness of Hastings (a very fine woman, and going to be married to Captain Hastings, Henry, her cousin), both the Henrys and Colonel Lumley — *all believers*, —and *two sceptics*, Lady Morgan and the Rev. Charles Darley, who gave themselves great airs. Lord Anglesey was invited, and tried to come, but could not get out of an engagement. We were all vastly clever

at dinner, when at the dessert enter a lovely little girl about twelve years old, in cloak and bonnet, which being doffed, she was brought forward as 'little Jane,' and presented to Lady Hastings (the queen mesmeriser of London). 'Little Jane' looked modest, simple, and childish, until Lady Hastings, drawing her closely to her, fixed her fine eyes on hers, and in a few minutes the child fell back as in a swoon. Dr. Ashburner caught her, and then she stood fast asleep at the table, her eyes shut, but looking flushed and fussy, and talking under the influence of any organ on which Lady Hastings pressed her fingers. The first was music, and she sang all sorts of scraps of songs sweetly, but incorrectly! but when Clifford Henry joined her in *My Father's Marble Hall*, she flew into a rage and said, 'you put me out of tune.' Then came the organ of affection, and she nearly suffocated Lady Hastings with caresses, and threw herself into the Doctor's arms, and ran round the table and poked every one together, and was, upon the whole, so tender that the Rev. Charles Darley and I got alarmed. The next organ touched was self-esteem, acted to the life, and when I said, 'Oh, Jane, you are a little rogue,' she flew into a rage with me, and said, 'You mean I am a thief, that is very wicked of you,' and away she went, and sat in a *niche* under the side-board, in great dudgeon and dignity. As to the organ of *imitation*, it was to the life; she personified Tom Thumb, several London cries, and danced a polka, and so ended act the first.

She was then de-mesmerised, and was again modest and childlike, and said she hoped she had not done anything rude, or sang an improper song; 'I hope I shall soon be married.' The two sceptics decided it

was *acting* equal to Mrs. Jordan's. When the men came up, after dinner, act the second: I assisted to paste black sticking plaster over her eyes, so her seeing was impossible. The Doctor standing behind her, held his folded hands over her eyes, and Darley and I held a book open to her page after page; she read all, but complained of the small print. Sceptics startled; she sang scraps of songs. She frequently said to me, 'that lady is a sceptic.'

Act third. Lady Hastings insisted on Clifford Henry being mesmerised, and this was no joke, but a perfect exhibition of poor humanity exposed to an influence over which it had no control, and which subjected it to external impressions which left it but a complicated piece of machinery.

I now tell you all *I saw*, but as to my *faith*, it rests much where my ignorant interests left it some years ago. That the powers of magnetism and electricity are great, and may be beneficially applied in medical practice, I believe there is no doubt, and that they have induced sleep without the previous use of opiates, and by what I saw, muscular power increased to a miraculous extent. The whole of the doctrine is to be found in the *Philosophy of Life*, a work yet destined to give immortality to its author, whose misfortune was to have lived in advance of his age. To *this truth* all my convictions subscribe; and now, dear Olivia, I have done for you and your amusement what I would not do for myself. God help you, my dear Olivia, and be of good heart, all will go well."

The next entry in the journal is a sad one. The sorrow she had feared had fallen upon her.

Sunday, April 27. — The re-opening of my *Doomsday Book*, after a struggle of nearly two years; submitting to the grave law of necessity by which all known things are governed, I have endeavoured to make head against that prostrating melancholy which poisons and embitters life, but does not destroy it, and to live in that world I could not leave by any voluntary act (for mine is not a suicidal temperament). Now I am again crushed by the *last* of the two greatest calamities that could befall me in this life. My noble-minded and affectionate sister, my first friend and earliest companion, with whom I had struggled through a precarious youth. My beloved Olivia is no more! I open this page in my *Doomsday Book* to note this; but I cannot go on, three of the dearest and the best in *two* years; it is *too* terrible.

April 29. — All is now over in Dublin, and the mourners are returned to their homes, *with time to weep*. Oh! I *cannot weep*, and have none to weep with, for I am alone. All my old friends and new acquaintances have been to my door to offer their sympathy, but I am beyond the reach, *the reach of solace now*, I almost think this last blow has struck most home.

So I reel on! the world is my gin or opium, I take it for a few hours per diem, excitement, intoxication, absence! I return to my desolate home, "and awaken to all the horrors of sobriety." My impressionableness of spirits, my debility of body, my sight dim from nervousness, my heart palpitating at the least movement; and yet I am accounted the "agreeable rattle of the great ladies' coterie," and I talk *pas mal* to many clever men all day. This is surely mechanism, for it

is done without effort on the voluntary system, and yet, when alone, books, pictures, flowers, everything has the touch of death on it, and that *park* so near me, of which my beloved Morgan used to say, "It is ours more than the queen's, we use it daily and enjoy it nightly!" — that park that I worked so hard to get an entrance into, I never walk in, it seems to me covered with black crape.

CHAPTER XIX.

RETIRED FROM WORK.

IN the year 1846 Colburn brought out a cheap edition of the *Wild Irish Girl*. Lady Morgan sent a copy of this new edition of her first work to Mr. Macaulay, who at once wrote to thank her.

T. B. Macaulay to Lady Morgan.

ALBANY,
August 15th, 1846.

DEAR LADY MORGAN,

I have received a copy of the *Wild Irish Girl*, of which the value is increased by a line which tells me that the author has been kind enough to think of me. I shall always value the book for its own sake, and for the sake of the giver.

Believe me,

Dear Lady Morgan,

Your faithful servant,

T. B. MACAULAY.

We return to the diary: —

November 4. — I am thankful to say that all my roamings are over for this year, and that I am safe at home in dear William Street, in sight of all that is best. I got so ill at Worthing I was obliged to leave the Duchess and her family party which, by-the-bye, like most family parties (except it is one's own), was dull. There was one member of this party with whom I got on well, and who talks soundly upon all high *class subjects*, but he talks like a ghost, only when spoken to; and as no one ventured to draw him out but myself, I had him all to myself. He appears cold and self-reliant, stands apart from all contact with his species. Apparently he was never in love, and his family (who know him best) say never will marry. When I left this ducal *ménage* and its aristocratic *morgue*, I started off for my dearest Sydney's pretty little parsonage at Gelderton, in Suffolk, rather a different scene to be sure; but its sunny and cheerful atmosphere made everything bright and happy, and it was not till my return to town with a severe *attack of rheumatism*, that I found out their cottage was damp and low, and I *suspect* disagrees with them, but they will not allow it. I was obliged to send to my good friend Dr. Latham, and have his advice and prescriptions, which set me up again, and enabled me to go to Serge Hill, Herts, to my dear old Solley's, where I was shown off to divers Hertfordshire magnates, and made to trot out and show my paces in the old style.

December 14. — I dare not trust myself to chronicle my feelings as to passing years more! To forget is my philosophy, to hope would be my insanity, to en-

dure (and that I *can*) is my system; but it is only a system, from which the dreary impulses of my state and condition revolt but too often. Still I am grateful for the good I yet enjoy — to be so is my religion.

Nothing is left me to love; but, also, nothing to fear.

December 25. — I am endeavouring to make head against the sad associations of this month, and to give evidence of my cheerful philosophy if not of my happiness. And so I end this old year quietly, somewhat anxiously, but with increasing social popularity.

January, 1847. — Another year! I cannot say I hailed it with a welcome or with a hope; but I endeavour to *cheer it in*, and gave a dinner for my most dear husband's family and friends, a large musical party in the evening — all the neighbours I could collect.

All my servants laid up with influenza.

I sent these rhymes, with a winter bouquet, to a friend: —

Spring flowers,
With spring showers,
Like Love's promise,
Pass, fleet away.

While winter weaves
His ivy leaves,
For deathless wreaths
For friendship's day.

August. — Death of the O'Connor Don. Another gone! my esteemed and tried friend, one of the honestest and best men Ireland ever had to boast of. It is but the other day since he was at one of my *soirées*, talking of old times. He was the lineal descendant of the supreme kings of Ireland. I saw the old

crown of Irish gold at a jeweller's, in Dublin, when I was a little girl.

Lady Charleville, one of the very few old friends left to Lady Morgan, was growing very old and infirm, but she still retained the same warmth of regard for her as ever. Lady Charleville had also met with much sorrow, which she bore in a different way to Lady Morgan — she did not put it away from her.

Lady Charleville to Lady Morgan.

March 8, 1847.

I am very very sorry to be deprived so long of any enjoyment from your society, which I always cared for and valued when there seemed to be more of the same stamp current than in our latter days! Is it that as age advances we think complacently on those scenes we passed under the blaze of a meridian day with capabilities now blunted, and which neither can impart or receive pleasure with the same gusto as heretofore? Be that as it may, my dear Lady Morgan, I shall always rejoice in seeing you again, and be most anxious for the recovered health of Mr. and Mrs. Jones.

Yours affectionately,

C. M. CHARLEVILLE.

April 15. — I look into my old journals and find that my first lesson in *salad making* was given me by Lord Chancellor Manners — about the time my novel *O'Donnel* appeared. The day after getting my book, when he discovered its emancipating tendency, he ordered it to be burnt in the servants' hall, and then

said to Lady Manners, (who told it to my sister) "Jenny, I wish I had not given her the secret of my salad." Ever after, he only *bowed* to me when we met at court, never spoke to me. Jenny was my old crony, friend and confidant up to that moment; but *O'Donnel* lost me my charming friend. She had been educated in a Catholic convent, was the child of Catholic parents, her mother born in low life, and she only became a Protestant on becoming a peeress. Her brother, Lord Glengall, was converted before.

A note from Sir William Napier, the great historian, though a trifle, is a trifle full of grace and character.

Sir W. Napier to Lady Morgan.

SCINDE HOUSE, CLAPHAM,
October 20, 1849.

Let me jump over all propriety — it is the only thing I can now jump over, but early practice and long, has kept me vigorous in that particular — let me jump over it, the tiresome obstacle, and address you at once as dear Lady Morgan.

What can I offer in excuse, what say for myself that I accept your promise of a visit by letter, instead of paying my homage in person? Rudeness I am guilty of "*Mais avec des circonstances extenuantes.*" I am seventy-two — that is no defence; but I am also like the prince in the Arabian tale of the coloured fishes, half flesh half marble, and I can scarcely move across a room; to get in and out of a carriage is almost as bad for me as it was for the genie to get in and out of the vessel sealed by Solomon, not that

Solomon ever put his seal on me. I am, however, wise enough to be delighted at the prospect of seeing Lady Morgan, and if she will allow me to say Thursday, as soon after two o'clock as she likes, luncheon will be ready, and an humble admirer at her commands, meanwhile he remains,

Her devoted admirer,

W. NAPIER.

December 12. — What a *villegiatura* I have made for the last three months — a honeymoon spent with Lady Laura and Mr. Grattan, at their pretty villa at Hampton Court, then for a fortnight at Lady Webster's, Roehampton, and, *en passant*, I paid a visit at the Grove, and found all the family at home except its illustrious chief. Then to Dover with my poor Jones for his health; but the place disagreed with me after a fortnight, and so I left them and went to the Deepdene, Mr. Hope's — all *en grand seigneur*, and *most* of all the master. It is much to say that the wealthiest man in England is also the highest bred, the fine gentlemanism of good society when it was *best*, with great natural kindness. The party gay and charming.

Then from Deepdene I went to Llanover Court, Monmouthshire (Sir Benjamin Hall's, now Lord Llanover's); staid there a week, and departed from it with my dear Mrs. Murray, for a visit to her mother's, Baroness Braye, at Malvern, and so on to the Duchess of Cleveland's, Yorkshire; a fine party, who moved and breathed by the *Lodge Peerage*, and then back to town, where my dear niece and her husband was waiting to receive me, the first time for years that I

was welcomed with cordial affection in my own lonely dwelling.

December 22. — I am actually off for Brighton! on a visit to my kind old friend Lady Webster, I little thought I could visit this sad place again. All my old friends have come about me. The dear, warm-hearted and *clever* Horace Smith; the Duke of Devonshire reproached me for not having called on him on my first arrival, and sent me an invitation to dine, immediately he heard I was here. Alas, we first met, a few days before he came of age, at the Priory, Stanmore.

January 12, 1848. — Went to Elliot Warburton's marriage with my friend Miss Groves — a marriage made, I do believe, on my *little balcony*. All the muses assisted at this literary nuptials — Monckton Milnes, Hayward, Eothen Kinglake, — I was the only *she* muse there. I offered two unfinished MSS. to any lady who might adopt them for the nonce to qualify them for being present.

Dined yesterday with Milner Gibson; amongst the agreeables were Lord Dudley Stuart, that amiable *roué*, Sir Henry Mildmay, and the most illustrious Mr. Punch; *yes, really* and literally, *Punch*; Douglas Jerrold — a very remarkable-looking man — diminutive, plain, and evidently a valetudinarian; his manners simple, mild and gentleman-like. We chatted across the table, and agreed about the *national defences* and the *national timidity* having brought on the coming invasion. He said he would lower the prices of house-rent at Brighton, if I would return there! I said I would; and lo! there is an admirable and humorous paper on "Brighton panic," in the *Punch* of this day.

February 12. — I have been very ill indeed for a month, and my poor Sydney has been in much sorrow; and I have been more miserable than I ever thought I should be again. After my three great calamities I did not suppose time *could* have another in store for me; but I have been threatened with the loss of all I have left me.

November 25. — The death of Lord Melbourne is one of the *triste* incidents of this *triste* month. How many passages of my own life are recalled by his death! How long I knew him, how much I owed him, what joyous days and nights I have passed in his charming society, from my girlhood to this moment! I called to inquire for him before I left town in October; he sent his valet down to request I would come up. He was sitting in his back drawing-room, amidst books and papers, *en robe de chambre*; he was quite himself, pleasant and chatty, and asked me what was the little packet I had in my hands. I said, invites for a little *soirée* the next evening, and I had not the courage to ask him. "Why not?" said he, passing his hand over his head in his old way; "I should like it much." "You don't mean that, Lord Melbourne," said I. "Yes I do, and if I feel up to it when the time comes, you will see me;" but when it came, he did not come, and sent me a verbal message. He was looking ill, and I did not *think* of asking him. Alas! I never saw him again!

CHAPTER XX.

THE LEAVES FALLING.

THE diary of the year 1849 begins thus: —

My first entry this year is to record a loss. Another old friend is gone, — Sir Robert Wilson. Sir Robert Wilson was born in 1777. He entered the army very early. He was much employed on diplomatic missions of delicacy and importance. In 1812, he was associated with Sir Raoul Liston on a mission to the Emperor Alexander, to prevail on him to make peace with Turkey, and *not* to enter into any negotiations with Napoleon. He had seen a great deal of service; but the action with which his name will be for ever associated in the memory of Englishmen is the generous and gallant assistance he lent to effect the escape of Count Lavallette, generously perilling both his personal liberty and his position in life. It was an act of pure generosity, for he had never even seen the Count. It was in January, 1816. Lavallette had been condemned to be guillotined, and all the attempts to soften the stupid and callous heart of Louis XVIII. had failed. Lavallette's heroic wife had effected her husband's escape from the walls of the Conciergerie, and he had been concealed in Paris; but the police were on his track, and he must soon have been discovered if Sir Robert Wilson and two of his friends had not given their services to aid his escape over the

frontier into Belgium. Sir Robert Wilson conveyed him in his own carriage in the uniform of a British officer, as far as Mons.

The escape was entirely successful; but on Sir Robert's return to Paris the police, seeing his coach covered with mud, as though from a long journey, set their spies upon his servant, and contrived to extract from him that his master had been to Mons with an officer of the guards who could not speak a word of English. They bribed him to carry the correspondence of Sir Robert to the prefect of police (for he was trusted by his master to carry his letters.) The servant betrayed his trust, and the first letter they got hold of was a long despatch to Earl Grey, containing full details of the escape. Sir Robert and his two friends were immediately apprehended; but eventually they did not fall victims to their generosity. Sir Robert, when young, had been a very handsome man, with a fine commanding presence.

A letter from Madame Bonaparte, chronicling the changes that even dull times never fail to bring, and, accordingly, her experience of republics.

Madame Patterson Bonaparte to Lady Morgan.

BALTIMORE,
March 14, 1849.

MY DEAR LADY MORGAN,

I was most agreeably surprised by your letter of the 17th February. I had heard and believed that you were living in Dublin. You may be quite convinced that I consider it a *bonne fortune pour moi* that you inhabit London. To enjoy again your agreeable society

will be my tardy compensation for the long, weary, unintellectual years inflicted on me in this my dull native country, to which I have never owed advantages, pleasures or happiness. I owe nothing to my country; no one expects me to be grateful for the evil chance of having been born here. I shall emancipate myself, *par le grace de Dieu*, about the middle of July next; and I will either write to you before I leave New York or immediately after my arrival at Liverpool. I had given up all correspondence with my friends in Europe, during my vegetation in this Baltimore. What could I write about, except the fluctuations in the security and consequent prices of American Stocks. There is nothing here worth attention or interest, save the money market. Society, conversation, friendship, belong to older countries, and are not yet cultivated in any part of the United States which I have visited. You ought to thank your stars for your European birth; you may believe me when I assure you that it is only distance from republics which lends enchantment to the view of them. I hope that about the middle of next July I shall begin to put the Atlantic between the advantages and honours of democracy and myself. France, *je l'espère dans son intérêt* is in a state of transition, and will not let her brilliant society be put under an extinguisher *nommée la République*. The Emperor hurled me back on what I most hated on earth — my Baltimore obscurity; even that shock could not divest me of the admiration I felt for his genius and glory. I have ever been an imperial Bonapartiste *quand même*, and I do feel enchanted at the homage paid by six millions of voices, to his memory in voting an imperial President; *le prestige du nom* has, therefore, elected the

Prince, who has my best wishes, my most ardent hopes for an empire. I never could endure universal suffrage until it elected the nephew of an emperor for the chief of a republic; and I shall be charmed with *universal suffrage* *once* more if it insists upon their President of France becoming a monarch. I am disinterested personally. It is not my desire ever to return to France.

My dear Lady Morgan, do you know that having been cheated out of the fortune which I ought to have inherited from my late rich and unjust parent, I have only ten thousand dollars, or two thousand pounds English, which conveniently I can disburse annually. You talk of my "*princely* income," which convinces me that you are ignorant of the paucity of my means. I have all my life had poverty to contend with, pecuniary difficulties to torture and mortify me; and but for my industry, and energy, and my determination to conquer at least a decent sufficiency to live on in Europe, I might have remained as poor as you saw me in the year 1816.

I shall have much to tell you. Lamartine, and Chateaubriand are giving their memoirs to the public. The first *de son vivant*. I am now reading *Les Mémoires d'outre tombe*. I have no doubt that your memoirs would be infinitely better, more piquant, and more natural. When I knew Lamartine he was chargé-d'affaires from Charles X. Florence was then a charming place; I met him every night at parties. How little did I foresee that he was to become a poetical republican, and that dear Florence was to be *travestie en République!* *ni l'un ne l'autre ne gagnera par le troc*. Hoping that England may remain steady and faithful to monarchical principles, that at least some refined

society may be left in the world, I shall, *Dieu permet-tant*, have the satisfaction of seeing you in the course of next summer.

I am, as ever,
My dear Lady Morgan,
Your affectionate and obliged friend,
E. PATTERSON.

May. — The death of my husband's and my own dear old friend, Horace Smith, has not the least shocked me, being long expected. He was my blessed Morgan's intimate friend — an intimacy founded on the singleness of their character, their pure and honest lives, and the similarity of their political and social opinions and habits. Gay, tender, kind, hospitable, and intellectual. I have known him since the first day of my marriage.

Death of Lord Jeffrey. Jeffrey gone! Oh, for the last, gay, classic evening he spent with us at our *Tau-dis*, in Grosvenor Place! How many bright and brilliant women who were with us that evening are gone now!

December 30. — Confined to my room; my maid reading to me *Shirley*, by the author of *Jane Eyre*. It is high-flown, and the talent factitious. Great force of style, great feebleness of action, incoherent in its working out; but original in its thinking.

CHAPTER XXI.

LADY MORGAN AND CARDINAL WISEMAN.

IN the early part of 1850 there was rather a lively discussion about abolishing the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. It excited more vehemence and party spirit than the question was intrinsically worth. English people were inclined to think, that one real queen was enough for the United Kingdom and the colonies besides; but the Irish clung tenaciously to having a viceroy of their own to preside over the festivities of the Castle, and to give a "court circle" to their capital, and they saw in the reported measure, only one insult more from England. Lady Morgan was appealed to by persons on both sides of the question for her opinion. Her political judgment was considered good; and her experience of the old vice-regal times had given her a knowledge which made her opinion worth listening to. She wrote one or two "letters" on the subject, which are not to be found now. The question fell into speedy abeyance; and the Lord Lieutenant is still "to the fore." Lady Morgan's opinion was to abolish the office. This note from Mr. Hallam refers to one of her articles.

Mr. Hallam to Lady Morgan.

April 14, Friday Morning.

MY DEAR LADY MORGAN,

Yours is a sharp pen, and I hope it will never be directed against me, of which, indeed, I have no fears

whatever. What you say of old viceroys is, I fear, true enough. Yet, in those times it was impossible to dispense with them — the necessity ought now to be at an end; though I am not master enough of the state of Ireland to *pronounce absolutely* against their continuance. But you can make any case a good one with wit or raillery.

Truly yours, H. HALLAM.

The following pleasant note from Douglas Jerrold refers to a *coup de patte* in *Punch*, where Lady Morgan took her share of life's game of give and take. Jerrold's note would be a compensation for a much more disagreeable dispensation. The only thing Lady Morgan could *not* forgive, was neglect!

PUTNEY,
June 9.

DEAR LADY MORGAN,

I was very sorry that I had promised my friend — and all the world's friend — Mr. Paxton, to dine with him at a dinner where he presides to-day; and so I further miss the opportunity of personally avowing to you my opinion of that smallest of the small, and dull-est of the dull onslaughts upon your party. I had not read it until I received yours; and I think *Punch* does not often make such a blunder, for which he owes you penitential reparation; but when he *does* blunder, he does it with a courageous stupidity. The editor is one of the best hearted of men, and will, I know, be annoyed when brought face to face with the absurdity.

Believe me, dear Lady Morgan,

Your old and early reader,

And therefore most truly yours,

DOUGLAS JERROLD.

Another note from Douglas Jerrold.

Douglas Jerrold to Lady Morgan.

WEST LODGE, PUTNEY,
December, 20.

DEAR LADY MORGAN,

The devil — the devil take him — brings me your hospitable summons for last night — here in the wilderness this morning! Next time, pray *do* remember — PUTNEY! Gibbon's Putney — Fairfax's Putney — Cromwell's Putney — the Marchioness of Shrewsbury's Putney (where she held her horse whilst Buckingham made her a widow) — Putney, with a hundred other pleasant associations, — and the Putney of its humblest inhabitant, but

Yours faithfully,

DOUGLAS JERROLD.

This year was also enlivened by a controversy between Lady Morgan and Cardinal Wiseman. Let any one who knew Lady Morgan imagine if she did not enjoy a pen-to-pen encounter with a great churchman on a statement made in her long-ago work on Italy! 1850 was, as the reader may or may not recollect, the date of the Papal Aggression; when England, for the first time since the Reformation, was adorned by a Cardinal. Public feeling ran high, and any *pièce de circonstance* was sure of meeting with readers. Lady Morgan, in her work on Italy, had said, concerning that relic of ancient upholstery, so carefully preserved in the Vatican — the Chair of St. Peter — “that the sacrilegious curiosity of the French broke through all obstacles to their seeing the chair of St. Peter. They

actually removed its superb casket, and discovered the relic. Upon its mouldering and dusty surface were traced carvings, which bore the appearance of letters. The chair was quickly brought into a better light, the dust and cob-webs removed, and the inscription (for inscription it was) faithfully copied. The writing is in Arabic characters, and is the well-known confession of the Mahometan faith: '*There is but one God, and Mahomet is his Prophet.*' It is supposed that this chair had been, among the spoils of the Crusaders, offered to the Church at a time when a taste for antiquarian lore and the deciphering of inscriptions was not yet in fashion. This story has since been hushed up, the chair replaced, and none but the unhallowed remember the fact, and none but the audacious repeat it. Yet such there are even at Rome."

This statement Dr. Wiseman had contradicted in a pamphlet written about 1833, and it might for ever have remained in the limbo assigned to pamphlets which reach their regulation term of a nine day's life, if he had not been made a cardinal, and the bran new light from his title shone into the literary corners of "dusty death."

Whether Lady Morgan had ever before seen or heard of the pamphlet in question is doubtful. She says herself, "I know not what rank your Eminence then held in that Church, of which you are now so brilliant an illustration, on your way to the '*all-hail hereafter.*' It is a singular fact that I never saw this able attack of your Eminence on my work until *lately*; and so the thunders of the Vatican rolled over me innoxious. I heard, indeed, that a very learned diatribe had been written against my description of St. Peter's

chair; but I carelessly dismissed the subject with the observation of a French wit —

‘Que les gens d'esprit sont bêtes.’”

At any rate, the present occasion was too appropriate to resist; an Irishman could as soon have refrained from hitting a head at Donnybrook Fair, as Lady Morgan have abstained from a tilt with a Roman Catholic Church dignitary who had attacked a work of hers, no matter how many years before. She wrote, accordingly, a very lively *brochure* in her best style, entitled *Letter to Cardinal Wiseman, in answer to his remarks on Lady Morgan's statements regarding St. Peter's Chair*. It had a great success, both because it was amusing and because it was well-timed; and it had a run of criticisms in all the newspapers and journals of the day; — *il faisait le frais* of *Punch*, both in prose, and verse, and illustration, for several weeks; and it was to Lady Morgan a return of the *beaux jours* of her literary celebrity.

December 25. — Christmas day — my birthday; another and another still succeeds.

December 27. — Lots of notes and notices of my *Letter to Cardinal Wiseman*! It has had the run of all the newspapers. *La petite vieille femme vit encore*.

Lady Morgan, from age and weakness, was unable to be present on the 1st of May, 1851, at the opening of the Crystal palace in Hyde Park. But she paid a visit to that wonderful edifice early in June, and described the scene in a letter to her niece, under date of June 26.

I am leading a very gay life, for I think with so

solitary a home as mine is, social excitement is almost necessary for me. I am, thank goodness, in better health than I have been for a long time. I will turn to *mon livre des bénéfices* and give you the cream of the day as it passed me, leaving the skim milk in oblivion. First, Lady Beauchamp's grand majority rout (where I only staid half an hour) the heat and crowd was too much for me; but I had a "word and a blow," with fifty of my particular friends — old Rogers in the thick of the fight. *Next on my list*, on the 24th a dinner at Wentworth Dilke's; dinner excellent; company, the Earls of Carlisle and Granville, and all Her Majesty's commissioners for the Exhibition, and many other eminent persons — a charming dinner. I must tell you of my visit to the Crystal Palace the other morning, where I have permission to go early, as I cannot encounter the crowd. It is impossible to convey an idea of the beauty of this miraculous building, *as I saw it*, in the bright sunshine and freshness of the morning, all silent and solitary! The fountains, flowers, statues and gold and silver draperies, and heaps of jewels, sparkling in the sun — a scene of magic, that one dreams of, but never till now was created. Whilst I was lost in wonder and admiration, and fixed in silent adoration of a beautiful statue, I heard a slight movement of feet, and sweet voices approaching me, — when lo! the whole royal party issued from an adjoining compartment; the Queen leaning on the arm of the King of the Belgians, in animated conversation, — Prince Albert looking both pleased and proud of this great and noble work. The children, with their governess, and the whole charming procession, preceded by our friend, Went-

worth Dilke, *chapeau bas*! I never saw so happy a party — certainly, *la Reine est la plus grande Reine du monde*, as my dear Madame de Sevigné said of *Le Roi*, when he asked her to dance. The whole scene was a fairy tale in the Arabian Nights, and had for me a charm that I cannot explain; for there was before me, IN THAT MOMENT, all that was greatest and best, *visible and invisible*, and the sublime sun shining down his rays on this beautiful creation of man!

On my return from this palace of the genii, a charming Bohemian lady, Madame Noel, took me to a *matinée*, given for the benefit of the distressed Hungarians, for which I had passed tickets and subscribed; but it was a hot crowd with cold draughts. Fanny Kemble recited the divine *Allegro and il Penseroso*. It went to my very soul, where every line was impressed half a century back; but I returned tired and weary. Alas! I feel

"I am wearing away to the land of the leal."

Still my spirits keep me afloat, and I am good for —

"A few gay soarings yet."

Poor Rogers! I sat an hour with him the other day; he is the ghost of his former ghost; he talked with compassion of Moore's state, who is now bed ridden, and has lost his memory, — remembers nothing but some of his own early songs, which he sings as he lies, and which is heartrending to hear by those who are around him.

Moore lingered on a few months longer, and then passed away. Before this event happened, a catastrophe which still retains its fascination for the public —

the burning of the Amazon — robbed Lady Morgan of a younger friend. This terrible disaster is the topic of the next letter.

Mrs. Gore to Lady Morgan.

HAMBLE CLIFF, SOUTHAMPTON,

January 9.

MY DEAR LADY MORGAN,

I do not often bore you with letters, because I know it troubles you to read and answer them; but I cannot resist my inclination to write and ask you a question or two about poor Eliot Warburton, who, I remember was a friend of yours. I am happy to say I never even saw him; or a double pang would be added to my grief for the poor Amazon. I had watched all her experimental cruises, with much interest, and saluted her as she passed my lawn in triumphant beauty this day week! On the evening we received the news of her disaster, I sent off an express, nine miles, to get a second edition of the *Times* for the names of the passengers, and while my messenger was gone, solaced myself by reading *Darien*. I had just reached the chapter (at one in the morning) of which the motto is from Shelley,

The thirsty fire crept round his manly limbs,
His resolute eyes were scorched to blindness soon,
His death-pang rent my heart!

when the groom returned with the sad list containing poor Eliot Warburton's fated name!

I cannot tell you how deeply I was shocked. What I want you to tell me is, whether he has left a wife and children (as well as talented brothers), and whether

there was any *occasion* for him to cross the sea? which is, at this moment, looking as bright and beautiful under my windows as in one of Stanfield's pictures, and as if incapable of mischief. My house has been full of juvenile visitors for the Christmas holidays. My son and daughter hunt three days a week — the latter you may infer to be well and happy, for she is often ten hours a day in the saddle, which is the home her soul delights in. I am afraid you are not as much delighted as myself that one is no longer obliged to travel so far as Persia to witness a perfect despotism — the best of all possible governments; the only one where one's head feels quite safe on its shoulders, — till the day on which it is struck off. How I should like to see the press in England equally gagged: *The Times* sent to the Stone-Jug, and little Hayward to Cayenne! I am expecting Mr. Roebuck here to-day, and feel it necessary to let my Toryism explode before he arrives. I am also much rejoiced to see the mouldy old Whig cabinet crumbling away like a stale cake. It has done so little to advance the cause of civilisation, that I am fain to believe we should be better off under the most stringent of conservatisms, provided they do not employ Dizzy, who is a radical at heart. I am very much disappointed in his memoirs of Lord George. I expected the book would amuse one by a world of absurdities; instead of which, it is as full of common sense and dulness as his best friends could wish.

A propos of friends, have you seen anything of Mr. Hope? Baillie Cochrane was here lately, who told me he had paid him a visit in the new house; that Mrs. Hope did the honours in the most ladylike manner, and was covered to the chin in crape for Lady Beres-

ford. She spoke very pretty broken English, and has quite *forgotten* she was ever a French woman. The little daughter will be one of the richest heiresses in England, and I dare say we shall live to see her marry a duke.

Do not take the trouble of answering me yourself; let one of your servants be your amanuensis, I have no doubt they all write quite as well as our Hampshire squires. My children are out with the Hambledon hounds, or they would place themselves at your feet, as well, dear Lady Morgan,

Yours sincerely,

C. F. GORE.

CHAPTER XXII.

DEATH OF MOORE.

THE diary resumes with the notice of Moore's death:

February 28. — On coming down, an hour back, to the drawing-room, *The Times* was lying on my writing-desk; I lighted on the death of the poet Moore. It has struck me home; I did not think I should ever shed tears again; but I have. The funeral attended only by strangers, to the neighbouring churchyard! Surely they will do something to honour his memory in Ireland! I will write on the subject to Saunders' *News Letter* and other papers.

March. — I have written to Mr. M'Garel, sending my contribution to the fund for the benefit of the school of poor Irish children; and I took the opportunity of

suggesting that some monumental testimony to Moore, Ireland's greatest poet, should be raised in St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin; and that no occasion for proposing it could be more aptly made than the celebration of the festival of St. Patrick.

The question of raising a monument to Moore in Dublin was at once taken up, and Lady Morgan was involved in correspondence on the choice of site and other particulars.

Lady Morgan to Mr. Mulvany.

WILLIAM STREET,
March 27.

Lady Morgan presents her compliments to Mr. Mulvany, and, in answer to his flattering note, begs to say, that any project for honouring the memory of their illustrious countryman Moore, cannot fail to interest her feelings or her pride, both as a personal friend and as an Irish woman. With respect to Mr. Mulvany's allusion to Lady Morgan's suggestion of a monumental tablet in St. Patrick's Cathedral (the Westminster Abbey of Ireland) it was only incidentally made in a note to one of the best patrons of the benevolent St. Patrick's School Society in London. For the rest, Lady Morgan presumes to say, that in the choice of a site, and the selection of a monumental testimonial, climate and money are necessary subjects of consideration; to "consult the genius of the place in all," is an old maxim of taste, and to have *some* regard to *financial* means, is an indispensable restraint upon national enthusiasm in Ireland. Lady Morgan has *lived*

to see so many "*emerald crowns*," national monuments, tributary cenotaphs, and other such offerings decreed to national merit by Irish gratitude through vocal acclamation and on paper, which "no storied urn or animated bust," ever afterwards realised, that she now ventures to suggest the necessity of first consulting the funds collected for a consummation so devoutly to be wished, before any decision is made as to the quality of the testimonial. Lady Morgan humbly gives her opinion, as Mr. Mulvany asked it, and will be happy to contribute her very limited influence to the promotion of that object, admirable in itself, and doubly consecrated as being decided under the classical roof of *Charlemont House*, where all that was ever done "*wisest and best*," was debated and carried into effect by that illustrious Irishman under whose banner Ireland was first led forth against a foreign invader, and taught to resist domestic despotism, the father of the always patriotic nobleman who is about to honour the meeting by his presence.

This letter received a lively response. It was copied into all the Dublin papers; and a meeting was called at Charlemont House. It was suggested that the site of the proposed statue should be Leinster Lawn, facing Merrion Square.

Lady Morgan also wrote to Mrs. Moore:

Lady Morgan to Mrs. Moore.

WILLIAM STREET, ALBERT GATE,
May 27th, 1852.

MY DEAR MRS. MOORE,

In looking over some letters the other day, of the

year '46, I found a note of dear Mr. Moore's, which I have copied and sent you, knowing how useful and precious *even the most trifling* memorandum becomes, when collecting materials for the life of an illustrious person. I do not like to part with the *autograph*; though, if I had strength or sight, I am sure I should find many of his little notes written in "Auld Lang Syne," when he lived in the same gay circle in Dublin, and afterwards met in England, France and Italy. He was a good deal with us in Florence.

I assure you, my dear Mrs. Moore, I rejoice to hear, *and from yourself*, that you are so well circumstanced, in a worldly point of view; and the *Memoirs*, edited by Lord John Russell, will, I am sure, prove a *mine*. And should business, connected with that most interesting publication, bring you to town, I shall be delighted to see you, in any way *most desirable to you*. My house is small, but I can offer you a tidy little bedroom, though rather *loftily* situated.

Mr. Rogers called here yesterday, but I was un- luckily out. The last time I saw him, though very *helpless*, he was in good force and spirits, and *narrated* with his *usual precision and accuracy*.

I am, my dear Mrs. Moore,

Most truly yours,

SYDNEY MORGAN.

October 1. — Returned to town from my country excursions. I had just come off my journey and was lying stretched on the sofa in the drawing-room, very dead and shattered, when I heard a voice, sharp and Yankee, bullying my maid in the hall, for a free admittance; having, said the owner, come from America,

to see me, and was going back the next day. He told me that he was cousin to the American minister, whom he familiarly called "Tom." I never was so bored in my life. My face was dirty, my clothes dusty, my voice husky; I was sulky as a bear; and no doubt I shall see myself, *en longue et en large*, some of these fine days in some American journal, under the head of "An Hour at Lady Morgan's."

My house is greatly improved — looks beautiful in its fresh green paint, but I am more inclined to my inclined plane, a sofa at home, than to gaieties; I am so completely "used up," or, as Madame de Sevigné says — *Je suis affamée pour le silence* — for I am made to talk my life away at these charming country houses.

October 5. — Dined at Lady Talbot de Malahide's; met there the Rajah of Courg, an amiable barbarian, or rather a specimen of the early creation. He played on the fiddle, and gave us "Rule Britannia," to show his allegiance to England.

November 3. — I have missed my beautiful Irish seal with my Irish harp on it; I am astonished and do not know what to think. I have had it thirty years. It has been taken off my bunch of seals, which lies on my Pompadour.

November 4. — My whole nervous system has been upset, by the discovery that I have had a FELON living in my house for the last three weeks. Dr. Ferguson made the discovery. He came to tell me, last night, too late to stir in the business — and such a night as I passed! Locked up; my maid and myself, and had a bell at my window ready to ring it. The felon was my servant, McDonald. An accident revealed to him

that measures were being taken to get rid of him. He gave my maid to understand as much, and suddenly took himself off without further trouble. Revelations have come to light which prove that he belonged to a party or gang who get into gentlemen's houses by false characters, to which they affix seals, stolen like mine. I dismiss this disagreeable subject with this remark, that it is impossible to describe the dangers and annoyances to which single women are exposed.

November 18. — The Duke's funeral. — A melodramatic exhibition in the very worst style, in which there was but one noble feature, — the peace, order, and respect, as well as the respectability of the people. We saw the procession from the windows of the Vice Chancellor's house, next door to Apsley House. We had a most sumptuous entertainment afterwards — not the display of "funeral baked meats," but a very *recherché* repast. All London was eating and carousing, and the whole thing was in the spirit of an Irish wake. I hope we shall have no more heroes to bury for a thousand years.

In the last days of November I was struck by the most serious illness I have ever had, but I have been carried through by skill, care, and affection. Dr. Ferguson attended me daily for nearly a month. He has been the successor to poor Dr. Chambers, to my gratitude and confidence. Both are noble specimens of the noblest profession.

August, 1853. — Went to Bognor for my *villegiatura*; a most disagreeable place.

Fiction has nothing more pathetic than that great melodramatic tragedy now performing on the shores of Ireland, — *The Celtic Exodus*. The Jews left a foreign

country — a “house of bondage;” but the Celtic exodus is the departure of the Irish emigrants from the land of their love — their inheritance — and their traditions — of their passions and their prejudices; with all the details of wild grief and heart-rending incidents — their ignorance of the strangers they are going to seek — their tenderness for the objects they are leaving behind. Their departure exceeds in deep pathos all the poetical tragedy that has ever been presented on the stage, or national novelists have ever depicted in their volumes.

Left Bognor. Returned to London in September. A long night of blindness and suffering, from the first week in September to the month of March following, when the dawn of light, health, and comfort once more broke upon me.

CHAPTER XXIII.

FALL OF THE LEAVES.

THE entries in the journal and the letters grow scantier as we proceed. Lady Morgan's life had few changes or vicissitudes; friend after friend departed; but she steadily refused to mourn.

The first entry is: —

Poor Charles Kemble! I knew the whole dynasty of the Kembles, from King John downwards; Charles was the last and best of the whole stock — beautiful, graceful, gallant, and a very fine gentleman; such he was when I first knew him.

July. — Silvio Pellico is dead.

During our delightful residence on the Lake of Como, the Villa Fontana was frequented by some of the most illustrious men in Lombardy. Confalonieri, Count Porro, Count Pecchio, and the charming women of their family. Silvio Pellico was the delight of all; he was then all poetry. Many a moonlight night he passed with us in a gondola on the lake, while Pecchio sang to his guitar and the others joined in one of their sweet *canzone*. He was a great favourite with my dear Morgan.

The poor Pellico on his deliverance from prison entered into the *travaux forcés* of the old, bigoted Marchesa Baralo. His great merits, his glowing imagination were gone; the most elegant of poets, the most free-thinking of philosophers, became a melancholy monk, and earned shrift by the utter prostration of his intellect.

September 2. — Moore Park. A sort of hospital for odds and ends. Since I arrived here, a month this day, I have been charmed with everything, *en gros et en détail*. I have an obituary already. Abbott Lawrence, my most kind and hospitable host is gone. Poor old Colburn gone too — my brilliant advertiser and publisher of thirty years! one who could not take his tea without a stratagem. He was a strange *mélange* of meanness and munificence in his dealings. There was a desperate vengeance that had more of the jealousy of love than the resentment of business in his attempt to destroy my fame and fortune when I went to Messrs. Saunders and Otley with my second *France*. We had a last quarrel about the cheap edition of my

novels two months ago. I read of his death in the papers. I wish that we had *parted friends*.

Another death! — General Pepe is dead at Turin, at the age of seventy-two — one of the noblest men in the contemporary history of modern Italy.

I am getting up memorials for a history of Moore Park and its many associations. Sir William Temple, Swift, Stella, &c. Shall I ever get it finished?

November. — In the beginning of September I went to Llanover on a visit to Sir Benjamin and Lady Hall. The gardens there are always in their full beauty in the autumn.

I went thence to Stamford Hall, Leicestershire, to pay one more visit to my dear and venerable friend, the Baroness Braye, and her charming daughter, Catherine, Countess of Beauchamp.

I arrived there very ill, with a severe attack of bronchitis. Nothing could exceed their kindness. I left Stamford Hall and my dear friends with the intention of proceeding to Combermere Abbey.

Lady Braye's last words to me were to intreat that I would keep away as long as I could from the fogs of London. But I found myself so unwell on the railway, that is, my eyes so painful, that I proceeded on to London, and found my house more comfortable and pretty than ever. No high stairs! no long galleries and their draughts! and in short, I was *at home*. And so ends my *villegiatura* of the autumn of 1855.

Lady Morgan remained at William Street for the Christmas holidays, surrounded by attached and admiring friends, and drawing to her pleasant drawing-room all the young men who were just gaining public

notice by their talents or adventures. Among the correspondents who held to her most loyally was the Earl of Carlisle, then lord-lieutenant of Ireland. One of his letters runs: —

DUBLIN CASTLE,
January 31, 1856.

MY DEAR LADY MORGAN,

How kindly you have written to me. Malahide was indeed full to me of pleasant, though mixed, memories, and I am sure you will not think the vivid historian of its storied site was omitted from them. It appeared to me a great change from former times, when we rollicked on oysters, and barristers sang treasonable songs. Now, we talked of archæology, and looked at old porcelain. The portrait-gallery has received additions. I thought Dublin smiled very graciously on my levee and drawing-room, and my health has not, as yet, at all repined at my splendid captivity in the Castle, and we are to have Grecian theatricals, and an amateur opera, got up by Lady Downshire, and mainly indebted to Mrs. Geale.

Your imperial city is full of a more serious drama. I am sure you are too good a friend to the humanities of every kind not to be a sincere well-wisher to peace.

Macaulay is not in power at the Castle of Tyrconnel, as you may well guess. Have you good authority for the striking speech you recounted to me of the Duchess to James, after the Boyne?

Now, dear lady, I must leave you, for — the Lord Mayor!

Ever gratefully yours,

CARLISLE.

Lady Morgan, like a true Irish woman, clung to her family. The great relations of Clasagh na Valla, had a peculiar interest for her, not only on account of her own recollections of her visit to Longford House, before she had become famous, but also because she thought the Croftons a creditable family to belong to. She wrote to Sir Malby Crofton, challenging the renewal of her ancient acquaintance, and claiming her kinship — here is her letter.

Lady Morgan to Sir Malby Crofton.

11, WILLIAM STREET,
ALBERT GATE, BELGRAVIA,

MY DEAR SIR MALBY,

March 5, 1856.

Maclean, the publisher of a portrait of mine, showed me lately a list of the subscribers' names, among whom the one that most gratified me, was YOURS! You, probably, scarcely remember a girl with (what in Irish we call) a Cathath head, and a very nimble foot at crossing a ford and dancing an Irish jig, or taking a game of romps out of "little Malby;" but *she* can never forget days so happy and so careless, and which furnished forth the details of the *Wild Irish Girl*, — the progenitress of her own little fame and fortune! Still living on amid all these pleasant impressions, I cannot resist writing you a few lines, not only to recal myself to your memory, but to set at rest all my traditional *shanaos* of the Crofton family. I found my claim on your attention by a fact of which perhaps you are not aware — that I have the distinction of being the grand-daughter of one who had the honour to be a daughter of the house of Crofton! Sydney Crofton Bell, in her time celebrated for her poetical and musi-

cal talents, and bearing the Irish cognomen of *Clasagh na Valla* — “the Harp of the Valley”; from this gifted individual has been derived whatever talent has distinguished her descendants for three generations. She threw her Irish mantle over us, and though somewhat the worse for the wear (as Irish mantles generally are!), it has stood us all in good stead. Your own amiable and distinguished grandmother, my dear Lady Crofton, the friend and protectress of my own early life, and one of the noblest creatures I ever knew, always acknowledged the Irish cousinship, of which I am as proud as I am of my relationship with Oliver Goldsmith, though his illustrations were not of such genealogical distinction as the descendants of the *friend* of the Earl of Essex, who founded your family. If you admit the “propinquity of kin,” dear Sir Malby, I should be much gratified. Now, tell me, dear Sir Malby, why, in *Burke's Peerage*, they date your baronetage only from 1838? *Time immemorial* your grandfather Malby was always titled. I had heard there was some forfeiture “in the time of the troubles!” Why, too, was the ancient seat of the family called *Longford*? had it not an Irish name? and *what* name? Is the old chapel standing? or the original Crofton apple trees, that were brought over to Ireland in the time of Queen Elizabeth? Well, I will *bother* you no more with my antiquarian questions, but in conclusion only say, that if you or any of your family should come to London, and will try my “tap,” at the sign of the *Irish Harp*, you will meet with “cead mille falthæ” from, dear Sir Malby,

Yours very sincerely,

SYDNEY MORGAN.

Sir Malby Crofton to Lady Morgan.

LONGFORD HOUSE,

BELTHA COLLOONEY,

March 22, 1856.

MY DEAR LADY MORGAN,

Accept my best thanks for your kind letter, to which various engagements have prevented my giving an earlier reply.

Believe me, it is our house which should be proud of a kinswoman who, having fought her way to fame, as you have, is willing to remember her friends of "long ago," even to the romps with "little Malby," who, for his part recollects well, one whose name has been a household word at Longford. You desire a history of the Crofton's since you were among us; it would be tedious to any one else; should it prove so to you, you must only confess that you provoked it. To begin with the title. It was discovered, some time after my grandfather's death, by the *Herald at Arms*, that we were descended from the *next brother* of the *first* baronet, and not from the first baronet himself, to whose male *issue* that patent limited the title. This was a great trouble to us at Longford, and a surprise to the whole family, among whom there never had been any doubt as to my grandfather's right to the title; but there was no help for it, and after an effort to obtain a revival of the original grant, my father had to put up with a new patent, so that now, although I am the acknowledged head of a family numbering in it one baron, and, including Lord Crofton's baronetcy, three baronets, my title dates later than any of the others. You are too *Irish* to laugh at this trifle being deemed a grievance; but here, by the shores of the

Atlantic, where little questions of precedence still at times arise, it was unpleasant, to say the least, to be obliged to make way for those who ought, as they used, to follow us.

My father died six years ago. I myself have *left* to me three sons and three daughters.

Now for the Longford estates. Longcuth, I believe, is the Irish for it. When this latter passed into Longford, I am unable to discover; but am disposed to think that the first Crofton possessor changed the name — so much for the name. The estate itself is the same as it was, — very large. Since the troubles of 1668, we have not parted with an acre of it, nor are we likely to do so. Thanks to the Encumbered Estate Court, which gave every facility for selling Irish estates when, from the *condition of the country* they were *least valuable*; *many* an ancient family has been *pressed* out of *home* and *fortune*. One family (some of the members of which you must have known) the Percivals, of Temple House, in this county, must, I fear, transfer to strangers an estate which they acquired by intermarriage with us; but God, who gave us the property (you remember the motto "*Dat deus incrementum*"), still permits the Croftons of Longford to hold their own. They do little more, however, than hold their own, for the family exchequer has never been full enough to rebuild the house, the scene, dear Lady Morgan, of our romps, which was burned down in my father's time; but though the old house is a ruin, there has grown up beside it, by little and little, a house reasonably large and comfortable. That would be a welcome day to it, and its *inhabitants*, on which you would come and visit us; you would find the chapel as

in your youth, and beside it, the home of *Friar* John Crofton "*Comitisque flavicomæ*," the companion which good-natured people represent to have been a fox — the ill-natured, as a *nymph*, with golden hair.

Time has eaten away the trunks of the Longford pearmain, the original Crofton apple; and it is said, but I don't believe it, that with the decay of the original stocks, the apple has universally degenerated.

If ever I have the opportunity, the "Irish Harp" may rely upon a call; but as I seldom leave home, I will, for this once act, if you will permit me, by deputy. Should my son and his bride be in London in June, as is probable, I promise he shall pay his respects to you, and I trust you may esteem him worthy of the ancient stock. Grateful of your kind recollection of me and mine,

Believe me, dear Lady Morgan,

Very sincerely yours,

M. CROFTON.

Early in February had appeared a volume of Rogers's *Table Talk*, which had set the critics of society at war. The indecency of hurrying into print with anecdotes and sayings which could not fail to offend living persons, even before the hatchments were down, or the table at which the jests had been made, was sold, struck every one. Soon, the voice of protest echoed through the journals. Among those who felt themselves most aggrieved were the daughters and friends of Madame Piozzi. For many weeks, the *Athenæum* contained this sparkling controversy, in which Lady Morgan joined with her usual liveliness. From

her private correspondence with the connections of Madame Piozzi on this scandal, the following letters are selected: —

J. H. Gray to Lady Morgan.

BALSOVER CASTLE, CHESTERFIELD,

June 19, 1856.

DEAR MADAM,

I take the liberty of addressing you on the subject of our common correspondence with the editor or author of Rogers's Table Twaddle.

There never was anything more false than that my dear old friend, Viscountess Keith, and her sister, Miss Thrale, and her late sister, Mrs. Meyrick Hoare, refused to be reconciled to their mother. On the contrary, as soon as Mr. and Mrs. Piozzi returned from their wedding tour of four or five years on the Continent, Lady Keith and her two younger sisters, then fine, handsome girls, fresh from school, made a point of soliciting a renewal of intercourse. And Lady Keith has often related to me their first meeting, which was a very curious one, at Mrs. Piozzi's own house, and after that Lady Keith, who had a very handsome establishment, gave Mr. and Mrs. Piozzi many good dinners, and thereby aggravated Piozzi's gout, — Piozzi, of whom Lady Keith always speaks very kindly.

Long after Miss Thrale's marriage with Lord Keith, Mrs. Piozzi died, and Lady Keith went from Tulliallan, in Scotland, to Bath, to attend her death-bed. It is very unfair to bring such stories forward, which are

calculated to annoy two excellent old ladies — I say *two*, because there never was any question of reconciliation with the youngest, Mrs. Mostyn, *who lived with her mother* until her marriage, which, by-the-way, was a run-a-way one. Old Rogers ought to have known better than to circulate such false trash; for he was at one time intimate, and was, indeed, an admirer, if not a suitor, to one of the younger Miss Thrales.

I could have given the editor of the *Twaddle* a much more pleasing anecdote of old Rogers than any of those in his book. About nine years ago, a letter containing bills which I had signed, amounting to upwards of two thousand pounds, was not received by my steward, to whom I had addressed it. It was found, a month after, safe at the bottom of the dead-letter box, in the post-office of Glasgow, having been oddly mistaken for a valentine. However, for some weeks I was in great alarm, and I called on Rogers, with whom I had, for some time, been acquainted, to ask his advice, as he also, shortly before, had the misfortune to have bills to a very large amount abstracted from his bank. After very kindly telling me how he thought I ought to proceed under my supposed loss, he went on to say (and here his face became quite beaming with benevolence and satisfaction) that as soon as *his* loss became known, he received offers of pecuniary aid and credit to any amount, from hosts and hosts of friends, amongst the highest character, station, and rank in England — men from whom he little expected such proofs of disinterested regard. He added, that his opinion of human nature had, from that day, been immeasurably improved. This is, I think, a more pleasant anecdote than any contained in the *Table*

Twaddle, and on that account I beg you to pardon this long letter.

I have the honour to be,

Dear Madam,

Very truly yours,

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

Mrs. Mostyn to Lady Morgan.

SILLWOOD LODGE,

Tuesday.

Would that I were near you, dearest Lady Morgan, to accept your agreeable invitation of a chat between four and six: but there is always a reaction in our society at Brighton. After our winter season is ended, we begin again with fresh friends, who stay till Easter; and I have not the moral courage to leave them to an empty house.

The *Athenæum* confirms one's opinion of the editor of Rogers's *Table Talk*. As far as I am concerned, they are all wrong. Being but a child of nine years old on my mother's return to England, I was taken home to Streatham, and brought up an opposition child, living with her and dear Piozzi until I was married, in 1795.

On that occasion the reconciliation took place, and I then saw my three sisters for the first time; my mother must have been about sixty, and she always called them "the ladies."

These are not important events to bring before the public; and Rogers appears to have talked very little of Streatham, considering he lived there so much in my time; but he never *was* a talker. I have many

letters, or had, and now possess his proposal of marriage to me at *thirteen*, with my impertinent caricature of him, and old Murphy calling me a saucy girl.

Excuse an abrupt conclusion to this family gossip, dear Lady Morgan, for I have a long dinner table to-day, and my head full of domestic cares.

Very sincerely yours,

Dear Lady Morgan,

C. M. MOSTYN.

CHAPTER XXIV.

PASSING AWAY.

AN interesting notice of Lady Morgan's old house at Drumcondra occurs in a letter from her brother-in-law, Sir Arthur Clarke.

Sir Arthur Clarke to Lady Morgan.

TUESDAY,
May 19, 1857.

MY DEAREST SYDNEY,

José and I have just returned from taking a sketch of Drumcondra House, and inclose some flowers, out of your old garden, which is in great preservation. The house is now the post office, kept by a Mr. Heith, and his wife remembers two ladies some years ago calling to see the house; — one was Lady Morgan, and the other was Lady Clarke. José will send you the sketch when finished, and it will look beautiful. Tell little Syd. I received her letter this morning, and that I will write to her in a day or two.

I overheard two gentlemen in the United Service Club yesterday talking of your *matinée*. One said, he had often seen the Miss Owensons in Enniskillen, that he knew their father intimately, and that he was a handsome man; had the heart of a gentleman, the looks of a gentleman, and the manners of a gentleman; and that he also knew Dr. Burroughs, the author of *The Night before Larry was Stretched*.

Ever yours affectionately,

A. C. CLARKE.

A letter to Lady Morgan from her niece, Mrs. Inwood Jones, gives a description of the inauguration of Moore's statue, about which Lady Morgan was much interested, and which she had been the first to suggest.

Mrs. Inwood Jones to Lady Morgan.

DUBLIN,

October 17, 1857.

DEAREST LADY MORGAN,

Your last letter was so *beautifully* written, that it put me *quite out*, and I could not read it! It is too bad, after devoting the *best part* of my life to deciphering your dear old hieroglyphics, to be at this time of day treated to a common place, plain hand writing, that *any one* can read. Well, let it pass; and now for my news. The inauguration of Moore's statue was a curious sight; and I believe that in no town in Europe could there have been another like it. Conceive a *mob* of, I should think, six thousand persons, collected, *perfectly* well disposed, and I must say, *far more civil* and courteous than an *English* mob, for José and I *passed* through it (being separated from our gentlemen) without

the *slightest* annoyance or pressure. We were at last discovered by Papa, who, in his capacity of steward of the committee, marshalled us up, with his long white wand of office, to seats near Lady Charlemont and Lord Carlisle. Conceive all this in the open streets, the gentlemen with their hats off, and the ladies in the most charming of light dresses. The speeches were all spoken from the little circle, of which Lord Carlisle was the centre. Lord Charlemont spoke with feeling and good taste; Lord Carlisle's speech was all poetry and pathos, and was charmingly delivered; his quotations from Moore's beautiful verses were very apposite; and of course he was enthusiastically applauded, for his speech did honour to his *heart* as well as his head, which you know always goes a great way with us in Ireland. But the speaker of the day, out and out *for eloquence* and *extraordinary* oratorical powers (such as I never heard, and could only imagine Grattan's or Curran's to have been) was Mr. O'Hagans's! It was perfectly astounding. Now I understand what is called *Irish eloquence*. The immense flow of *words* of the *best* language, gave one the idea that his *imagination* was *overflowing*. It was extraordinary. I think, with all this, he would have no success in our English house of parliament; and that men would go to sleep on the benches with the word "*bosh*" on their lips, and they would not be altogether wrong.

The Lord Mayor said his *petit mot* with the richest of Irish brogues, and with a simplicity that brought us all down from Moore's pedestal (where the great orators had left us) to the *shop* in *Grafton Street*. He created a deal of merriment amongst the mob, who encouraged him with sundry "Don't be frightened, my

boy," and "spake out like a man." When all this was over, and the statue uncovered, I could not help thinking that it was the least inspiring object I ever saw. It is almost *grotesque*, and might be any one else than little Moore. The crowd dispersed in perfect good humour. The tops of houses, the roofs of the Bank and College, and lamp posts, were all crowded with spectators. It was really a *very* curious scene, and I was glad to witness it. And now good bye, dear, for I am quite tired after the Powerscourt *fête* of *fêtes*, from which we did not get home till five o'clock this morning, of which I shall tell you in my next.

S. I. J.

Lady Morgan sustained a great sorrow in the November of this year. Sir Arthur Clarke, her friend and brother, died in Dublin, of bronchitis, after a very short illness. To the last he was active, alert, and genial. He had taken great interest in the progress of the "Odd Volume," and in the preparation for her Memoirs, which he had hoped to assist in arranging. He had been the best and truest of her friends, and the most ardent of her admirers. His death was a great shock to Lady Morgan, and she never ventured to speak of it. It was a sorrow that seemed to resume in itself all her other griefs, for he was connected with the memories of her early Dublin life, — with her father, with her sister, with her niece, Olivia (so early dead), with her husband; — and when he was taken away, all her ties with the past were broken. Her niece, again a widow, was settled near her; but Lady Morgan's standing point in life was rapidly crumbling away. Of all who had begun their career with her

and who had held friends in common, hardly one remained.

Lady Morgan's life passed on with an even tenor, she never allowed grief to appear, but when alone she was subject to great depression of heart. She endeavoured all the more to find pleasure in the comforts and society that surrounded her, although her new friends could not invest themselves with the charms of old times and early associations. There was nothing old or infirm about Lady Morgan, nor was there any decay of faculty or dimness of intelligence; her vitality seemed unquenchable. The preparation of the *Odd Volume* was an amusement to her. Early in the year 1858 she had an attack of bronchitis, but she threw it off. A note from Sir William Napier refers to this period of sickness: —

Sir William Napier to Lady Morgan.

SCIENCE HOUSE,
January 26, 1858.

MY DEAR LADY MORGAN,

Having heard that you were ill, I enquired, not at your house, but of your friends, and was told that you had got over the attack. Grieved I am to find from your note that you still suffer. My only excuse, and it is a real one, for not having called upon you, is extreme feebleness; not of vitality, but of limb; I can scarcely get across a room, and pain is constant as well as severe.

Believe me to be with most sincere wishes for your immediate restoration to health, your devoted servant in spirit; in flesh I cannot be any person's servant, — at least I should be a very unprofitable one, being

only fit for "Worms, brave Percy!" They, indeed, with respect to me, are like the young Irishman who proposed for a lady of fortune; and being asked what *his* fortune was, answered, that he has no actual one, but had *great expectations* — from the lady.

W. NAPIER.

PS. — As to your "*turning to stone*," if you *ever do*, it will be a pumice stone, covered with magic words.

Later in this year, Lady Morgan had another and more severe attack of bronchitis, which was of longer duration than any of her previous illnesses, and gave rise to serious fears of a fatal termination. But she struggled through it, and recovered, to all appearance, her former health. Nothing could exceed the kindness and attention lavished upon her by her friends, nor the care and skill of Dr. Ferguson and Mr. Hunter. When she recovered sufficiently, she went to Sydenham a short time for change of air, and returned to London as bright as ever.

December 25, 1858, was Lady Morgan's last birthday. She assembled a few of her old friends at dinner, and did the honours with all the *verve* and brilliancy of her brightest days. She told stories and anecdotes with delicate finesse and drollery; and after dinner she sang a comic song, because as she said, being written by a Church dignitary, it could be nothing but good words; so she sang "The Night before Larry was Stretched," in a style that was inimitable. At her age, "many happy returns of the day" could not be looked for; but none of those then with her felt it too sanguine to look forward to at least "*one cheer more*;" but this Christmasday proved to be the very last.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE END.

THE first entry in her diaries for 1859 relates to the *Odd Volume*, which she had prepared for the press with all the enthusiasm of a young author. Her spirits and energy, her power of doing hard work, was undiminished from what it had been in girlhood. After working all the morning, from the moment she awoke to two in the afternoon — her dinner hour — and sending the friend who worked with her, home, completely tired out, Lady Morgan dressed for the day, and seated herself on her small green sofa in the drawing-room, as fresh as a lark, ready to receive visitors, to tell and to hear the newest gossip of the day, and she frequently had a large party in the evening, till she retired at last, declaring “she was dead.”

January 1. — This day my *Odd Volume*, probably my last, made its appearance in the world, *l'enfant de ma viellesse*. I lingered over the idea of writing a preface. Starting up one morning, I called to my maid to give me pen and ink, and dashed it off; and so it went uncorrected, and is not the worst morsel I have written. This *esquisse* has a success more universal and cheerful than ever attended any of my works.

A letter to Lady Combermere shows no signs of failing health or strength.

Lady Morgan to Lady Combermere.

DEAREST LADY,

Be all that constitutes a merry Christmas and happy new year laid at your feet for your gracious acceptance, if you please to accept such "tag rag, and bob tail," the rubbish of times old and monastic. I only wish I could lay myself on a sofa beside you. That charming *comméragé* which only you know how to sustain! I will not dwell on the recent melancholy events of this season of sorrow, carried on in the midst of storms and fogs, of mists and misery, with death waylaying the young and beautiful, the loving and loved, the happy and prosperous; but it is wonderful in calamity! Of the many distinguished men who gathered round my supposed death-bed *last year*, three have already gone before me! I am getting so blind I must stop.

Well; my life-wearing task is done — my book, I believe; ready for publication; but why not published I know not; its title is impertinently changed by Bentley. Miss Jewsbury gone to the bosom of her family! *chemin faisant*, to the glories of Combermere Abbey, Mrs. Jones off to hers, and I am (or have been) "left and abandoned by my velvet friends," to a degree unexampled in the history of human vicissitudes. London is a desert,

"Silent, oh Moina, is the roar of thy waters,"

and I am literally left "the last woman," looking out in vain for the last man! At last he turns up! It is the Duke of Wellington, on his way from Strathfieldsay to Windsor; others drop in, and so the sun shines upon

me again; and now I await some occurrence to conclude this dull note. Yours, dear Lady Combermere, with my most respectful regards to the Field-Marshal *de cœur et de corps*.

SYDNEY MORGAN.

On the 17th of March, St. Patrick's Day, Lady Morgan had a musical morning party, — all that was best and brightest at that time in London were gathered under her roof. Lady Morgan looked as likely for life as she had done any time for the last six years, and no one anticipated that the breaking-up was so near. One week after this gay celebration of her patron saint's *fête*, Lady Morgan caught cold. At first, it did not seem serious.

This letter, dictated by her, and addressed to Lady Combermere, was the last she wrote: —

Lady Morgan to Lady Combermere.

April 11, 1859.

MY DEAR LADY COMBERMERE,

Your letters are always to me fresher than flowers, without their fading so soon. I am still confined to my bedroom and all the tiresome accompaniments of a sick room. My cough and breathing very troublesome, yet, upon the whole, Dr. Ferguson and Mr. Hunter say I am progressing most wonderfully towards health. As to food and nourishment, I have two *detectives* (yourself and Lady Braye) continually watching me, and I must "move on." Nothing is wanting, but the "*nosebag*," (recommended by Lady Combermere) to fill up the interval of eating and drinking — a most

capital idea, which nobody but yourself would think of, and worthy of my adoption. I think Ferguson will be rather surprised at finding me *muzzled* in green satin to-day, "by order of Lady Combermere." So much for self, and now for "that fool the public." Yesterday's report of the resignation of ministers I have not yet heard confirmed; but suppose it is true. Mr. Lowe resigns his pretensions to Kidderminster, and seeks a more admiring constituency.

I am, yours, &c.,

SYDNEY MORGAN.

Although she was now very ill, neither Dr. Ferguson, who had attended her in all her illnesses, nor Mr. Hunter, her ordinary medical attendant, feared a fatal termination: they had seen her recover from more dangerous attacks. But the scene was drawing to a close. On the morning of the 16th of April she seemed rather better; she called for her desk and papers, and began to write a letter on business; but although her mind was lucid and vigorous, her bodily powers were fading away; and on the entrance of her doctor, she reluctantly gave up her pen. Painful attacks of spasmodic breathing came on, and at the end of a fierce struggle for breath, she said to her niece, who was supporting her, "Sydney, is this death?" She saw and spoke to an old friend who came to see her in the afternoon. She then lay still, speaking occasionally, and with increased difficulty, but with gratitude, for the attention shown to her to the last by those she most loved and valued.

She met her end patiently and with perfect sim-

plicity. She died on the evening of the 16th of April, 1859.

She was interred in the Brompton cemetery, where a tomb, executed by Mr. Sherrard Westmacott, has been erected to her memory, by her niece. ●

CHAPTER XXVI.

CONCLUSION.

LADY MORGAN'S house was the resort of all who were the best worth knowing in London society, and she had the art of drawing out all the best faculties of those who came to her. She herself had become a name connected with the past — a tradition of times, and manners, and events, which had been historical. Her own conversation was to the last hour brilliant and fascinating as it ever had been, not a shadow had fallen over the sparkling wit and grace of her stories and *bon mots*. The sarcastic severity of tongue, which had made her formidable to friends and foes in early life, softened greatly during the later years of her life. She used to say, that it was only the *young* who were pitiless in their judgment of others, and when she heard any one saying bitter things against another, she would say, "Ah ma chère ne vous chargez pas des haines." At the severest, her sarcasm had been always light and airy — it shared the harmlessness of hard words, in that "it broke no bones," — it glanced off the object, and did not burn into the feelings or

rest upon the memory. Lady Morgan was always a true, steady, and zealous friend to those she cared for, and had a singular faculty for attaching her servants to her; she interested herself in their welfare, and treated them with invariable courtesy and respect; during her illness, their affectionate attentions had been those of attached relatives rather than servants; they had all lived many years in her service. She had the courage to tell her friends the truth when it was needful; she was essentially sincere, though not always consistent, for she never troubled herself to reconcile the opinion she might have expressed one year with that which she held another; she said what she thought and felt at the moment, and left discrepancies to take care of themselves. With all her frank vanity she had shrewd good sense, and she valued herself much more on her *industry* than on her *genius*, because the one she said "she owed to her organisation, but the other was a virtue of her own rearing."

Perhaps no other woman ever received so much flattery, or had such brilliant and tangible success; both as a woman and an author, she seems to have had a larger portion of the good things of this life than generally falls to the lot of the daughters of Eve. Her prosperity was almost unclouded during her long life. The death of her husband, her sister, and her favourite niece, within a short period of each other, was her share of affliction, and she felt it deeply.

She was not afraid of death; but she disliked the idea of dying very much. Often when looking round her pretty room, she would say, "I shall be very sorry to leave all these things and the friends who have been

so kind to me — the world has been a good world to me."

Lady Morgan was not a woman to be judged by ordinary rules. She was the last type of a class long passed away; she belonged to another time and mode of thought altogether; she was like the French women of the old *régime* to whom society was the only condition in which they could exist, who would go to a ball or a hunting party when in the last stage of mortal sickness; who would insist on being attired in full dress on the day of their death, and who would not die except surrounded by their circle and doing the honours of a *salon* to the last. Oddly enough, clergymen were very fond of her society, and she used to tell, with great fun a whimsical incident, *à propos* to this. She had written a note to a dignitary of the Church, a very old friend, addressing him as her "dear father confessor," saying, to pique his curiosity, "come to me — I want to have a talk with you." He was from home and the note went to his curate, who took it *au sérieux*, thinking his rector could only be sent for professionally. He went to her house, and gravely said "that as his rector was out of town, he came to see her ladyship, and if she had any thing upon her mind, he would be happy to give her his best advice." Of course he was soon disabused of his mistake; but the drollest part of the story was the indignation of her maid, who, when she was told what had passed, drew herself up and said with scorn, "As if your ladyship had wished to confess, you would open your mind to a *curate*!"

Lady Morgan kept her faculty of enjoyment to the

last; she had as much pleasure in her books, music, and society, as in her youth. She loved the young, and was always charming with them. She said that, "living with the young kept her young."

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* The reader is requested to substitute the correct form of Pückler for "Pucklau" a mistake which has slipped into our text from the London edition.

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